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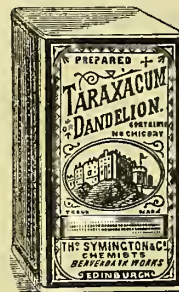
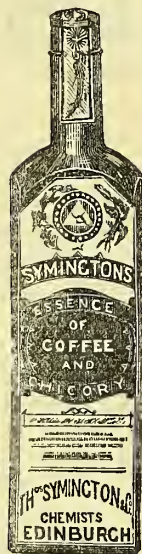
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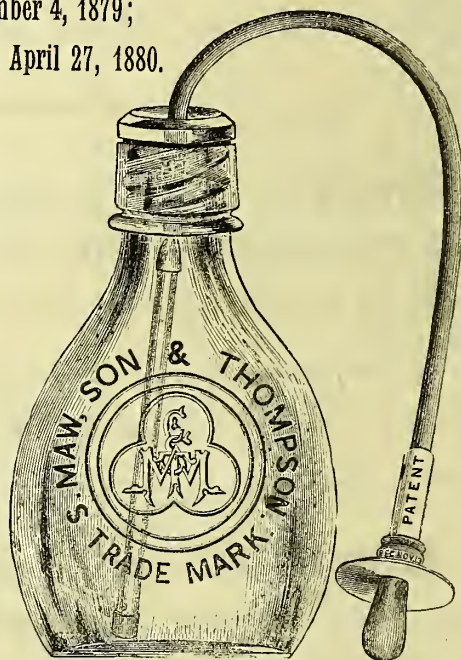
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"An excellent way to administer some of these Salts (Sulphate of Soda and Magnesia) is in the form of"

*"BEST OF ALL, ÆSCULAP WATER,
"in doses varying from a wine-glassful to half a tumblerful or more."*

In "THE MINERAL WATERS OF EUROPE," 1883, by Professor Tichborne and Dr. Prosser James, ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER is placed at the head of Class I. of Strong Purgatives (p. 214), as it is—

*"The chief of the 'Ofen' Group
"A mixed purgative, with well-marked antacid reactions
"three times as rich in antacids
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"not so unpleasant to take
"and is free from organic impurity."*

Great weight is attached to the modifying effects of the Antacids and Chloride of Sodium, as—

*"These two Salts are admirably suited to reinforce the Sulphates, and the
"Mineral Waters thus constituted are remarkable for their efficacy as well
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I shall be glad to forward you a supply of circulars, descriptive pamphlets, and copies of testimonials, show-cards, &c., free of charge, on application.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

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OR

Compound Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash, and Soda.

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LORIMER & CO., 42 & 44 HARGRAVE PARK ROAD, LONDON, N.

LORIMER & CO., continued.—For terms see page 9.



CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE

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Special quotations on application.

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Each fluid drachm contains 8 grains of Hypophosphite of Iron.

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The Sulphate of the entire Crystallizable Alkaloids obtained from the three varieties of CINCHONA BARK.

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gross 3 3		Vom. Ale., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	gross 2 0
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26 Gaisford Street, London, N.W., November 20, 1883.

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LORIMER & CO., continued.—For terms see page 9.

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WARRANTED PREPARED IN VACUO AND FROM THE FINEST MALTED BARLEY.

It is light in Colour, not liable to Fermentation, and put up in White Flint Glass Bottles with white metal screw tops, containing each

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Prepared with Pure Quinine and the Finest Orange Wine, guaranteed to be of the full strength of the British Pharmacopæia.

Imperial Pints, 17/- per doz. Imperial Half-Pints, 9/- per doz.

We ask special attention to the following extract from a letter received from the "Inland Revenue" Department, Somerset House, dated December 19, 1881, from which it will be seen that no Licence is required for the sale of our Quinine Wine, in consequence of it being prepared in strict accordance with the "British Pharmacopæia" with Pure Quinine only:—

"A sample bottle of your Orange Quinine Wine was obtained, and on examination of the same (by the Government Analysts, at Somerset House), it was found to contain one-and-a-half grains Sulphate of Quinine per ounce.

"Under these circumstances a Wine or Sweets Licence is not required as per General Order, dated the 27th June, 1878."

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In Bottles to Retail at 1s. and 2s. each; 7s. 8d. and 14s. per doz.

From our position as Manufacturers of Citrate of Iron and Quinine, &c., we are able to offer advantages in this Preparation which the Retailer cannot otherwise obtain. OUR TONIC remains permanently bright, is elegantly got up, and its sale is certain.

CORN CURE, LORIMER'S.

Speedy, Safe, and Effectual for Hard or Soft Corns,

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COD LIVER OIL, LORIMER'S PURE.

(NORWEGIAN.)

Guaranteed to remain bright at freezing point.

Extracted by a Special Process from selected Livers of the Cod Fish only.

(Our sale of this in Bottles during 1883 was 419 + 25 gall. barrels.)

It is the real Oil as it exists in the cells of healthy living fish, and cannot be improved or made more perfect. It is sweet and palatable, easily digested without the inconveniences arising from ordinary Cod Liver Oil, and being extracted with the utmost care and cleanliness, is always of uniform freshness and purity.

8 oz., 10/6; 16 oz., 19/-; 32 oz. bots., 37/-; Gall., 14/9; 25 gall. orig. casks, 13/6 gall.

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Containing the full quantities of finest English Bi-Carbonate of Soda and pure Tartaric Acid, Small Crystals. Each charge of Acid or Soda in a square firm packet, and for export the Acid is wrapped in tin-foil, in addition to the paper. The boxes are quite full, and the elegance of our method has gone far towards commanding the great sale which our charges enjoy.

	2	3	5	8 pints.
10 Charges in each box	16/4	24/6	39/6	
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I. RUSPINI'S STYPTIC

Stops all External Bleeding and Internal Hemorrhages.

Bottle, 4/6; Magnum, 10/6.

A Magnum contains as much as 3 Bottles.

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FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This preparation is recommended by the Faculty. Imitations have from time to time been sold under the name of "Ruspini's Tincture." The Original Recipe has never been published but remains with the present Proprietor.

A great reduction has been made in the price of this article.

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Boxes, 1/6, 2/9, 4/6, and 10/6 each, according to size.

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An instantaneous Cure. 1/- each Bottle (2 drachms).

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Is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf, or dandruff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowland's Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

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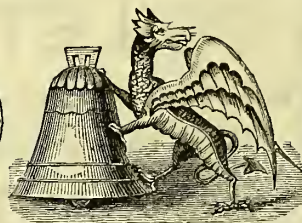


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For the Ready Production of the Syrups of the British Pharmacopœia.

	PER LB.		PER LB.
LIQ. COCCI	1 to 4 2/6	LIQ. RHAMNI	1 to 4 2/8
LIQ. CROCI	1 to 4 5/6	LIQ. RHEI	1 to 4 5/-
* LIQ. FERRI BROMID.	1 to 7 6/8	LIQ. RHŒADOS	1 to 4 2/-
* LIQ. FERRI IODID.	1 to 7 6/8	LIQ. ROSÆ	1 to 4 4/-
LIQ. FERRI PHOSPH.	1 to 4 4/-	LIQ. SENNÆ	1 to 4 4/-
LIQ. FLOR. AURANT.	1 to 7 3/-	LIQ. TOLUTANUS	1 to 4 2/8
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N.B.—One part by Measure of the above Liquors added to the quantity of Syrup indicated will form the corresponding Preparation of the Pharmacopœia.

* These Solutions are of full strength, and are not liable to alteration by exposure to air or light.

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These Cigarettes (as suggested and recommended by Dr. MACNAUGHTON JONES, *Brit. Med. Journal*, Nov. 17, 1883) will be found of service from their Antiseptic and Disinfecting Properties in various unhealthy states of the throat, ear, and nose, and in affections of the air passages and lungs.

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THIS PREPARATION CONTAINS THE ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS OF COAL TAR.
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FOREIGN WINE, SPIRIT, AND MINERAL WATER MERCHANTS,

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NAME.	Contents of Orig. Pkgs.		Per Dozen.		Per Case.		MINERAL SALTS, &c.	Per Dozen.
	Bots.	½ Bots.	Pots.	½-Bots.	Bots.	½-Bots.		
<i>Æsculap</i>	25	50	16/6	13/6	30/	50/	<i>Carlsbad</i>	Bottles 84/
<i>Apollinaris</i> (Glass or Stone)	50	100	6/3	5/	22/	35/	"	½ " 42/
<i>Bellthal</i>	50	100	5/	4/	19/6	30/	"	¼ " 21/
<i>Birmenstorf</i>	50	...	12/	...	44/	...	<i>Homburg</i>	" 36/
<i>Bonnes</i>	50	50	12/	9/	48/	35/	<i>Kreuznach</i>	" 12/
" <i>in Quatr. Bots. 7/6</i>	per doz.	28/	per case.	...	...	...	" (Bittern)...	" 10/
<i>Bourboule La</i>	50	...	11/	...	42/	...	<i>Marienbad</i>	¼ " 24/
<i>Carlsbad</i>	50	...	9/6	...	38/6	...	<i>Vichy</i> (for Baths)	rouleaux. 10/
<i>Challes</i>	50	50	10/	9/	40/	34/	" (for Drinking)	42/
<i>Contrexeville</i>	50	...	10/	...	36/	...	" <i>Pastilles</i>	large boxes 12/
<i>Ems</i>	50	...	8/	...	30/	...	"	small " 6/
<i>Fachingen</i>	50	50	6/	4/	23/	16/	<i>Ems</i>	large " 12/
<i>Friedrichshall</i>	30	60	12/	8/6	28/6	40/	<i>Bilin</i>	" 15/
<i>Gerolstein</i>	50	100	6/	5/	23/	36/	<i>Woodhall Motherlye</i>	30/
<i>Giesshübler</i>	50	100	7/	5/6	29/	37/	<i>Carlsbad Pastilles</i>	large 12/
<i>Harrogate</i> .....	...	...	7/	...	...	...	" .....	small 8/
<i>Homburg</i>	50	...	10/	...	40/	...	<i>Carlsbad Soap Tablets</i>	12/
<i>Hunyadi-Janos</i>	25	50	16/6	13/6	30/	50/	ARTIFICIAL WATERS.	
<i>Kissingen</i>	50	...	11/6	...	45/	...	<i>Struve's Seltzer</i>	4/8
<i>Kreuznach</i> (Glass)	50	...	12/	...	48/	...	"	large 6/6
<i>Marienbad</i>	50	...	10/	...	40/	...	<i>Schweppe's Malvern Seltzer</i>	4/
<i>Missisquoi</i>	24	...	20/	...	40/	...	" <i>Soda</i>	3/
<i>Orezza</i>	30	...	12/	...	28/	...	" <i>Potass</i>	3/
<i>Pullna</i>	40	40	12/	8/6	36/	25/	" <i>Lemonade</i>	4/
<i>Rosbach</i>	50	50	5/6	4/6	21/	16/	" <i>Ginger Ale</i>	3/
<i>Roisdorf</i>	50	...	6/	...	23/	...	<i>Soda Water</i>	1/9
<i>Saint Galmier</i>	50	...	5/6	...	21/	...	<i>Lemonade (Webb's)</i>	3/
<i>Schwalbach</i>	50	50	8/	6/	30/	24/	<i>Ginger Beer (Webb's)</i>	2/
<i>Seltzer</i>	50	50	6/	4/	22/	15/6	<i>Carrara Water</i>	2/
<i>Spa</i>	50	...	9/	...	36/	...	<i>Lithia</i>	(Blake's) 4/
<i>Taunus</i>	50	100	6/	5/	23/	36/	<i>Ellis & Sons' Ruthin Soda</i>	3/
<i>Vals</i>	50	...	8/6	...	32/	...	"	" Seltzer 3/
<i>Vals (Pauline)</i>	50	...	8/	...	30/	...	"	" Potass 3/
<i>Vichy</i> (Sources de l'Etat)...	50	50	8/6	7/6	31/	27/	"	" Lemonade 3/6
<i>Wilhelmsquelle</i>	50	100	5/6	4/3	21/	33/	"	" Lithia 4/
<i>Wildungen</i>	50	...	11/	...	43/	...	"	" Lithia & Potass 4/
<i>Woodhall</i> .....	...	...	10/	6/	...	...	" .....	" Ginger Beer 2/6
							"	" Ginger Ale 3/

SUNDRIES.

Fichtennadel Pine Extract (for Baths) per Doz. 18/ | *Pyrophosphorsäures Eisen Wasser* per Doz. 6/

Zoedone..... per Doz. (small bottles) 4/

Pitkeathly (Bottles 2/ extra).....per Dozen 3/6 | *Arquebuzade*per Bottle 5/

EAU-DE-COLOGNE, per original case of 6 Bottles 9/; per Wicker Bottle..... 9/

" per Wicker ½ B ttle 4/6; per Wicker ¼ Bottle..... 2/3

SEVERAL OTHER WATERS NOT IN THIS LIST KEPT IN STOCK.

TERMS: 5 per cent. Discount for Cash. All Goods are delivered free in London.

Apollinaris is strictly nett, unless 1,000 Bottles or 2,000 Half-Bottles are ordered at one time; 2½ per cent. only off *Hunyadi-Janos* for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR QUANTITIES AND SHIPPING ORDERS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An allowance of 1/ per Case or Hamper is made on all orders for not less than Ten Original Packages taken at one time, excepting only *Apollinaris* and *Hunyadi-Janos*.

HUNYADI-JANOS.—A further Discount of 10 per cent. for Cash allowed on Orders for Ten Cases and upwards.

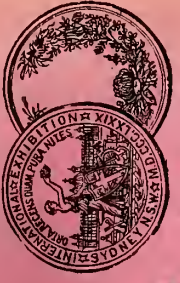
Apollinaris Bottles are allowed for if returned free, viz. 1-2/9 for 50 Bottles; 4/ for 100 Half-Bottles. All other Foreign Bottles are valueless, and should not be returned.
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SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

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Any obtainable elsewhere
must have been pur-
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Trusses, Waterproof
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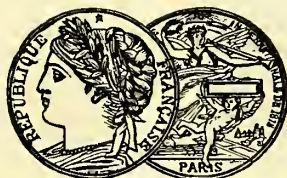
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Is the Best, Cheapest, and most effective Powder for Cleaning, Polishing, and Preserving METALS (especially BRASS) and GLASS.

It is used by the LIFE, HORSE, and DRAGOON GUARDS, the METROPOLITAN and VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES, &c., &c., &c.

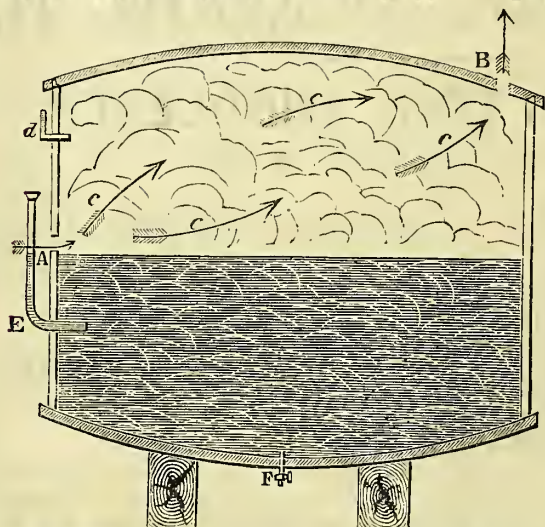
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Samples and Prices] Proprietors, J. F. BAUMGARTNER & CO., [on application.
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NEW METHOD OF MAKING VINEGAR

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REVOLVING APPARATUS.

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THIS new system of producing Vinegar enables, by its small cost of plant and its simplicity of working, all large consumers of Vinegar to make their own Vinegar, of absolute purity, in any quantities, without much special knowledge, and at as low a price as the large works can produce it; and anyone intending to become a Vinegar Maker can start with very little outlay and compete successfully with the large works.

Vinegar can be made of Malt, Sugar, Glucose, Sour Wine, or Beer, or Cyder. Genuine Vinegar will be cheaper than diluted Acetic Acid.

Price of one apparatus containing 140 gallons, and yielding 30 to 45 gallons weekly, with pamphlet giving complete instructions for working, £6 15s.

Samples of Vinegar (produced in Experimental Apparatus, which are constantly at work and can be viewed) and further particulars can be obtained by applying to

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Highest Award, Philadelphia, 1876. Gold Medal, Berlin, 1877. Highest Award and only Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878. Highest Award, Melbourne, 1881. Highest Award and only Medal Frankfort, 1881.



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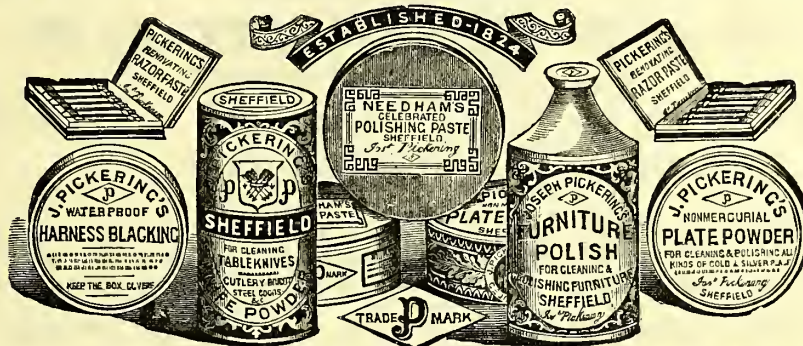
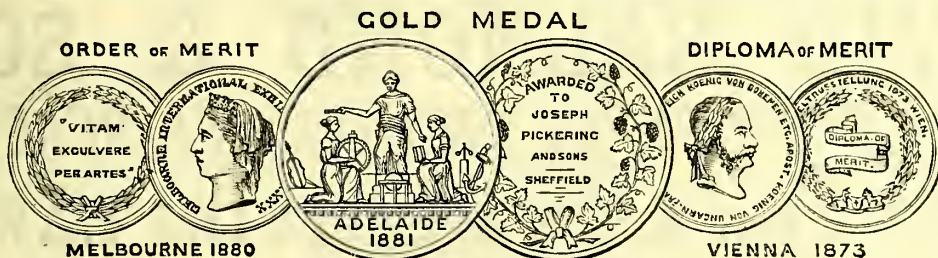
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December	93	408½	221½	1,194	"
Total.....	455	1103½	861½	3,565	"

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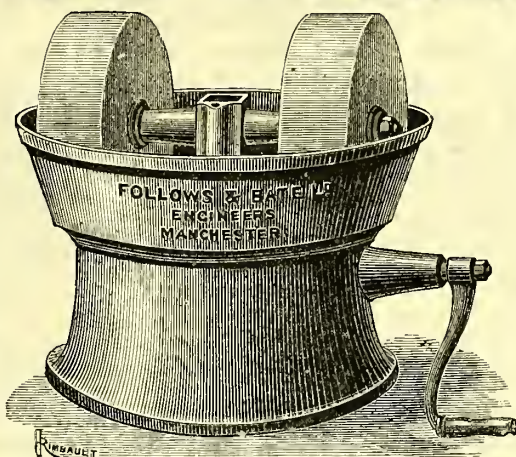


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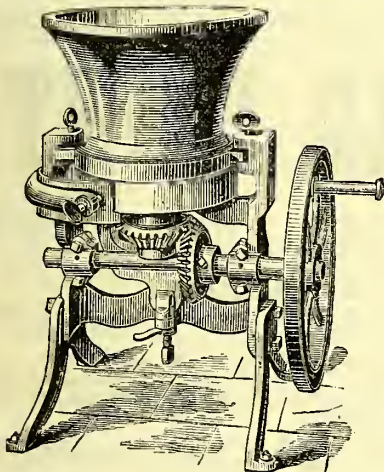
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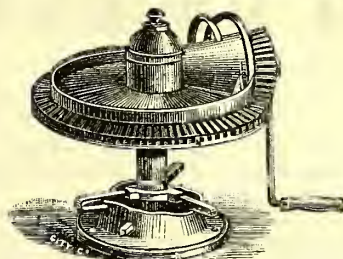
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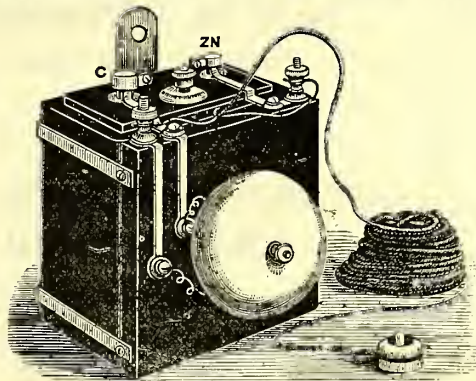
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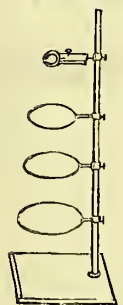
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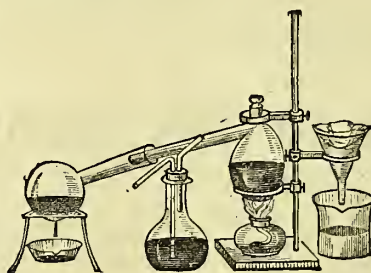
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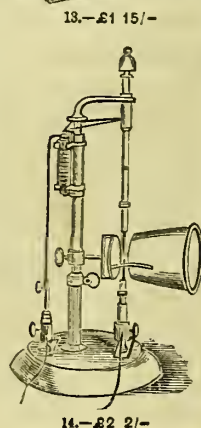
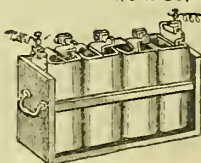
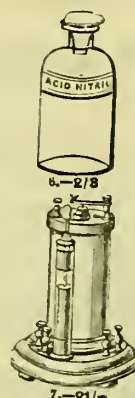
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BELL'S SECRETE OIL and **BELL'S UNIQUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT**, both for the Hair. 1s. and 2s. (retail) sizes only.

BROCKEDON'S PATENT COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Pure Chlorate of Potass ... boxes 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.
Pure Bicarbonate of Potass ... boxes 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ... boxes 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.
Nitro-Carbonate of Soda ... boxes 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Boxes contain one dozen sixpenny, with show-card in lid of box for display on counter.

DOUGHTY'S (MILES) VOICE LOZENGES. 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 11s. Approved by Jenny Lind, Signor Salvini, Mdle. Christine Nilsson, Sir Michael Costa, Madame Bollda Pyne, &c., &c.

DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDER. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. Prepared by F. NEWBERRY & Sons from the only recipe extant (in the handwriting of Dr. James), and largely used by H.M.'s Government.

DR. STEER'S (Genuine) OPODELDOC, 2s. 9d., and **CAMOMILE DROPS**, 1s. 9d.

ELEGANT.

GOOD.

SALEABLE.

PER BOX
OF ONE DOZEN,
3 / 6
NET.



PER BOX
OF ONE DOZEN,
3 / 6
NET.

AS PRETTY AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

CATALOGUE FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD OR LABEL.

(Not issued to Private Consumers.)

ESTABLISHED 1848.

P. BOURJEAUD,

INVENTOR OF THE

ELASTIC SPIRAL BELTS,

Stockings, Knee Caps, &c., and of the Suspender free from Waist Band.

3 GROSVENOR STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.

PATENTEE OF THE LIFTING INGUINAL HERNIA TRUSS,

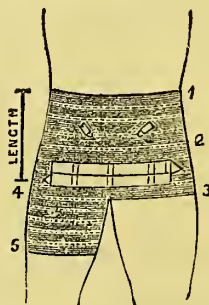
Guaranteed to keep up any Hernia, whatever may be its size, free from Steel Band.

It has been applied most successfully in the most severe and long standing cases of Hernia. No Truss has yet been made on such accurate principles of Anatomy.

Price—Single, £2 12s. 6d.; Double, £3 13s. 6d.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—CIRCUMFERENCE OF BODY.

SPIRAL ELASTIC BELT AND
AIR PAD FOR FEMORAL
HERNIA.

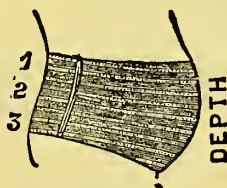


Price—
Cotton, £2 12s. 6d.; Silk, £4 4s.

UMBILICAL BAND AND AIR PAD, made to Buckle, £1 11s. 6d.

SPIRAL ELASTIC BELT AND AIR PAD FOR UMBILICAL HERNIA. Price—Cotton, £2 2s.;
Silk, £3 13s. 6d.

SPIRAL ELASTIC ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER. SPIRAL BELT AND AIR PAD FOR PROLAPSUS
UTERI OR ANI.



Price—Cotton, £1 11s. 6d.; Silk, £3 3s.



Price—Cotton, £2 2s.; Silk, £3 13s. 6d.

ELASTIC BAND AND AIR PAD FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI OR ANI, £1 1s.

SPIRAL ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS.

The great advantage that this Stocking obtains over the Netted or Woven Stocking is that it leaves the leg free of marks or dents when œdema exists, and does not form a ligature, which happens in others. It is the lightest Stocking yet made; will wash as ordinary linen.

Price, £1 1s. each.

CATALOGUE FREE BY POST.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Only Award at the Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, South Kensington, 1881, for Spiral Appliances, Elastic Stockings, and Indiarubber Urinals.

Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List

AND INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IF ORDERED FOR THREE INSERTIONS IN ADVANCE.

Whole Page	£5 0 0 each Insertion net	Third of a Page	£3 0 0 each Insertion net
Two-thirds of a Page	£3 15 0 each Insertion net	Quarter Page	£1 12 0 each Insertion net
Half a Page	£2 15 0 each Insertion net	Sixth Page	£1 5 0 each Insertion net
Eighth Page	£0 18 0 each Insertion net.		

Special Rates for Wrapper and pages immediately preceding and following Literary matter, also pages facing inside of Wrapper. The above Scale of Charges will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. upon 7 and 20 per cent. upon 13 insertions, prompt quarterly payments, and provided that such series are ordered in advance.

N.B.—An order for 13 insertions means 12 in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and 1 in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. The same rule also applies to an order for 7 insertions, or to an order for insertion until countermanded, if such order is in force in October in any year. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALES.

All Advertisements intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent to the PUBLISHER OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., on or before the 12th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which can be received up to 10 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

ACETIC ACID

Dunn and Co.
Morris and Callard (Acetates)

ACIDS

Berk and Co.
Morris and Callard

AERATED AND MINERAL WTS

Esculap
Apollinaris (Hunyadi)
Barnett & Foster (Fruit Cham-
pagnes)
Beckett (Winterine)
Best, W., and Sons
Cantrell and Cochrane
Chemists' Aerated
Ellis (Ruthin)
Galle, E., and Co.
Harrison, W. B.
Ingram and Royle
Jewsbury and Brown
La Bourboule
Lynch and Co. (Foreign)
Lyons, J. (Zaméné)
Mills and Co. (Bourne)
Oppel (Friedrichshall)
Rundall, Sloper and Co.
Schweppé and Co.
Taylor
[See GINGER ALE.]

DITTO PLANT

[See SYPHONS AND ESSENCES.]
Barnett and Foster
Beauby and Hinchliffe
Bush (Foam producer)
Davenport and Co.
Favarger, H.
Hay, W. (Essences)
May-Davis
Turner, F. and Co.
Tyler, Hayward, and Co.
Vallet, L. (Bottles)
Wilcocks, N. G. (See Syphons)

AGENCIES ABROAD

Aiekin (Auckland)
Bathing (Calcutta)
Cooking (Japan)
Davidson (Kimberly, S. Africa)
De Caycedo (U.S. Colombia)
Evans, H. (Montreal)
Felton (Melbourne)
Fouzera (New York)
Heynes (Cape Town)
Kempthorne
Lennon (Port Elizabeth)
Mason (Calcutta)
Morrison, Plummer and Co.
(Chicago)
Plomer (Simla and Lahore)
Prosser (Sydney)
Reynard (Bombay)
Roberts (Paris, &c.)
Rooke (Melbourne)
Sharland (Auckland)
Symes and Co. (Simla)

AMMONIA

Howard and Sons
May and Baker

ANALYSTS

Allen & Hanburys (discount)
Corbyn
Stacey
Stevenson and Howell

ANNATTO

Fullwood

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS

Gibbs Cuxson

APPARATUS

Barclay (Funnels & Infusion)
Burroughs, Wellcome
Dorton (Thermometers, Electr)
Follows & Bate (Grinding mix)
Morgan Crucible Co.
Orme (Scientific)
Pfeiderer (Sifters, mixers)
Pumphrey (Dissolving Vials)
Twymer (Weights)
Whitall and Tatum (Glass)

ATOMIZERS

Allen and Hanburys
Codman
Savory and Moore

BAKING POWDR

Goodall (Variants)
Horsford (Acid)

BANK & BUILD- ING SOCIETY

Birkbeck Bank

BANDAGES

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Cowan (Suspensory)
Davidson Rubber Co.
Lindsay
Robinson and Sons

BISMUTH PREP.

Giles, Schacht and Co.
Howard and Sons
May and Baker
Symes and Co.

BLACKING

Electric Blacking Co.

BOOKS

Attfield's Chemistry
Baillière, Tindall
Bedford (Pharmacist)
Churchill
Dobell, Dr. Works by
Keene (Companion to British
Homeop. Pharm.)
Kimpton (Kilner's Pharmacy)
Lewis (Discount Bookseller)
Skuse (Confectioners' Hand.)
Smith ("Aerated Waters")
Whitla's Pharmacy

BOTTLE CAPS

Hunt

BOTTLES

Barnett and Foster
De Luca, G. V.
Hearn and Ridell
Kilner Bros.
Lynch
Poths
Toozood
Turner, T., and Co.
Vallet
Whitall & Tatum
Youldon, E.

BOXES

Arundel & Marshall (Folding)
Ayrton and Saunders
Biggs and Oliphant (tin)
Crossland (Cardboard)
Mather, Wm. (Various)
Munt (Parcels Post)
Nutter, T. C.
Self-Opening Tin

BRANDY

Export Compagnie

BRUSHES

Ashworth (Metallic)
Kent, G. B., & Sons (General)
Metz (Paint)
Wilkinson, Heywood (Paint)

CAKE-OIL SEED

Salmond (D. Linseed, Cotton,
and Rape)

CAMPHOR

Howard and Sons
May and Baker
Murray, Sir James (Fluid)

CAPSULES

Allen and Hanburys (Amyl
Nitrite)
Betts and Co. (Metallic)
Christiani (Medicinal)
Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Durant and Son
Evans & Sons (Savarexes)
Gabriel & Troke (Horsechalls)
Planten (Medicinal)
Turley (Red Cross)

CARBOLIC ACID

Allen & Hanburys (Medicinal)
Zimmermann (Graessner and
Schering)

CARMINE

Schapmann

CASTOR OIL

Allen and Hanburys
Harker, Stagg and Moss
Wyleys

CEMENT

Foulkes
Kay (Cargoline)
Sands Manufacturing

CHALK (Precip.)

Levermore Bros.
May and Baker

CHEKEN

Wyleys and Co.

CHEMICALS

Allen and Hanburys
Berk & Co. (Alkalis, Acids, &c.)
Eisner and Mendelson
I abbria Lombarda (Milan)
Forster and Gregory
Greenbank Alkali Co.
Lorimer (Cit. Iron & Quin.)
Howards (Pharmaceutical)
May and Baker
Newton, Keates and Co.
Orme & Co. (Pure)
Rith (Verdierie, Tartar)
Smith, T. and H.
Tykpe and King (Valerianates
and Hypophosphites)
Whiffen
Zimmermann, A. and M.

CHEST PROTECTRS

Bourne and Johnson
Evans and Sons
Maw, Son and Thompson
Pattison
Thompson, Millard

CHINOLINE

Zimmermann (Schering's)

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)
Gibson (Lozenges)
Towle, A. P.
Twincrow

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart
Macfarlan, J. F.
Smith, T. and H.
Zimmermann

CIGARS

Corbyn, Stacey (Eucalyptus)
Lorimer (Asthma)
Partridge
Requa and Wetmore
Savary's Cube
Savory and Moore (Dabura)

CINCHONA PREP.

Evans, Sons (Extract)
Giles, Schacht (Syrup & Ext.)
Lorimer (Calisayin)
Sellers (Quinquina)
Whiffen (Extract Quinetum)

CLEANSING

Barclay (Quillaia)

COCOA AND CHO- COLATE

Allen and Hanburys (Malted)
Cadbury
Fry's Malted, &c.
Phillips and Co.
Van Houten

COD LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanburys
Baker, J. C., & Co. (Emulsion)
Banner (Job Lot)
Cocking (Japan)
Harker, Stagg and Moss
Lorimer
Savory and Moore
Scott & Bowne (Emulsion)
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, J., Sons and Co.
Wyley

COFFEE

Allen & Hanbury (Café Viérgé)
Clark & Co.
Evans (Courroy's Malt Coffee)
Phillips and Co.
Phillips and Sons
Ridgway (Café Viérgé)
Synington

COMPRESSED MEDICINES

Hooper

CONFECTIONERS

Craven (Wholesale)
Gibson
Skuse (Handbook)

CORN CURES

Barber (Plasters)
Chave & Jackson (Celandine)
Faulkner (Calliura)
Hargreaves, J., and Son
Lorimer
Robinson, B.
Savary's
Seabury and Johnson
Thompson, Millard
Wells, E. S. (Rough on Corns)
Young's

CREAM TARTAR

Rith, A.

CRUCIBLES

Morgan Crucible Co.

CURRIE POWDER

Reece and Co.

DENTIFRICES

Barton
Beddard, J.
Bourne, Johnson
Darling (Coffin's)
Jewsbury and Brown
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newbery (Cherry Tooth Paste)
Reece and Co. (Charcoal)
Rimmel
Rowland
Ruspi
Sands Manufacturing
Sutton, O., and Co.
Thompson and Capper
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

DENTISTRY

Ash, (Materials)
Buck, F. (Lessons)
Smale Bros. (Stopping)
Stevens (Guttapercha)

Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List (continued).

DIALYSED PREP. Savory and Moore	ETHER Macfarlan and Co. May and Baker Polglase Robbins	GRINDING Burroughs' Well-me (Enter- prise Mill) Follows and Bate	KNEADING Follows and Bate Pindar Pfeiderer	MIXING Bracher Follows and Bate Pfeiderer
DISINFECTANTS Greenbank (Chloride Lime) National Chemical Co. Rimmel (Aromatic) Sanitas Shilton (Affinitan)	EXTRACTS, FLUID Allen and Hanbury's Evans, Sons and Co. Parke Davis	GUMS Clarke, G. F. H. Fluk (Arabic, &c.)	LABELS Baskerville Co. Evans, Sons Lambe, J. B. Townsend (Exeter)	MORPHIA Macfarlan and Co. Smith, T. and H.
DOG BISCUITS & MEDICINES Spratt (Patent)	EXTRACT MEAT Australian (Ramornie) Berk and Co. (Kemerichs) Brand Corbyn (Valentine) Kreochyle Liebig Co., End Papers ii. Mottershead (Benger's) Nelson's Rigand (Peptones) Southall Bros. and Barelay	GUTTAPERCHA Burgoyne, Burbidge Duncan, Flockhart Stevens, P. A. (White)	LEATHER Hymans Lee, T. P. (Capping)	MUSK Schlesinger Symes and Co. (Thibet)
DRESSINGS, SURG. Gibbs, Cuxson and Co.	FEEDING BOTTLS. Bourne, Johnson Cowan (Bag) Hearn, Kidell and Co. Kilner Bros. Maw, Son and Thompson Whitall, Tatum and Co.	HAIR PREPARA- TIONS Chesbrough Crown Perfumery Co. Evans, Sons James (Herbal Pomade) Newbery (Bell's Secret Oil) Rimmel Robure (Aureoline) Rowland Rogers (Hair Lotion)	LEECHES Butler McCulloch Fitch Friedlander	MUSTARD Ayrton and Saunders Finch, Rickman Gundry (Leaves) Metz (Leaves) Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)
DRUGGISTS' SUN. Barclay and Sons Bourne, Johnson Cowan (Vaccination Shields, Feeder Pocket) Evans, Sons Lynch and Co. Maw, S. Son and Thompson May Roberts (Catalogue) Newbery, F. and Sons Requa and Wetmore Thompson, Millard Whitall, Tatum	FILTERING Barclay (Funnels) Lipscombe (Filters) Maizinen (Filtre Rapide) Silicated Carbon Filter (Mov- able Block Filter) Schleicher and Schüll (Paper)	HERBALISTS Allaire, Woodward and Co. Butler McCulloch Eisner & Mendelson Parke Davis Peck and Velsor	LICORICE Craven and Son Mellor & Rittenhouse	NAPHTHA Morris and Callard
DRUG GRINDERS Altken and Son Woolley, Sons and Co. Wyleys and Co.	FOAM PRODUCERS Bush, W. J., and Co. Stevenson and Howell	HOMOEOPATHIC Butcher, W., and Co. Conyngham and Co. Gould, E., and Son Keene and Ashwell Leath and Ross Pottage, J. C. Russell (Show Cases) Thompson and Capper White & Lansdale	LIME JUICE Montserrat (see Evans) Rayner & Co.	OILS, PAINTS, &c. Allen (Bessemers' Gold) Colthurst and Harding Follows and Bate (Paint Mill) Jackson and Sons Storry, Smithson Schapmann (Garmine, &c.) Wilkinson, Heywood Wrangham, R. W.
DYES Sands Manufacturing Wells, Richardson	FOOD, INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' Allen and Hanbury's (Malted Furineaceous) Brand and Co. Jensen (Peptones, &c.) Kreochyle Mottershead (Benger's) Ridge, Dr. Savory and Moore (Malted and Pepp. o. used) Scott's Mithlothan Oat Southall Bros. (Malt Oatmeal)	HYPODERMIC Allen & Hanbury's (Solution) Savory and Moore (Discs)	LINSEED Colthurst and Harding Kemp, W. & Sons Mumford Salmond, D. and Son (Cake) Storry, Smithson and Co. Woolley and Co. Wrangham, R. W.	OINTMENT BASES Allen & Hanbury's (Chirms) Chesbrough (Vaseline) Evans, Sons (Fossiline) Ewen, J. (Clarified Lard) Grindley and Co. (Petroleum Jelly) Wyleys (Ceratin)
EARTHEN. GOODS De Luca Evans, Sons and Co. Morgan (Porous Pots) Potts, H., and Co. Toogood (C.e. Pots Registered)	FORMULÆ Brooks	HYPOPHOSPHITES Forster and Gregory Typke & King	LINT Maws Robinson and Sons Taylors	OLEATES Allen and Hanbury's
EAU DE COLOGNE Best and Sons Farina, J. M., No. 4	FULLER'S EARTH Clubb, J., and Co. Mumford	ICE Barnett and Foster Davenport and Co. Harrison, W. B.	LOZENGES Allen and Hanbury's (Pharma- copia Patent Jubes) Craven, M. A. Gibson, R. (Manufacturer) Loeflund (Lozenge) Reece and Co. (Lettuce) Towie (Chlorodyne) Twemlow, R.	OXALIC ACID B. k and Co.
ELECTRIC APPAR. British Insulate (Bells) Darton, F., and Co. Morgan (Porous Pots) Orme and Co. Wyndham (Battery)	GINGER ALE Bingley, J. Cantrell and Cochrane Harston and Co. Hay, W. Jewsbury and Brown Mills Ross, W. A. Schweppé (Dry)	INHALERS Field (Pocket) Maw, Son, and Thompson Savory and Moore	MAGNESIA Bates (King's Citrate) Dinnford (Fluid) Henry (Calcined) May & Baker Murray, Sir James (Fluid)	PANCREATINE Fairchild Bros. Savory and Moore
ENEMAS Davidson Rubber Co. De Luca (Tollay's Irrigator) Evans, Son and Co. Ingram and Son Lawrence (Goodyear) Lynch and Co. Maw, Son and Thompson	GINGER ESS. Fisher Goodall (Beer Powders) Haenschel, H. (Concentrated) Hay, W. Stevenson and Howell	INK Antoine Beardall (Sack Marking) Bewley and Draper Bowness, Wm. Duncan, Flockhart Hyde and Co. Proctor (Defiance)	MALT EXTRACT, ETC. Allen and Hanbury's (Jelly Extract, Food, &c.) Baur and Co. (Licks) Burgoyne Burbidge Burgoyne Fry's Cocoa Evans, J. Harker, Stagg and Moss Hoff, L. Loehmi (Hordeum) Lorimer Southall's Oatmeal Savory and Moore Wyleys.	PAPER Bourne, Johnson (Sanitary) British Patent (Toilet Paper). Cameron (Cabinet) Schleicher and Schüll (Filter and Black) Wooliam's (Wall Paper free from Arsenic)
ESSENCES, FRUIT AND SOLUBLE Allen and Hanbury's (French) Brathay and Hinchellife Burgoyne Bush, W. J. Haenschel (Hops, &c.) Harker, Stagg and Moss Hay's Soluble Lemon Lorimer May and Baker Stevenson and Howell	GLOVES, BATH Coudron, R.	INSECTICIDES Bourne, Johnson Hellar Steiner (Powder) Woolley (Powder)	MARKING INKS Beardall (Sacks) Bond's Daughter Maw, Son, and Thompson Murphy, J.	PARCEL POST BXS Arundel and Marshall Mant Nutter and Co. Savar's
ESSENTIAL OILS Bales, Bros. Burgoyne and Burbidge Bush, W. J. (Lemons) Charras and Co. Cocking (Japan Peppermint) Felton (Eucalyptus) Fratelli Haenschel (Concentrated) Harker, Stagg and Moss Leyland and Co. (English) Lorimer May and Baker Raymond (Lavender) Koeke, Compitt (Eucalyptus) Schlesinger, L. Stevenson and Howell Symes (O. Lavender) Woolley (Sandal) Wyleys (Peppermint)	GLUE Clark, G. F. H. Walt, Jas. (Joudrain's)	INSURANCE National Life	MATCH CASES Dangerfield	PARCHMENT Hymans
	GLYCERINE Banner (Job Lot) Fluk Rubeck (O. th's) Schmedes (Sarg's) Zimmermann	IODINE Zimmermann	MEDICINE CHESTS Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)	PENS Gillott, Joseph
	GRANULAR PRE- PARATIONS Allen & Hanbury's (Full Line Bates (Magnesin)	JOB LOTS Banner (Cod L. Oil Glycerine) Friedlander (Pipes, &c.) Schapmann (Carmine, &c.)	MENTHOL Cocking and Co. Christy and Co. Symes and Co.	PEPSINE, &c. Fairchild Bros. Gabriel and Froke Hottot-Boudault Jensen (Crystallised) Mottershead (Benger's) Rigand (Peptones) Savory and Moore Warner and Co. (Ingulin) Zimmermann
		KAIRIN Burgoyne, Burbidge	MERCURIALS Howards and Sons May and Baker	PETROLEUM, &c. Cassell, Smith and Co. Colthurst and Harding

Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List (continued).

PATENT MEDICNS

Allen and Hanburys (Tonga)
Atkinson (Infant Preserv)
Baker, H., & Co. (Pills)
Barclay and Sons, 9
Bastin (Balmoline)
Bates' Breast Salve
Beecham (Pills)
Bennette (Menna Cake)
Brookes (Toothache)
Buxton (Vaseline)
Clyve and Jackson (Celandine)
Clarke (Tickle)
Edwards and Son
Eisner and Mendelson
Elliman's Embrocation
Evans (Styptic)
Fennings (Powders)
Geldart (Galactagogue)
Gout-Rheumaticine
Hamilton (Sopousine)
Hayman (Horehound)
Heald's Liver Cure
Heald's Pertussis
Heyman (Kola)
Himrod (Ashma Powder)
Hoge (Horehound Honey)
Holloway (Pills and Ointment)
Holt's Hooping Cough
Hop Bitters
Horsford (Acid Phosphates)
Ingham
Kboosh Bitters
King (Hop Bitters)
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Lincoln (Clarke's Mixture)
Llewellyn (Elixir Phosphorus)
Morrison (Dipsomania)
Newbery and Sons
Osborne (Drops)
Peck & Velsor
Pottage (Electric Sulphur)
Powell (Aniseed Balsam)
Pritchard (Teething)
Register (Liment)
Richards, J. M.
Roberts (Foreign)
Ruspini (Styptic, &c.)
St. Dalmas (Bronchial)
Sanger (Widow Welch)
Savory and Moore (Etherodine)
Smith (Antibilious Pills)
Stern's Non-Secret
Stedman
Sussex Drug Co. (Cobden's Pills)
Thompson Millard
Turley (Rederos)
Wells, E. S. (Swan's Worm Syrup)
Woodcock (Wind Pills)

**PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS**

(See EAU DE COLOGNE.)
Allen and Hanburys (French E-sences)
Bagelestone (Wood Violet)
Bourne, Johnson
Brecknell (Skin)
Bristow, T. F., and Co.
Cheesebrough (Vaseline)
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Greensill (Mona Bouquet)
Hovenden (Violet's Soap)
Lynch and Co. (Norina) (Rick-secker)
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newbery (Berdoe's, &c.)
Norina
Osborne (Face Powder)
Register's Liment
Rick-secker
Kimmel, E. (Specialities)
Robinson Bros. (Indexical Soap)
Rowland
Savar
Schmedes (Sargo)
Thompson Millard
Violet (Toilet Soaps)
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Whitaker

PHOSPHORUS

Newton (Acids and Salts)

PHOTOGRAPHIC

May and Baker
Zimmermann

PIG POWDERS

Calvert
Dennis
Kitson
Spong

PILL MACHINES

Pindar (Piping and Cutting)
Wells, C. G. (Coater)

PIPES, &c.

Friedlander, L.

**PHARMACEUTI-
CAL PREPARA-
TIONS**

Allaire (Powdered Drugs)
Allen and Hanburys
Bais Bros.
Barron, Squire and Co.
Burgoyne, Burbridges
Burroughs Wellcome
Corbyn, Stacey and Co.
Duncan, Flockhart
Evans (Fluid Extracts), (Ciga-rettes), (Liquors for Syrups)
Fabbria Lombarda
Gahriel and Troke
Giles, Schacht and Co.
Heathfield (Liq. Opii)
Hewlett (Liq. Santal Flav. c.
Buchu, &c.)
Hlooper, B. (Potassium Chlor. Pellets)
Howard and Sons
Keith (Conc. Tinctures)
Lorimer
Milhuu (Elixir Calisaya)
Parke, Davis and Co.
Reece and Co.
Rigaud and Dusart
Robbins
Savory
Scott and Bowne
Sellers (Quinquinine)
Southall
Squire (Chemical Food)
Stearns & Co.
Trenlow (Sonnicine)
Whiffen (Extr. Cinch.)
Wright, C., and Co.
Wyleys (Various)

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allaire Woodward
Allen and Hanburys (Schief-feluis)
Burroughs
Cox, A. H., and Co.
Hampson, R.
Parke, Davis
Stearns and Co. (Various)
Warner, W. R., and Co.
Woolley, James, Sons and Co.
Wyleys and Co.

PLASTERS

Bourne, Johnson
Guthery (Mustard)
Mather
Maw
St. Dalmas, A. De
Savar
Seabury and Johnson
Thompson, Millard

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B., and Co.

POLISHING

Baumgartner (La Brillantine)
Bradley (Albatum)
Brown (Satin Polish)
Cheesebrough
Crowden & Garrod (Indexical)
Evans, Sons and Co.
Oakey, John, and Sons
Pickering and Sons
Sands Manufacturing
Savar

POULTRY FOOD, &c.

Calvert
Foster

PRINTING

Baskerville Co.
Davis
King
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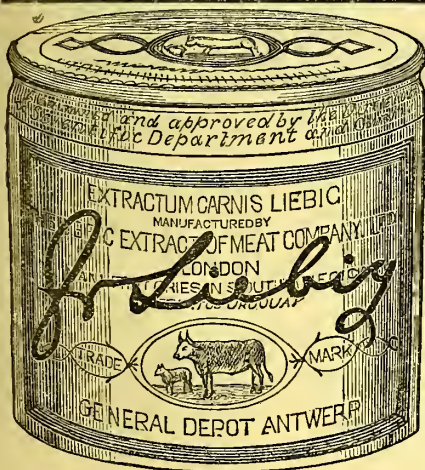
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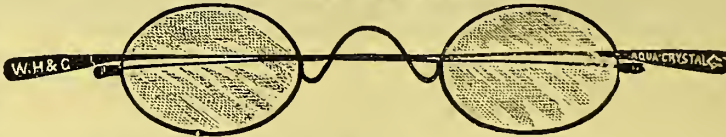
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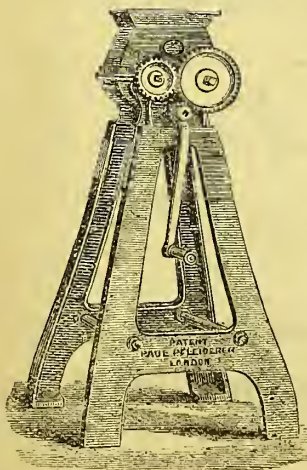
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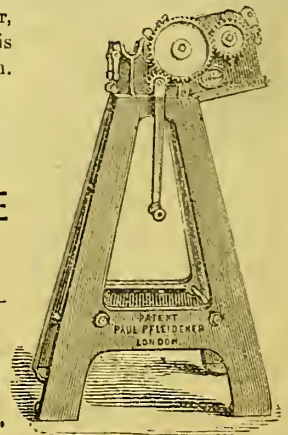
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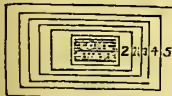


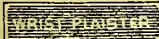

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ON WHITE LEATHER ONLY,

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LEATHER PLAISTERS.	No.	Full Size of Leathers.	Retail Prices.	Per doz.	Mather's Royal Balsamic Plaister.	Tomlinson's Cod Liver Oil.	Plain Plaister.	Emp. Roborans or Calefaciens.	Emp. Belladonna. No. 1.	Emp. Belladonna. No. 2.
		Inches.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heart Shape 	1	3 x 4½	1 size.	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	2	4½ x 6	1½ "	"	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 6
	3	4½ x 7½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	3½	5½ x 7½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	4	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	5	8 x 9¾	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
Long Shape 	1	2½ x 4	1 "	"	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 4	1 0
	2	4½ x 6¾	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	2½	4½ x 8½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 0	3 0
	3	5½ x 9¾	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	4	6½ x 11	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
	5	7½ x 14½	8 "	"	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0
Oval Shape 	1	4½ x 6½	2 "	"	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 0
	2	6½ x 8½	4 "	"	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 8	5 4	4 0
	3	7½ x 9¾	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
Saddle Shape 	1	6½ x 12½	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 0
	2	7 x 15	8 "	"	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0
	3	8 x 16	12 "	"	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 6	12 0
Wrist 	1	3 x 10½	3 "	"	2 3	2 3	2 0	2 0	...	...
Knee 	2	4½ x 15	6 "	"	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 0	...	...

BREAST PLAISTERS.					No.	Size of Leather.	Retail Prices.	Per Doz.
							d.	s. d.
Emp. Plumbi, for Ladies' Breasts					1	Diam. 6¾ in.	4 size	2 8
" " " " " "					2	" 7½ "	6 "	4 0
" " Spread on Chamois					1	" 6¾ "	...	4 0
" " " " " "					2	" 7½ "	...	6 0
					No.		No. 1 Quality. Per doz.	No. 2 Quality. Per doz.
Emp. Belladonna, for Ladies' Breasts					1	Diam. 6¾ in.	5 4	4 0
" " " " " "					2	" 7½ "	8 0	6 0
" " Spread on Chamois					1	" 6¾ "	8 0	6 0
" " " " " "					2	" 7½ "	12 0	9 0

Less 10 per cent. Discount, 3 Months' Current Account. Special Quotations to Wholesale Buyers.

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TRANSFER AGENT & VALUER.

Buyer and Seller, in addition to lengthened and varied experience in every branch of the trade, can command services at charges less than half the usual Commission.

References, if required, to some of the first London and Provincial Firms.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

COVENTRY.—Light Retail; good corner house; rent, £20; present hands 11 years; vendor succeeded to larger concern in native town; cash, immediate purchaser, £105; bargain. W. Litchfield, Chemist, Stafford Street, London.

MIDLANDS.—To be sold on easy terms, a bargain, a well-fitted (solid mahogany) shop; seven rooms, large warehouse, yard, conservatory; or would exchange for a seaside business, low rent. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE, a well-established, ready money, Prescribing and General Business, in a rapidly improving suburb of a prosperous town on the North-East Coast; no other shop in the locality; doing £0 to £11 weekly; will be sold reasonable; a week's trial allowed; satisfactory reason for disposal. "Pharos," care of Messrs. Ismay, Newcastle.

PRESTON.—To be disposed of, owing to ill health, the old-established and first-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with good Surgeon's trade attached, of Mr. Joseph Tomlinson (Tomlinson Bros.), 97 Fisher, etc; returns £2,500; stock and fixtures to be taken at a valuation. John Blakey, Chartered Accountant, 45 Fishergate, Preston.

SOUTH COAST.—An old established Cash, Retail, and Prescribing Business. Good position in large business centre. Excellent scope for Dentistry. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Full particulars on application. Apply, by letter, P. P., care of Messrs. Maw, Son & Co., 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Immediately, owing to death of proprietor, a mixed Country Business, returning nearly £1,400 per annum. Rent £30, includes Three Acres of Meadow Land and half an acre of Garden and Orchard. About £600 required to purchase. No agents or persons without the necessary capital need apply. J. W. Hughes, 2 Cambrian Road, Chester.

A BUSINESS, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail, established at Christmas last, and returning £4 weekly at full prices, without opposition, on a densely populated estate, W., and well suited for a young registered gentleman; handsome fittings, and good stock; long lease, £40 per annum; lowest cash price, £250. Mr. Rutter, 38 Annandale Road, Turnham Green, London, W.

VENDOR, retiring, offers Business, Light General trade; shop well fitted; returning over £1,000 per annum, good profits; established 21 years by vendor; situate in most central position in improving manufacturing town, having a population of over 50,000; excellent house, side entrance, coach-house, stabling, warehouse, and good yard; on lease if required; personal investigation invited. F. F., care of Wyleys & Co. Wholesale Druggists, Coventry and London.

MESSRS. HINE GILBERT have to sell:—

- MIDLANDS.—Returns over £3,000; price £2,500, part cash.
 - SUSSEX COAST.—Returns over £3,000; no heavy; price, about £2,500.
 - DEVON COAST.—Returns £600; under management; offer required.
 - ESSEX.—Returns £500; price about £400.
 - HANTS.—Returns about £600; very profitable; price £450.
 - KENT.—Returns £1,000; profit price £500; half remain.
 - HEREFORD.—Returns £600; price only £300.
 - LANCASHIRE.—Returns £800; price about £800.
 - YORKS.—Returns £1,900; price £1,600.
 - GLAMORGAN.—Returns £700; price £600.
- Many others in London and suburbs.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, a Country Chemist and Druggist's Business, Agricultural, and with Garden preferred, 124/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, in a Light General trade. Thomas Louitt, Family Chemist, Broadgate, Coventry.

WANTED a Junior Assistant with an experience of Alopatic and Homœopathic Dispensing, by William Darling, Homœopathic and Pharmaceutical Chemist, 126 Oxford Street, Manchester.

WANTED, immediately, an Assistant; must be well qualified; Wesleyan preferred; references must be unexceptionable. C. W. Dixon, Chemist, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an Assistant who has had good experience in Dispensing; out-door; must be qualified; an abstainer preferred. Salary to commence at £2 per week. Apply, stating full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, 46 North End, Croydon.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced hand as Bought Ledger Clerk. Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of the Wholesale Drug and Sundries trade. Apply, stating references and salary required, to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

TO CHEMISTS and Dentists' Assistants.—A permanent Situation will be open shortly to an Assistant fully qualified for the two businesses. Apply, first, stating age, height, and terms (indoor and out), with references, and if married or not, to B. R. Tomlinson & Son, 41 Corporation Street, Manchester.

IMMEDIATELY, a good Junior, of gentlemanly address, steady habits, and Christian principles, for a select seaside dispensing business; must be a quick and accurate dispenser, and thoroughly trustworthy. Apply, with carte (to be returned), to F. R. Bessant, 24 Station Road, Westgate-on-Sea.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

A S MANAGER or Locum Tenens. Apply, S. S., 12 Varna Road, Fulham.

WANTED, by a Business Man, 20 years' experience, situation as Manager or Senior, wholesale or retail; 5 years last situation; good references. H. C., care of Mr. Hill, 2 High Street, New Thornton Heath, Surrey.

TEMPORARY; stat. 31; by day, week, or month; thoroughly experienced; knowledge of Homoeopathic and French Pharmacy; terms moderate; disengaged. "Chemist," 7 Woodfield Crescent, Harrow Road, W.

TO CHEMISTS.—A situation in the above, wholesale or retail; aged 30 years; good references; outdoors preferred. Apply by letter, "Medicus," 6 Charlwood Terrace, Putney.

A S TRAVELLER, in Wholesale, or to work a good speciality on commission. 127/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A MIDDLE AGED, active Gentleman (retired from business), finding time to hang heavily, desires Management of a good Dispensing and Family trade; references to London wholesale firms. "Chemist," 29 Blatchington Road, West Brighton.

A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, with first-class analytical, dispensing, and some laboratory experience, desires a Working Partnership or Managership; capital limited; good references given, and required; London preferred. 122/33, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUNDRIES, Etc.—Engagement Wanted, by an Energetic Gentleman with large connection, to represent a firm who are desirous to increase their business, and are prepared to put up new Specialties, which sure to command large sales; highest references. 125/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

APPRENTICE.

WANTED, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice; comfortable home, and every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; premium moderate. Mellor, Dispensing Chemist, St. Neots, Hunts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—140 lbs. Aniline Magenta Crystals, job lot; 126 lbs. Aniline Violet Crystals, job lot, of very powerful strength and exceptional fine colour, offered at—Magenta, 6s. 6d., Violet, 7s. 6d. per lb. A specimen pound will be sent by Parcels Post at price quoted, or 1 oz. sample for seven stamps. Buyers will find these Anilines equal in quality to those sold by the trade at 16s. per lb. Morris, 28 Featherstone Street London, E.C.

MR. LINAY, Bath, is now open to entertain another COMMISSION IN ANY BRANCH OF THE TRADE.

£550. Proprietorship for Sale. Dr. Sargent's Worm Powders, Hair Wash, Curative Ointment, Aperient Pills, Antibilious and Liver Pills, Teething Powders, Chlorodyne, Effervescent Saline, Neuralgia Medicine, Painless Cure for Corns, Warts, and Bunions, Hair Restorer, including trade mark, signature, patent medicine stamps on hand £36, electros, recipes, stereos, stock of specialities partially made up, being eleven proprietary articles, together with special government dies which cost £64. Apply, Dr. G. Sargent, Dorrell Place, Brixton Road, London.

CHEMISTS' HANDBILLS.

10,000 (9 × 5½ ins.) for **20s.!**

Specimens on receipt of halfpenny stamp. Proof if desired. Cash must accompany order. They are too cheap to book.

W. R. KING, Upper Priory, BIRMINGHAM.

CARMINE! CARMINE EXTRAORDINARY!—224 lbs. Pure Carmine. Job Lot offered at 16 6 per lb. A Trial lb. will be sent Parcel Post for 17/-, or Specimen oz., 1/6.

VERMILION! VERMILION!! VERMILION!!!—Sixty 39lb. Parcels Finest Genuine English Vermilion. Warranted Pure. Offered at 2/- per lb. Sample lb. supplied, 2/6; or Specimen oz., Six Stamps.

560 LBS. EXCELLENT QUALITY GOLD BRONZE POWDER, offered at 3/6 per lb. A Trial lb. sent by Post, 4/-; or Specimen oz., Eight Stamps.

340 LBS. SILVER, COPPER, and GOLD BRONZE POWDER. Extra Superfine Brilliant Quality. Offered at 7/- per lb. A Trial lb. supplied by Post, 7/6; or Specimen oz., Twelve Stamps.

These Lots can be seen at my Office,

Z. SCHAPMANN, 22 PARADISE ST., FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

L. D. S. DIPLOMA

(SINE CURRICULO).

DUBLIN. EDINBURGH. GLASGOW.

MARCH EXAMINATIONS.

TO CHEMISTS and DENTISTS on DENTAL REGISTER.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining this Diploma may be successfully prepared by a rapid, but still effectual course of study. Fee, FIVE GUINEAS. APPLY AT ONCE. MR. CHARLES BENNETT, 3 CLEVELDON VILLAS, BRONSHILL ROAD, TORQUAY.

"THE ILLS OF LIFE."

"TOOTHACHE," "CORNS," & "CHILBLAINS."

WARRANTED CURES FOR THE ABOVE.

These preparations are thoroughly practicable, pay well, are easily made, and may be sold with confidence. Recipes, 1/1 each; 3 for 2s. 6d., with full directions, post free. Please note my advertisement in "Exchange Column." Terms—"SATISFACTION GUARANTEED." Detailed Printed Lists free.

T. BROOKS, Chemist, Louth, LINCOLNSHIRE.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TERMS.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the Advertisement by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C., the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The Publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

Dental and Surgical.

One Arnold's combination knife and fork, best plated, for right hand, new, 6s. 6d. 42/42.

Leclanché battery, twenty cells, cost 4l. 4s., price 30s.; also surgical instruments. H., 5 Camden Villas, Shirland Road, Paddington, W.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Cod-liver oil, 9s. per gallon; overstock, 12s. 7d.

Howard's quinine in 4-oz. bottles, 7s. 3d. per oz. J. Dale, 345 Park Road, Liverpool.

About 2 cwt. of dried peppermint, what offer? Kendall Blyth.

Otto virg., six 1-oz. bottles, 17. 5s. oz.; pulv., aloes socot., 2s. 6d. per lb.; samples, two stamps. 128/39.

Good opium, 28 lbs.; also, 40 oz. of morph. hyd., will sell separately or in quantities of 1 lb. or 1 oz.; price reasonable, or what offers? "C. D.," 18 Dulwich Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Proprietary Articles.

A quantity of Baron Liebig's cocoa-powder, packages are clean, and must sale price will be taken of an early purchaser. Apply, Stott, Chemist, Sowerby Bridge.

Townsend's sarsaparilla, two 7s. 6d., one 11s.; mossom, eleven 9s. 4d.; butter powder, as last month's advertisement; what offers? Kemp, Chemist, Chester.

Eighteen 1s. tins, and eighteen 2s. Liebig's cocoa quite clean; what offers? Bancks, Chemist, Gainsborough, Yorks.

Pear's transparent (unscented) soap, 6d. tablets, in good order, fifty 1-dozen boxes, or two 25-dozen boxes, at 4s. per dozen, less 20 per cent. cash. 125/37.

Three 2s. 6d., twenty-three 1s., twenty 6d. Holden's magic butter powder; five 1s. Holden's hand and foot powder; twelve 1s., eight 6d. Little's phenyle; all in good condition; what offers? Street, Chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Two 5s. Luddington's oils, six 2s. 6d. Tikheel, eighteen 1s. 6d. King's magnesia, two 4s. 6d. Savory & Moore's saline essence and pepsine, one 4s. 6d. hydrolime, three 1s. 1d. Holden's stomach mixture; a bargain, 35s. W. Rowe, Chemist, Leicester.

Optical.

Herbert & Godfrey's or Druff & Druff's spectacles at half invoice price; about 10*l*. Kendall, B'yth.

Laurence's spectacles and folders, about 30*l*. worth, as marked by Laurence; will take one-fourth price for lot. 128/38.

Apparatus.

Five-grain rotary pill machine and piping press, cast over 12*l*. Apply to W. H. Maxey, 265 Glossop Road, Sheffield.

Educational.

Tully's 2*l*s. materia medica cabinet, nearly new, contains 200 specimens, each in separate box or package, the whole in neat wooden case; price 10*s*. 6*d*. 123/3.

Botany.—The Indigenous Official (medical) Plants, beautifully mounted, reduced to 5*s*. 6*d*., free; Wild Flowers, 7*s*. 6*d*. 100. Higginson, Newferry, Birkenhead.

Two full length anatomical plates, coloured; eight anatomical diagrams, coloured, on linen or calico; one full-size skeleton on cloth, black ground; eleven coloured plates, quarto size, cartridge-paper, varnished. Particulars and price for stamped directed envelope to Kendall, Blyth.

Set of illegible autograph prescriptions (original), 2*s*. 6*d*., as presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for their examinations; 30 prescriptions (catch and difficult) given to dispense at Minor during past 12 months, 2*s*.; 50 questions asked of successful students at last Minor, 1*s*. 1*d*.; lot of cheap, almost new, books. Stamp for list, Saunders, Medical Tutor, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Note change of residence.)

Literature.

Atfield's "Chemistry," 7*s*. 121/35.

"Year-book of Pharmacy," 1876, 1877, 1878. Cotterill, Chemist, Dover.

Pharmaceutical Journal, 1884, posted Saturday, for Bentley's "Botany," latest edition. A. L. Smith, Longfleet, Poole.

The Chemist and Druggist, first eleven years, complete and clean; what offers? 15/15.

Pharmaceutical Journals, first 9 vols., complete, unbound, in good condition, for 10*l*. 129/3.

Kilner's "Pharmacy," with supplements, quite new, cost 32*s*. 6*d*. Sambrook, Monmouth.

Offers wanted for Oil and Colourman's, Chemist and Druggist, and Pharmaceutical Journals, 1833. Billinton, Westgate, Wakefield.

Chemist and Druggist from January, 1874, to December, 1883, complete, in good condition, unbound, price 30*s*. Kemp, Chemist, Alford.

Lindley's "Botany," Muter's "Chemistry," Thorne's "Botany," Cook's "Botany"; all excellent condition, half price. Heath, Medical Hall, Kidderminster.

Forty 2*s*. parts Virtue's "Shakespeare," complete, ncut, edited by Charles Knight, illustrated; first offer over 3*l*. Harvey, Margate.

Rhind's "Vegetable Kingdom," nearly new, fifty full-paged, coloured and steel plates; offers or exchange. Curtis, 14 Vicar Street, Kidderminster.

Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," 4*s*. 6*d*.; Miller's "Elements of Chemistry," Vol. 1*l*., 10*s*.; Vol. III., 10*s*., and other works; cheap list sent. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth.

Three shillings for last year's Chemist and Druggist. Offers wanted for this year's "Journal," posted on Mondays. Rayson, Chemist, Nottingham.

For Cash or Useful Exchange.—All Pharmaceutical Journals from formation of Society to July, 1882, 41 volumes, well bound, with indexes and original historical sketch by Jacob Bell; also 11 volumes of "Year-book" and new copy of "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia." G., 21 Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.

"Year-books of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1878 inclusive; "Animal Physica," Lardner; "British Pharmacopœia," 1864; Thomas' "Practice of Physics," Vols. 1 and 2; "Inorganic Chemistry," Wilson, 1851; Watson's "Practice of Physics," 2 vols.; Thomson's "London Dispensatory," Dr. Garrod; Hensall's "First Lines for Chemists and Druggists," 3rd edition; Fowne's "Chemistry," 7th edition; what offers? Perry, Pharmacist, Edgbaston.

Offers for (bound in cloth, good condition) Taylor's "Jurisprudence," 2 vols., 2nd edition, 3*l*s. 6*d*.; Atfield's "Chemistry," "Year-book of Pharmacy," 1874; "Practical Anatomy," Heath, 2nd edition, 12*s*. 6*d*.; "Surgeon's Vade Mecum," Draitt, 12*s*. 6*d*.; Cooley's "Latin Grammar," new; Chemist and Druggist, 1869 to 1883, 16 years, first 7 vols. half-bound, 9 vols. loose; 3 vols. Photographic News, 1872-3 and 4 half-bound. W. Todd, 27 North View, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Soda-water Plant.

Barnett & Foster have some second-hand soda-water machinery of their own for sale. Apply, 26*r* Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, N.

Soda-water plant, machine, engine, bottling-racks for corks, patents, syphons, jacketted steam-pan, two vans, ready for work, second-hand, in use three months, easy terms, three years. Particulars, N. G. Wilcocks, Bath.

Shop Fittings.

Two 4 and three 3 gallon pear-shape carboys, Gibson, Chemist, Loughborough.

The entire fittings of several handsome chemists' shops for disposal; great bargains. Lloyd Rayner, 10*a* and 46 De Beauvoir Crescent, Kingsland, London, N.

Handsome specie-jar, 48 inches high, including crown and mahogany pedestal, labelled "Magnesia," Royal Arms in gold and colours, price 3*l*. Walker, Dresden, Staffordshire.

Four-grain pill-machine, marble slab, mahogany mirror-stand, and one each 3, 4, 6, 12, and 14 best mirrors; seven new German mirrors, one each Kinmond's magnesilysne, Holden's vinum vitæ; cash, patents, or Howard's quinine taken. Brown, Dover.

Large beam scales with new weights, 3*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.; 190 white earthenware jars, 5 oz. and 10 oz., shives to fit same, lot 15*s*.; cheerful gas-stove, cost 43*s*., price 20*s*. Exchange offers requested. Good coil and battery wanted. Stead, Lees, Oldham.

Nests of drawers, from 1*s*. per drawer; show-bottles, 2*s*. gallon; pair species, 16 inches, 16*s*., larger from 10*s*. each; white shop-jars, from 2*d*. each; brown ditto, blue and olive, 5*d*. each; mahogany counter case, 8 ft. 6 in., bent plate, silvered doors, 12 trays, 5*l*.—worth 9*l*.; outside lamps, shop and store bottles, good labels, &c. 21 Broadway, Deptford.

Five chemist's shop lamps and brackets, quantity gasfittings, 5 handsome mirrors in ebonised frames, 6 shop chairs, quantity office-desks and partitioning for shops, 3 handsome plate glass shop doors, 4 handsome sponge-cases, 5 spectacle-cases, 3 sofa-water stands, handsome show stands for window and counter. Lloyd Rayner, 10*a* and 46 De Beauvoir Crescent, Kingsland, London, N.

Retiring from business.—Two large show-globes; specie jar (Royal Arms, "Rhubarb"); nest of 143 mahogany fronted drawers, with glass knobs and labels, nine bottle cupboard under and usual shelving over; sponge case, as Maw's A43; desk and show-case combined, tablet on top ("Toilet Requisites"); four movable plateglass shelves, figured-glass back; case, 4½ ft. long, 40 in. high, tablet on top, four divisions, circular ends, three movable plate-glass shelves in each division; toothbrush case, bent front, tablet on top, four movable shelves; window-fixtures; tincture-press; a portion of stock; three large oil-cisterns, to hold 130 gals. each. May be seen by appointment. Richardson, 29 Knowlsley Street, Bolton.

Superior modern second-hand fittings, own manufacture, hall case, see Maw's A 88, except lower sashes, sheet glass, middle sloping, wood divisions, no trays or stays, 12 ft. long, 9 ft. 11 in. high, top case 8½ in. deep, lower 15½ in., 25*l*.; 123 drug drawers, amber-glass knobs, cover-board deal, lockers, 50 in. high, length 14 ft. and 3 ft. 4 in., 14*l*. 10*s*.; case, as Maw's A 4, 42 in. long, 25 in. wide, 23 in. high, no carving, 6*l*.; Spanish mahogany dispensing screen, plate-glass sashes, tablets, pilasters, trusses, 107 in. long, 23½ in. high, 7*l*. 10*s*.; mahogany wall-case, three bent-plate flaps, solid ends, 73½ long, 21 in. deep, 19½ in. high, 6*l*. 10*s*.; 26 dozen 4 second-hand rounds, labels and contents, 11*l*. 15*s*.; tin 3-gallon carboys, 10*s*. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London.

14 ft. long nest 91 superior mahogany-fronted drawers, glass labels and knobs, with mahogany lockers under, shelving and cornice above; 13 nests mahogany-fronted gold-labelled shop-drawers, all lengths; 5 nests deal stained mahogany-fronted gold-labelled shop drawers, all lengths; 13 ft. long nest large mahogany-fronted gold-labelled shop-drawers; 15 handsome mahogany wall-cases, all lengths; 4 handsome grained-mahogany wall-cases, all lengths; 8 handsome mahogany dispensing-case screens, all designs and lengths; 5 mahogany upright cases with desks; 3 mahogany upright cases without desks; 5 and 6 ft. long flat mahogany plate-glass counter-cases, mirror backs; 9 bent-glass counter-cases, all lengths; 3 handsome mahogany tooth-brush cases; 25 mahogany moulded-top counters, all lengths; 3 mahogany plate-glass case-fronted counters; 800 gold-labelled shop bottles and jars; quantity carboys, specie jars, show jars, figs. A, C, and every description of fittings and utensils required by the trade. Lloyd Rayner, 10*a* and 46 De Beauvoir Crescent, Kingsland, London, N.

A quantity of shop round and shop jars, similar to fig. D 1; mahogany circular-front plate-glass case, 2 ft. 6 in. long, with sloping shelf and plate-glass mirror fall at the back, fig. A 16, 55s.; one 5-ft. circular-front case, with sloping shelves and table in the centre, as fig. A 18, 57l.; 6 ft. long, 67l.; 7 ft. long, 71. 10s.; a handsome dispensing-screed, 7 ft. long, and glass case at each end, plate-glass mirror in the centre, marble slab in front, plate-glass door and plate-glass mirror back, shifting shelves to cases, and three long shelves at the back for dispensing bottles, plate-glass tablets, and gold writing and carved wood on top, 71. 15s.; mahogany desk and case, plate-glass door and shifting shelves, as fig. A 32, price 60s.; a 12-ft. run of mahogany drawers, with lockers underneath; an 8 ft. run and 6-ft. run of same; a handsome flat plate-glass case, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, 12 in. deep, stands on a Spanish mahogany table, opens at the back, with plate mirror falls, inside fitted with red velvet trays, a great bargain, 57. 10s.; a 6-ft. dispensing-screen, 2 ft. high, three plate-glass doors and shifting shelves, inside case, plate-glass tables, with gold writing and carved wood on top, same as fig. A 55, 71. 5s., very handsome. J. Bygrave, 12 Curzon Street, Wenlock Street, New North Road, London

Formulae.

Well tried recipes of preparations in daily demand:—"Corn and Wart Eradicator" (similar to Hargreave's), never fails, painless, cleanly, may be sold with confidence, always gives satisfaction; "Hooping-cough Syrup and Embrocation," certain cure, rapid action, no dangerous ingredients; "Blood Cleanser," superior to any advertised preparation, without the danger attending many; "Physician's Prescription for Spermatorrhoea," and kindred diseases, hundreds of cases have been cured by this remedy; "Mist. Bismuth. Alb.," excellent for rapidly curing indigestion, vomiting, dyspepsia, &c., an elegant preparation; "Ringworm Specific," two or three applications will cure the worst case; "Tic Pills," most reliable and recommendable when all else has failed; "Itch Ointment," improved form of old-fashioned popular ointment, disinfectant and deodorant; "Chlorodyne," equals Brown's in every respect, freely miscible with water, easily made; "Ess. Sennae Dulc.," non-gripping aperient for children and adults, keeps well, 10d. lb.; "Peruvian Gout and Rheumatic Pills," preferred by many to Blair's, recommended with much confidence; "Quinine and Iron Tonic" (like Pepper's), bright and unchangeable, warranted excellent; "Anti-Cholera Drops," certain preventive of diarrhoea, infallible in cramp; "Podophyllin, Aloes, and Taraxacum," for all liver derangements and dispersing bile; "Essence for Deafness," simplest, safest, and most reliable remedy ever advertised; "Hair Producer," warranted to produce a healthy growth and strengthen weakly hair. Recipes, 1s. 1d. each, six for 5s., post free, with full directions for making doses and all necessary information. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire. N.B.—Recipes not approved of may be returned. Detailed lists post free on application. By kind permission foreign orders may be transmitted through the Publisher of this journal. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Tic tincture, instant relief in nine cases out of ten as soon as applied. It has been in use nine years, and has proved satisfactory in every way; tic mixture (like Sweeting's), superior to all others as a nerve tonic; 2s. 6d. the two. W. Arthur, 31 Thomas Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Special Recipe.—I can offer an invaluable recipe for "Balsamic Cough Linctus" (containing neither opium, morphia, nor any narcotic), of the virtues of which I hold many excellent testimonials. It is a most elegant preparation, brilliant appearance, keeps well, resembles Crosby's Elixir, and costs under 7d. per lb. As the recipe is only sold to one chemist within a 10-miles radius, please write for information, and sample will be sent if districts open; price, with guarantee and full instructions, 10s. All communications strictly confidential. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincs.

"Glycerine Cream," a most elegant preparation for chapped hands and roughness of the skin. It has a soothing emollient action; one dressing will prove its worth. Whilst possessing all the virtues of glycerine, it may be used without inconvenience, it rapidly dries in, and gloves may be worn immediately after its use. A lady purchaser writes:—"Your Glycerine Cream is the nicest and most useful preparation I ever used. My hands were in a fearful state, but three applications of the Cream completely cured them. It surprises me you have not a London agent." Recipe 1s. 1d., or with others in my list, 3 for 2s. 6d., free. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincs.

Fragrant foaming dentifrice (like "Floriline"); marking ink, *sine silver* (aniline), writing executed defies chemical; effervescent fruit saline (resembles Eno's); magio neuralgic drops (never-failing remedy); quinine and iron tonic (resembles Pepper's); lime-juice and glycerine (inseparable, white as milk); blue-black ink (non-corrosive, *sine iron or galls*); cherry tooth paste (never ferments, like Gosnell's); brilliantine (inseparable, like Rimmel's); pill-coating, (pearly white, no mucilage or mastic used); glycerine jelly (perfectly transparent); crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer (colourless, no deposit, *sine silver*); aromatic vinegar; toilet vinegar (as Rimmel's); plate-powder (like Stevens' "Silicon"); Oleum Flavum Conc., for pomades (colour stable); soluble essence ginger (like Hay's); corn solvent, clear (not acid); liquor copaiba comp. c. cubu et matico (mixes clear with water); gonorrhoea paste, excellent (Dr. Ricord's); taraxacum and podophyllin (resembles Pepper's); with many others; send stamp for list, stating wants. The toilet preparations are identical with those prepared by a wholesale West-end firm; others equally good; all inexpensive to make; 5s. each (five for 11.). Readers are cautioned against cheap and worthless imitations. I was first to advertise formulae in this journal. "Analyst," care of Mr. Barnes, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Note change of address.)

Miscellaneous.

Sale or exchange magic lantern slides; cheap and good. Apply Piggott, Huddersfield.

Wrightman's printing-press; offers. Harvey, Margate.

On sale, or exchange for patents, flint, concert pitch, eight keys silver. 114/20.

Fioe-tone viollo, bow, case, and Farmer's Violin School, 30s. Webb, Chemist, Calne.

A quantity of respirators, in good condition; no reasonable offer refused. Longley, North Street, Leeds.

Will exchange gentleman's full-size gold lever watch, jewelled in ten boles, for rotary machine to make pills the size of Whelp-ton's. 121/17.

Lot of oil damaged by fire, seed and fish mixed, good for leather, 2s. gallon, in barrels; sample sent for two stamps. Floyd, Bury St. Edmund's.

German flats, Borwick's powder, oil cassia, corn-flour, pea-flour, life-saving belts, *Pharmaceutical Journals* complete, rhatany lozenge, patents, list sent. Fowler, chemist, Portsea.

WANTED.

Bracher's mixer. 27/121.

Counter show-case, upright. 121/27.

Ether spray for teeth, also jets; state price. Spencer, West Bromw. ch.

A Remington still; state price. "W.," 74 Market Place, Sheffield.

Pharmaceutical Journal, posted on Mondays; "Enterprise" tincture-press. 7/124.

Iron tanks, acid carboys, rotary or other pump, paint or lead mill. Adams, 74 Oxford Street, Salford.

Chemists' Diary, with formulae of patents; Squires "On Skin Diseases," &c., or offer. Sambrook, Monmouth.

Iron cisterns for beozoline, about 50 gallons; state price, condition, and size. Spencer, Chemist, West Bromwich.

Rotary pill-machine. State particulars and lowest price to C. Thompson, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

Second-hand Pindar's pill-machine, fig. B.; also piping-press for 1 and 5 grain pills. Address, H., 198 Upper Whitecross Street.

Purchase or hire latest edition of Cooley's "Encyclopaedia of Practical Receipts." Hulme, Chemist, Fenton, Staffs.

Two 6-gallon pear-shaped show carboys, must not exceed 26 inches in height; 1 doz. lilac or blue 8-oz. shop jars, height not over 6 inches. J. B., 344 Mare Street, Hackney.

Suppository mould for 6 or 12; also magneto-electric machine, double magnet, in mahogany or walnut box complete; Cooley's Cyclopaedia, 8th edition, and Piesse's "Art of Perfumery." C. L. Metcalfe, Chemist, Hull.

Addresses and Information Wanted

Shark-liver Oil.—Information wanted concerning this, where procurable, and price; 4-ounce sample would greatly oblige. Forbes, Pharmacist, Reigate.

Address of Miss Dimsdale, formerly of Birmingham, Stroud, and Kingston-on-Thames. All expenses paid by Coley, Chemist, Stroud. Information gratefully received.

Addresses of E. Bainbridge, chemist, late of Barrow-in-Furness, now supposed to be in Leicester as assistant; also of C. Laogford, chemist, late of Dounham, then of Lewisham correct information rewarded. W. Kemp & Son, Newcastle.

1883-4. SEVENTEENTH SEASON.REGISTERED
LUNG
PROTECTOR
TRADE MARK

THE

LUNG PROTECTOR

(REGISTERED).

"An Article of Acknowledged Excellence."

The "LUNG PROTECTOR" continues to be made only from the same Fine Soft Wool which has always been used since its introduction 17 years ago. Chemists are cautioned against the mendacious assertions of unscrupulous persons who push upon them coarse and inferior imitations, the sale of which can only lead to ultimate loss of trade.



THE
LUNG PROTECTOR.
ORIGINAL PATTERN.

LUNG PROTECTOR.
THE AMERICAN.

LUNG PROTECTOR.
THE CANADIAN.

CHEST PROTECTOR.

PRICES :

			No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
Original Pattern, Seven sizes	...	...	14/-	18/-	26/-	34/-	42/-	52/-	60/-	per doz.
The American, Six sizes	...	...	...	20/-	28/-	36/-	44/-	54/-	62/-	"
The Canadian, Six sizes	...	...	...	22/-	30/-	40/-	50/-	60/-	70/-	"

FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

Prices...	No. 00	No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
...	4/-	6/-	8/-	10/-	12/-	16/-	20/-	24/-	per doz.

All in Scarlet and White, and made in same Wool as the "Lung Protector."

Terms: All Wholesale Houses either allow a large Discount for Cash, or quote the goods at Reduced Net Cash prices.

FELT CHEST PROTECTORS, C QUALITY, single and double, each in five sizes.

At lower prices than above, and equal to BEST of other makers, but are NOT recommended.

GEORGE PATTISON,

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER,

139 ST. JOHN STREET ROAD. LONDON, E.C.

MADAME PATTI'S FACE POWDER.

"BLANCHEUSE,"

One of the Best Preparations now in the Market.
This Article is being largely advertised, and the Trade will do well to keep it in Stock.

In **WHITE, IVORY, & ROSE.**

1s. size, 7s. 6d. per doz. Packets. 5s. boxes, 42s. per doz.

RECOMMENDED
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Madame PATTI, Mrs. KENDAL,
Madame ROSE HERSEE,
Mrs. BANCROFT, Miss ST. JOHN,
Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE,
Miss A. LINGARD, Miss C. STUART,
Mrs. HERMANN VEZIN,
And the Musical & Theatrical Professions generally.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith Street, Soho,
LONDON, W.
Proprietor, Madame JULIET, 86 Fleet Street, E.C.

JAMES'S TOILET SPECIALITIES.

JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, for the Cure of Pimples,
Black Specks, Blisters, &c., and taking away Tan Freckles,
Sunburn, &c. Sold by all Chemists, 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

JAMES'S DEPILATORY,

For the instant removal of Superfluous Hair. Sold by all
Chemists, 1/- per box.

JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE,

For Promoting the Growth of the Hair, Whiskers, Beard,
Moustachios, Eyebrows, and Eyelashes. Sold by all Chemists,
1/- and 2/- per box.

These Articles are well worthy the attention of Chemists, Whole-
sale Houses, and others, as they are being well advertised.

JAMES & CO., 226 Caledonian Rd., LONDON. N.

ROYAL**THRIDACE SOAP.****VELOUTINE SOAP.****Robare's Aureoline,**

OR

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully called to the above
Article, now having a large sale, and giving an excellent
profit to the Retailer.

5/6 size, 36/ per doz. 10/6 size, 72/ per doz

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS—

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LONDON

A PERFECT BOON TO MOTHERS!

ROGERS' "NURSERY"**HAIR LOTION.**

One application is guaranteed to
destroy all Nits and Parasites in
Children's Heads, and immediately
allay the Itching and Irritation.

It is now used in Thousands of
Families with the greatest success
and all who have tried it are
delighted with the effect, and
declare it to be worth A GUINEA
A BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

WILLIAM ROGERS
CHEMIST,

BEN JONSON ROAD, STEPNEY, E.

Sold in large Bottles, price 2s.
SHILLING. Sample Bottle, 7d.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

Observe! Genuine only in Yellow Wrapper, White Label

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Barclay & Son; Edwards & Son; Maw, S.
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Butler & Crispe; Hovenden & Sons; Newbery & Sons.

SUPERIORITY OF

VIOLET'S TOILET SOAP

(BY MEDICAL CELEBRITIES RECOMMENDED)

is confirmed by experience of half a century.

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PARIS, rue Saint-Denis 225.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, London**FOULKES' CEMENT.**
AS USED AT ALL THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

Suited for any substance, from glass and china to leather, wood, or iron, and the articles joined bear washing in boiling water.

The large range of materials to which this cement is applicable, its transparency, strength, and facility in use, and the readiness with which it adheres renders it, without doubt, THE MOST USEFUL EVER INVENTED. It is equally applicable to articles of the coarsest or the most delicate construction.

The great success which attended its introduction, now more than 20 years ago, has given rise to a host of imitations, under as many various titles some of these being of an exceedingly crude character, and most unsatisfactory to both vendor and buyer. The above celebrated Cement is uniform prepared and neatly put up, and is guaranteed to remain unchanged in any climate.

Professor ARCHER, Edinburgh.—"I can testify most unhesitatingly to its great utility in the various occasions which continually arise in Museum work for a first-rate Cement. I have invariably found yours superior to all others, and have extensively recommended its use to all my friends."

Sold in bottles at 6d. and 1s. (equal to three of the smaller).

FOULKES' TOILET & NURSERY POWDER.**IMPALEABLE AND DELICATELY PERFUMED**

This unique Powder possesses the emollient properties of fullers' earth, free from colour, and in a high condition of purity.
Dr. ALEX. MILNE, Edinburgh, in his recent book entitled: "The Child, and how to Nurse it," says of this favourite powder, "WE RECOMMEND IT IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS."

Sold in Boxes at 6d. and 1s. Wholesale at the Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundriesmen, or from

W. J. FOULKES, OPERATIVE CHEMIST, BIRKENHEAD

WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S PURE TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Is made by the **Old English Process**, and perfectly free from the rank smell and irritating effects of the cheap imitations. To meet the Retailer's requirements for this special kind of **Pure Soap**, which can be sold with a **Good Profit**, and compete with the **Stores' Prices**. We beg to notify that we are now supplying this Soap at the following low prices, and confidently solicit orders:—

In Tablets, Balls & Sticks, 6/- per doz., Unscented Ovals, 3/- per doz.

Special prices for quantities, with the option of having OWN NAME stamped upon the Tablets, and also printed on the Wrapper, &c.

22, SILK STREET, CITY, LONDON.

CHISWICK SOAP COMPANY, CHISWICK, LONDON, W.,

SOFT SOAP

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT.

"IMPERIAL" SOFT SOAP	} Manufactured specially for Domestic use, and packed in 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, and 7 lb. Tins..
"FINEST PALE"	} Very pale Amber colour, odourless. Packed in barrels, firkins, half-firkins, and 14-lb. tins.
"BBB," "BB," "BL,"	} The usual qualities, and kept in all packages to suit buyers.
CARBOLIC	} Contains 10 % Calvert's No. 5 Acid. For Dogs and Cattle, making Sheep Dip, and general disinfecting purposes. Packed in 1, 2, 4, and 7 lb. tins; 14, 28, 56, and 112 lb. iron drums.
OLIVE	} The B.P. "Sapo Mollis," made from finest Olive Oil and pure Potash, in tins firkins and jers.

HENRY MARKS & SONS, SPONGE MERCHANTS,

45 Houndsditch, London, E.C.; and at Hydra & Syra (Greece), and Symi & Smyrna (Turkey).

(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

For Shaving without Soap, Brush, or Water.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed **ONLY** in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LONDON.

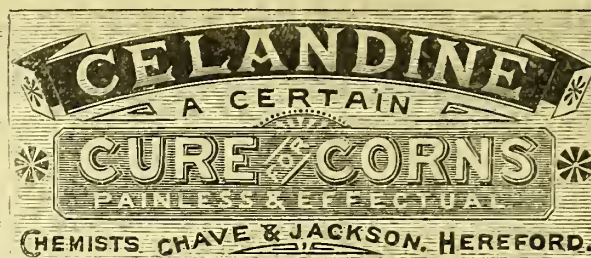
INFRINGEMENTS WILL

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—No. 31648.

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AVOID IMITATIONS.

SELLS WHEREVER
INTRODUCED.

CELANDINE is in great demand, having been well advertised throughout England, and sells in preference to any other remedy.

SEE TESTIMONIALS OF 200 WELL-KNOWN CHEMISTS.

To prevent CELANDINE getting into the hands of Stores or Cutting Men, we supply our Agents ONLY DIRECT from Hereford (carriage paid), and we respectfully solicit their assistance in maintaining FULL RETAIL PRICES, and keeping Celandine strictly a Chemist's article. NO WHOLESALE HOUSES SUPPLIED. We offer GREATER ADVANTAGES than any other House, and if Celandine is properly introduced, a GOOD TRADE can be done without Risk, Competition, or Outlay. First Orders on Sale or Return.

A liberal supply of Handbills, with Agents' Name, Attractive Circulars, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., and every facility for doing business.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE WORLD. TERMS ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



"CALLICURA." THE CERTAIN CORN CURE.

REGISTERED. PRICE, 1s. 1½d.

Wherever introduced a large sale ensues, as the Cure is a fact. Recommends itself, and so ensures a continually extending demand. "CALLICURA" is not a caustic, but merely a simple paint, a few applications of which deadens and kills the worst corns, so that they may be painlessly removed entire in a few days. Corns of 30 years' standing have been entirely eradicated when all other remedies have failed. The numerous Testimonials that are constantly being received testify to the fact that a Certain Cure has at last been found.

Attractive Handbills, with Name on, enclosed to any Wholesale House for Home or Foreign Trade.

Sold Wholesale by the usual London Houses. Sole Proprietor—

J. R. FAULKNER, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, LONDON, W

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANTII, B.P.)

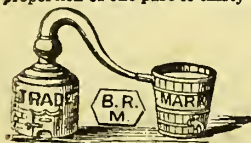
Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any Climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.

THE UNIVERSAL CORN AND WART PENCIL.

1 doz. mounted on a handsome Illustrated Show-Card, Retail, 6d. each; Wholesale, 3s. 6d. per doz. It is especially adapted for Export Trade, and may be safely sent to the hottest climates, as each glass tube is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a cardboard case.

N.B.—The above is exempt from Stamp Duty by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.—One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They are prepared to supply a want long felt by Chemists and Medical Men, and by their use a fresh supply of any of the Medicinal Waters may be obtained at a moment's notice. They are not affected by age in any climate. N.B.—Used in the proportion of one part to thirty-two of water they represent the Medicinal Waters of the United States Pharmacopoeia.



	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.
Aqua Anethi, Concent.	4/0	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent.	6/0	Aqua Foeniculi, Concent.	4/0	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent.	4/0
" Anisi, "	4/0	" Cassie "	4/0	" Menth. Pip. "	4/0	" Rose "	8
" Camphoræ "	4/0	" Flor. Aurant. "	8/6	" Ang. Con. "	6/0	" Rose Virgin "	10
" Carui "	4/0	" Flor. Sambuci, "	8/6	" " Virid. "	4/0		

The above are put up in Bottles of ½ lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over our

Wholesale Agents—Hearon & Co., Maw, Son, & Thompson, Lynch & Co., London; Evans, Sons & Co. Liverpool; Woolley, Manchester; Bewley & Draper, Hunt & Co., Dublin; Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Hatriok & Co. J. Richardson & Co., Leicester; Slinger & Son, York; McKesson & Robbins, New York. Special terms for large quantities may be had from

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

THE ORIGINAL ARNICATED

WHITE FELT

CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.

INVENTED AND ESTABLISHED BY

HENRY YOUNG,

A.D. 1846,

AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

PRICES—

Arnicated White Felt Corn Plasters.

Thin, 12 in box (round 6d. boxes) ...	2/4 per doz. boxes.
Thick, 12 in box (original 1s. fancy boxes) ...	3/4 „
Thin, 1 gross in box ...	1/10 per gross.
Thick, 1 gross in glass-top box ...	3/0 „

Arnicated White Felt Bunion Plasters.

Small Thin, 6 in box (round 6d. boxes) ...	2/4 per doz. boxes.
Thick, 6 in box (original 1s. fancy boxes) ...	3/8 „
Large Thin, 1/2 gross in box ...	4/6 per gross.
Thick, 1/2 gross in glass-top box ...	6/0 „

SUBJECT TO THE DISCOUNTS ALLOWED BY WHOLESALE HOUSES.

N.B.—Please see that YOUNG'S Goods are supplied, as there are many worthless imitations.

Manufactory, 72 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. (late of GARTHUSIAN STREET)

PAINLESS CORN AND WART PAINT.
[REGISTERED.]
Contains no Arsenic or any injurious ingredient.

Used and recommended by several eminent Physicians.
A PAINLESS & UNFAILING REMEDY.

This preparation has the advantage over similar preparations in being quite painless. After 2 or 3 applications the Corn—which will be destroyed—can be easily picked out, leaving the part healthy and free from pain.

It is put up in cases containing a Bottle of Paint, Adhesive Plaster, and Camel-hair Pencil, fixed in dozens, on neatly-bronzed show-cards, with counter bills.

Sample free by post, 71d.

Prepared only by the Inventors, J. HARGREAVES & SON, Chemists, 108 Fylde Road, Preston.
London Depot: 1 & 2 Australian Avenue, E.C. Liverpool Depot: 149 Duke Street.
Sold by all Patent Medicine Warehouses and Druggists' Sundriesmen.
AGENTS WANTED IN THE COLONIES.

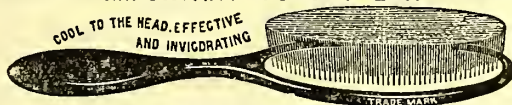
OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/4, 1/9, and 3/6; Wholesale, 9/, 15/, and 30/ per doz.

This much-admired Perfume (prepared by the Widow of the late Joseph Okell), may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Applications for WHOLESALE Agencies to be made to the SOLS
CONSIGNEE, THOMAS WEST, Chemist, Stretford, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.



ASHWORTH'S PATENT METALLIC COMB-BRUSH AND METALLIC-BRISTLE COMB-BRUSH.

These brushes are delightfully cool to the head, producing a most agreeable sensation, and will penetrate the most luxuriant hair without injury. These handles are also in solid pieces, and hence will not fall apart as in the case of brush handles covered with veneer. The latter brush shows a most remarkable development in metallic brush making. It is made of fine tempered steel wires, about the thickness of ordinary bristles. This penetrates, SMOOTHS, and FIXES THE HAIR. It is, to express the words of a user, "Simply perfection as a hair brush, and must, when known, take the place of the bristle brush for toilet uses." Send for a SAMPLE BY POST AND TRY IT.

Prices of Metallic Comb-Brush, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan	1/9, 2/3, 2/9
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style	2/0, 2/6, 3/0
Dog, Cattle, and Horse Brushes	2/0, 2/6, 3/0

Prices of Metallic-Bristle Comb-Brush, post free.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan	2/4, 3/0, 4/0
Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style	2/8, 3/6, 4/4
Ivory-coated	2/8, 3/6, 4/4

The "Humanitas" Curry Comb Brush, for Horses, Dogs, Cattle, &c.—Prices:

Made of iron wire, covered with white metal—No. 1, 1/0 each; No. 2, 1/6 each.
" fine steel wire, covered with white metal—No. 0, 1, 1/6; No. 0, 2, 2/0 each.
All Goods are forwarded safely packed in Neat Box.

ASHWORTH BROS., Collyhurst, Manchester, England.

TRADE MARK.—"COAGULINE."—TRADE MARK.

KAY'S New TRANSPARENT CEMENT for BROKEN ARTICLES.

"Clear as crystal," "stronger than glass," "tough as leather."
6d., 1s., 2s., in boxes or on cards.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, ANISEED, SENEGA, SQUILL, TOLLU, ETC., "The Stockport Remedy," for Coughs and Colds. Cures nine cases out of ten. In bottles 9d., 1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., 4s., 6d., &c.

LINSEED LOZENGES.—(Solidified Linseed Tea).—An agreeable sweetmeat, most demulcent and nourishing, which may be taken in any quantity by Children and Adults, for their soothing and beneficial effect. Packets, 6d.

CHLORO-LINSEED COUGH LOZENGES.—A medicated Linseed Extract, for out-door use, on leaving a heated room, &c. Demulcent, Expectorant, Warming and Soothing. Packets, 6d.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS (of the Purgative Linseed). Purely vegetable; the most wholesome aperient and corrective for young persons and adults. Boxes, 9d., 1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., of all Chemists.

KAY'S TIC PILLS.—A specific and pure nervous Tonic. The best form of administering the Quinine, Iron, and other Tonics of which they are largely composed. Boxes, 9d., 1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., of all Chemists.

STRAMONIUM CIGARETTES.—For Asthma. 2s. per dozen.

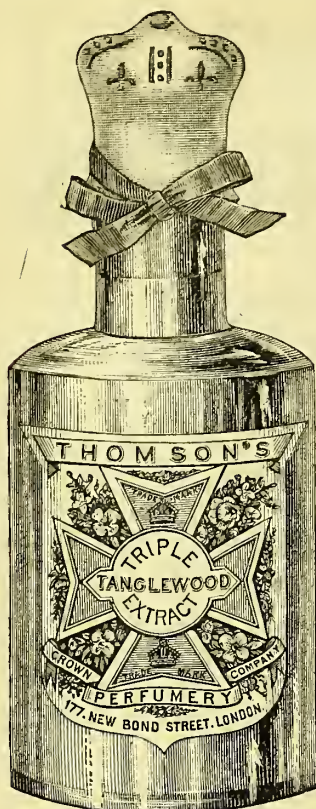
KAY'S CEMENT.—For Tipping Billiard Cues. 1s. and 2s.

KAY'S CUE-TIP FIXER, with improved Buffer-Spring, &c. 2s. 6d. each.

SAPO-LINI OR LINSEED SOAP, a "Saponified Linseed Jelly." Tabs., 4. each; boxes, 6d., 1s., 4s., 6d., &c.

For Circulars, Show Cards, Specimens, &c., address:—

KAY BROTHERS, M.P.S., STOCKPORT.
old by all the Wholesale Druggists, Sundriesmen, and Medicine Vendors.



THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,



177 New Bond St., London,

Beg to draw the attention of Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumery Dealers to their Fine Perfumes and Fancy Soaps, for the excellent quality of which SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

Concentrated Essences of Great Fragrance and Strength:—

Tanglewood,	White Rose,	Frangipani,
Crown Bouquet,	Jockey Club,	Opoponax,
Mathiola,	Ess Bouquet,	Ylang Ylang,
Stephanotis,	Wood Violet,	Isle of Wight Bouquet.

16/, 20/, 28/, 48/, and 84/ per doz.

SUPPLIED IN BOND FOR EXPORT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE CROWN SOAPS are prepared with great care from the purest materials, delicately perfumed, and very lasting.

BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND AND GLYCERINE, ROSE, &c.—In Card Boxes of 3 tablets each, 8/ and 12/ per dozen boxes; also in Wood Boxes of 7 or 14 lbs., 64/, 74/, 84/, and 120/ per cwt.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.—Each tablet enveloped in tin-foil. 27s. per gross. The well-known disinfecting properties of this Soap have caused it to be in universal demand. Its regular use, especially in warm climates, quickly allays all irritation of the Skin, whilst its agreeable odour induces a feeling of freshness and comfort not attainable by any other means.

OPALINE SOAP, FOR THE TOILET AND NURSERY.—Absolutely pure, delicately scented, and very emollient. 4/ per dozen tablets.

OPALINE TOOTH PASTE, the New Fragrant Dentifrice, 8/ per doz.

OPALINE FACE POWDER, 3/6 and 7/ per dozen packets; 15/ per dozen boxes.

Indents may be forwarded through any English Commission Merchant or Drug House.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

F. A. SARG'S SON & CO.'S CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINES AND TOILET GLYCERINE ARTICLES.

Transparent Glycerine Soap,

In registered Packets of three Tablets, and in oval Tablets in paper. Warranted to contain 33% of the purest Glycerine.

Liquid Glycerine Soap,

Best preventive against chapped hands, and unrivalled for imparting softness to them, and rendering them clean and white. See Testimonials of Professor J. von Liebig, Baron; and of Professor F. Wöhler.

Sarg's Double Distilled Glycerine, Chemically Pure,

In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Bottles, should have a place in every nursery on account of its salutary action on the heads of children, relieving them from dandriff, and the roughness of the scalp they are so commonly subject to.

Sarg's New Carbolic Glycerine Soap,

In Boxes of three Tablets, is highly recommended as a most effective disinfection.

GLYCERINE, CHEMICALLY PURE.

SARG'S DISTILLED CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE, 29° Beaumé, in Cases of Four 56-lb. Tins each

SARG'S DOUBLE DISTILLED GLYCERINE, Chem. pure, 30° Beaumé, in Cases of Four 56-lb. Tins each
Twenty 5-lb. Bottles, Fifty 1-lb. Bottles, and 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Bottles, with Registered Label.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES,

SCHMEDES, ERBSLOH & CO.,

36 & 37 Monkwel Street, LONDON, E.C.; 14 Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, MELBOURNE;
34 Pitt Street, SYDNEY.

GREENSILL'S FAR-FAMED MONA BOUQUET

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

*The great popularity of this exquisite Perfume is a proof of its excellence and superior qualities.***T. S. GREENSILL, Chemist, Douglas, Isle of Man**
Inventor, Proprietor, and Maker.

AGENTS—LONDON: Sanger; Maw; Edwards; Newbery; Mather; Barclay; Whittaker & Grossmith; Hovenden; Parton & Osborne; Butler & Crispe; Tidman & Son; Barron & Squire; Wright, Layman & Umney; Jno. Thompson; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; Grimwade, Ridley & Co.; Bais Brothers; Lynch & Co. LIVERPOOL: Evans, Sons & Co.; Clay, Dod & Case; B. Sumner & Co.; Raimes & Co.; Ayrton & Saunders. MANCHESTER: J. Woolley; Lynch & Bateman; Jewsbury & Brown; Mather. EDINBURGH: Duncan & Flockhart. DUBLIN: M'Master; Hodgson. YORK: Satchell & Headley; Clark, Bleasdale. THIRSK: Wm. Foggitt. BRISTOL: Ferris & Co. LEEDS: Goodall & Backhouse. BIRMINGHAM: Churchill & Son; P. Harris & Co.; Parton & Osborne; Southall Bros. & Barclay.

Agents for CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co. MONTREAL: Sugden, Evans & Co. NEW ZEALAND: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. MELBOURNE: Felton, Grimwade & Co. Introduced in 1852.

Registered Trade Mark—"Tower of Refuge, Douglas Bay"

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

The sweetest and most wholesome Soap in use.

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THE BEST ARTICLE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE

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HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.**EXTRACT FROM "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," JULY 14, 1883.**

"Mr. Edwin R. Biggleston, of Canterbury, Proprietor of John R. Hall's Extract of Wood Violets, has obtained for that perfume a large proportion of Royal and aristocratic patronage. We have received a sample and can testify that even untitled persons will be able to recognise the merits of this charming imitation of one of the most favourite of Nature's odours."

SOLD IN BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 10/6, & 21/- EACH. GLOBE SHAPE 1/6, 2/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, & 21/- EACH.

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Perfumer by Appointment to T.R.H. the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian.

EWENS' CLARIFIED LARD, MARROW, SUETS, AND OILS.

JAMES EWEN & SONS are induced to give further publicity to these articles, the continued demand by all who have used them being satisfactory proof "that where purity of basis" in ointments, &c., is required, they are most desirable.

By their method of purifying, the fats are not chemically altered, but simply divested of all particles tending to decomposition, they are consequently available for the most delicate preparations.

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JAMES EWEN & SONS' CLARIFIED FAT WORKS,

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CAUTION.—See that each package bears their label with name and weight


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Numbers 0 to 5 (Drachms to 10 oz.)	1s. Od. per gross.
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Various other sizes and shapes to special order.

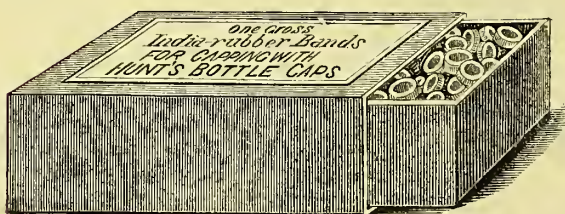
THE STOCK COLOURS ARE RED, BLUE, GREEN, ORANGE, VIOLET, GREY, AND WHITE.

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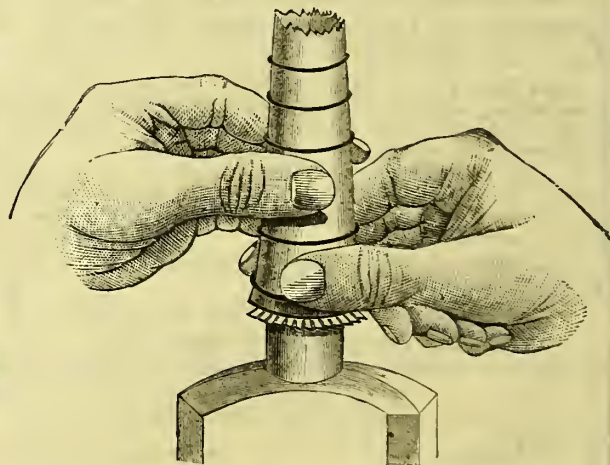
HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS can be more rapidly fastened on Dispensing Bottles with ELASTIC BANDS, by means of the newly-invented CAPPING STICK.



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THE FIRST AND THE BEST.

1d., 3d., 6d. PACKETS. The Largest Packet is most Economical.

FINEST DYE. LARGEST PACKAGE.

The success of our Packet Dye has led to numerous Imitations, none of which possess the characteristics which have made ours
"THE STANDARD DYE WHEREVER INTRODUCED."

THE PRINCIPAL COLOURS ARE:-

MAGENTA	LIGHT BROWN	CANARY	PONCEAU	PINK	SLATE
DARK BLUE	GREEN	BLACK	ORANGE	PURPLE	DRAB
LIGHT	VIOLET	PLUM	CARDINAL	MAUVE	ECRU
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STANDARD ANILINE DYES.

1d. Packets on Cards, 7/ per gross.
3d. " in Case, 21/ "
6d. " " 42/ "

Ebonised Counter Case,
with Sliding Glass Lid, containing
an assortment of 1 gross 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross
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SANDS' JET BLACK DYE.

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"PERFECT" BLACK DYE.

To Dye a perfect Black in one
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6d. bottles42/ per gross.
1s. "84/ "
In Stone Bottles.

SANDS' 2d. BLACK REVIVER.

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SANDS' GOLD PAINT,

Containing Mixing Liquid, Gold
in Powder, Brush, and Palette, to
Retail at 1s., the cheapest and best
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Copper and Silver the same
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Blue Packets for Hot Water Starch.
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For putting Invisible Patches on
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2d. Round Bottles in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross boxes,
14/ per gross.

SANDS' FACE POWDER.

With Chromograph on each Packet.
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With Chromograph on each Packet.
1d. Packets7/ per gross.
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SANDS' TOOTH POWDER.

With Chromograph on each Packet.
1d. Packets7/ per gross.
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SANDS' FULLER'S EARTH.

1d. Packets, 7/ per gross, in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross
Boxes.
6d. Toilet Boxes (decorated tin),
45/ per gross.

SANDS' INDIAN CEMENT.

On 1 dozen Card, 4/ per gross.

SANDS' VIOLET POWDER.

Guaranteed Pure Starch only.
1d. Packets, 7/ per gross, in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross
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SANDS' INSECT POWDER.

1d. Tins, on Cards of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gross,
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(FOR SILVER, &c.)
1d. Boxes, 7/ per gross, in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross
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6d. Boxes.....42/ per gross.

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For the Prevention of Rust on
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6d. Tins48/ per gross.
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FURNITURE CREAM.

2d. Bottles14/ per gross.

HARRISON'S POLISHING POWDER.

6d. Tins48/ per gross.
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SHIRTLIFF'S DOG SOAP.

6d. Tablets.....48/ per gross.

SHIRTLIFF'S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

The Original 1s. Square Jars, 9s/
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SHIRTLIFF'S GRAPE SALINE.

1s. 6d. Bottles144/ per gross.
Glycerine Jelly, 6d., in
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Sponges, Combs, Gum,
Brushes, &c.
Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils,
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Aniline Dyes, in Bulk, and
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Original Manufacturer of this Valuable Perfume,

IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS

No. 4,

AND SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

In 2 oz. Bottles.

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In 6 oz. Bottles.

In 8 oz. Bottles.

In reputed $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Quart, Wickered.

In 4 oz. Bottles, Wickered.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

JULICH'S PLATZ No. 4,

COLOGNE-ON-THE-RHINE.

By Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and to several Imperial and Royal Courts.

Possessor of PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of the Exhibitions at LONDON, 1851; NEW YORK, 1853; LONDON, 1862; OPORTO, 1865; CORDOVA (Argentine Republic), 1871; and at VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO (Chili), 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE TOWN (South Africa), 1877 (Gold Medal); SYDNEY, 1879; and MELBOURNE, 1880.

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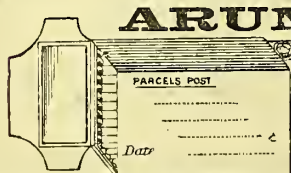
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The best Article ever introduced for the purpose.

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Are perfectly secure and safe for transmission through the Post.

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The "Patent Corrugated" Paper supplied cut to any size.

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GENUINE FRENCH MUSTARD LEAVES,

Most reliable. Each Leaf in a separate envelope, with full directions.

PUT UP IN HANDSOME DISPLAY COUNTER CASES, HINGED LIDS, CONTAINING HALF A GROSS.

Price 8s. per gross to account. A sample case sent free to any address in the Kingdom on receipt of Postal Order for 4s.



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In Colours, and fitted with Silk Top Puffs, Ivory Knobs, put up in half-dozen, labelled Show-cases for the Counter, 2½ inches (at bottom), 8s. per dozen; 3 inches (at bottom), 12s. per dozen; usual prices, 12s. and 16s. per dozen.

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Made extra stout and edged with cloth, lined with Patent Corrugated Paper.

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Size Inside	4½ × 1½ × 1½	5 × 1½ × 1½	5½ × 1½ × 1½	5½ × 1½ × 1½	6 × 2 × 1½	6½ × 2½ × 1½	7½ × 2½ × 2	7½ × 2½ × 2½	7½ × 3½ × 2½	8½ × 3½ × 2½
To Hold	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz. Bottles.
PRICE	10/-	11/-	12/-	12/-	14/-	16/-	18/-	20/-	22/-	24/- per gross.

The sizes given are length, width, and depth.

These Boxes combine in an eminent degree the requisite strength, lightness, and security necessary for making them the most suitable packages at present known for sending articles of any description through the Post, meeting to the fullest extent all the requirements of the Postal Authorities.

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THE NEW TIN BOXES for all kinds of Hermetically Sealed Preserved Foods, DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are as cheap as the ordinary Boxes, require no soldering up, and can be opened with a penny piece.

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NORINA'S EMOLLIENT,

Prepared from the Recipe of the late Dr. ANNERSON, produces a lovely complexion. It is elegantly perfumed, without sediment, and perfectly harmless. One of the best preparations before the public. Largely advertised and in great request. 6/6 each.

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To make all the aerated drinks; 100 dozen per day large bottles of highly-charged gaseous water; with the recipes and directions; with machine on Wilcocks' easy terms (£1 15s. monthly for two years); comprises machine in iron frame, gauges, lead generator, copper gas-holder in oak tub, corking rack for corked bottles, "Eclipse" filling machine for patent, all pipes fitted in working order.

Particulars, write to N. G. WILCOCKS, BATH.

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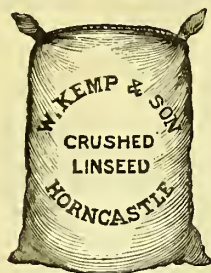
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Also Packages suitable for the New Postal Arrangements for Post Parcels.

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PURE CRUSHED LINSEED,



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NOTHING FINER CAN BE OBTAINED.

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—Full Weight—Howard's Chemicals—Loose, at 7s. per gross, and in boxes, at 8s.
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CHUBB'S EXTRA SCENTED VIOLET POWDER

(WARRANTED PURE STARCH POWDER),

In 1d., 6s. 6d. gross, and 2d., 12s. 6d. gross, boxes, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Packets,
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CHUBB'S PRE-PARED FULLER'S EARTH

In 1d., 5s. gross, and 2d., 9s. 6d. gross, boxes, and in 3d. and 6d.
ROUND Boxes, 1s. 9d. and 3s. dozen.

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For Twenty Years Exclusive Manufacturer of Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, and Pile Pipes.

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Fine steel springs, neatly covered with highly polished Hard Rubber, with Pads anatomical and practical in construction. Used in bathing. Unaffected by time, use, or climate. Affording comfort, safety, cleanliness, and durability to the wearer, with steady and successful adjustment to the dealer, without the loss and annoyance of soiled or damaged stock—important advantages justly appreciated by the trade, as their unprecedented demands give most positive proof.



Fig. 1.

Trade Mark.

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Having long established superior quality of material the first consideration, all the different parts in the construction of my specialities will be found of unequalled excellence, while the practical experience for a quarter of a century devoted to the extensive Retail Department of my establishment has afforded special advantages in the proper construction of Trusses to best meet the requirements; hence the efforts to imitate my Patterns, adopt long-recognised Trade-marks and Copyrights with claims of "just as good as Seeley's" so often made.

CAUTION TO COUNTRY DEALERS.—As success finds envious imitators, to better secure your demands against the various imitations which are being offered, ask for "Seeley's Genuine," stamped (spring and strap) "I. B. SEELEY—Warranted."

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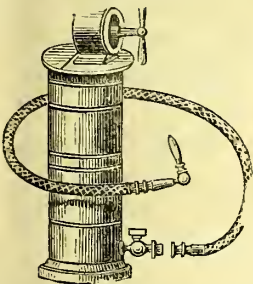
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For Enemas, Injections, Irrigators Ascendant, Douches, enabling sick persons to use in bed, without changing their places, or putting themselves to any other inconvenience.

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BATES'S COMPOUND BREAST SALVE,

Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1875.

THIS INVALUABLE and WELL-KNOWN PREPARATION

has now been before the public for nearly 70 years, and has obtained a world-wide reputation for the CURE (without the use of Lancet or Leeches, as has been proved in Thousands of Cases) of **KNOTTY, INFLAMED, and ULCERATED BREASTS**, and is the **ONLY REMEDY** that can be relied on for relief in those distressing complaints to which the Female Breast is subject after confinement.

THE VIRTUE OF THIS SALVE is not confined to the Female Breast alone, but it is equally efficacious in **CURING** all those complaints where inflammatory action is present, and to which the body is ordinarily or accidentally subject, such as **ABSCESSES, TUMOURS, ULCERATIONS, BAD LEGS, BED SORES, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES AND CRUSHES, FESTERED FINGERS, &c., &c.**, and numerous persons have testified of the **GREAT RELIEF** they have obtained from its use in **MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM**, while hosts of Genuine Testimonials from persons unknown to us have been received unitedly testifying to its wonderful, and unequalled efficacy as a **BREAST and FAMILY SALVE**.

NOTE.—CHEMISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR, &c., who do not keep this article in stock are requested to give it a trial. It will be found to be the **FINEST SALVE** that can be stocked, and once known recommends itself. For the Breast it is not equalled by any Ointment or Salve made; and as a Family Salve, for use in all external ailments where inflammation is present, as enumerated above, it is equally valuable and efficacious. The best guarantee that can be given of its intrinsic value is the fact that it has sustained its reputation above all similar preparations for nearly 70 years.

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600 HANDS.

KENT'S HAIR BRUSHES.

SQUAB SHAPE.



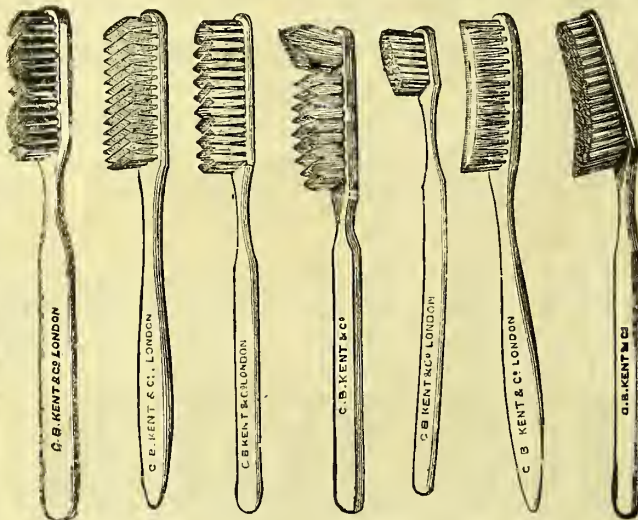
SKITTLE SHAPE.



BALLOON SHAPE.

**KENT'S TOOTH BRUSHES.**

N.B.—Special Factories at Victoria Park are set apart for this one description of Brush.



THE NOVELTY TOOTH BRUSH.
 TRIPLE CEMENTED AND EXTRA SECURE.
 Depôt for America: 91 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

Price per doz.

First Quality	G.B. Kent & Co		London	6/6
Second Quality	Imperial		Quality	5/0
Third Quality	WARRANTED		LONDON	4/0
Fourth Quality	WARRANTED		SECURE	3/6
Fifth Quality	WARRANTED		SOUND	3/0

Badger Hair Tooth Brushes 4/6 6/0 8/0 11/0 per doz
 Children's " " 3/0 3/6 4/0 "
 Tooth Brush Guards " Metal, 3/3 Porcelain, 4/6 "
 Japanned Wet Brush Holder 3/0 5/6 6/0 13/0 "

KENT'S NAIL BRUSHES.

ROACHED AND GROOVED.



OVAL PATTERN.



CONCAVE



SENSIBLE

NAIL

UNION PATTERN



KENT'S CLOTH BRUSHES in WOOD or IVORY.
 KENT'S HAT BRUSHES in WOOD or IVORY.
 KENT'S FLESH BRUSHES, Handled or Webbed.
 KENT'S SHAVING BRUSHES in Badger Hair, &c., &c.

KENT'S FITTED LEATHER CASES of various descriptions.
 KENT'S HAND MIRRORS in Wood and Ivory.
 KENT'S COMBS in Ivory, Shell, Indiarubber, &c.
 KENT'S "NOVELTY" TOOTH BRUSH GUARD.
 (Telescope pattern, silver-plated.)

G. B. Kent & Sons' Catalogue of Prices for 1883 is now ready, copies will be forwarded on application.

SPONGES.—At 11 Great Marlborough Street is a Sponge Room worth the inspection of the Trade.

STEVENSON & HOWELL,

FELLOWS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY, ETC.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, AND LICENSED COMPOUNDERS OF PURE
CONCENTRATED
SOLUBLE ESSENCES

ESSENCES FOR CORDIALS,

FRUIT ESSENCES, COLOURS,

AND ALL MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE PREPARATION OF

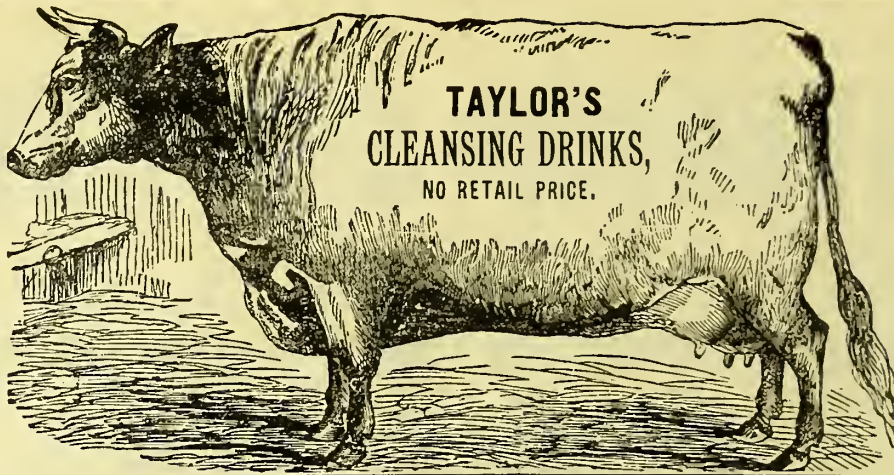
Pure Aerated Beverages, Liqueurs, Cordials and Syrups.

DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS OF

ESSENTIAL OILS.

ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING CHEMISTS TO THE TRADE.

1 & 2 ADDLE HILL, CARTER LANE,
LONDON, E.C.



NOTICE.

IN consequence of the great reduction in all Patent Medicines, the Proprietor has determined to reduce the Wholesale Prices of following Articles, viz.,

	Per doz.	Retail.		Per doz.	Retail.
TAYLOR'S Condition Balls	24/-	3/-	TAYLOR'S Cleansing Drinks.....	5 -	(No retail price)
Ditto ditto	12/6	1/9	TAYLOR'S Foot Rot Mixture	7 -	1/-
TAYLOR'S Condition Powders.....	18/-	2/6	Ditto ditto	14 -	2/-
TAYLOR'S Cough Powders	18/-	2/6	Ditto ditto	28/-	3/6

SUBJECT TO THE USUAL DISCOUNT.

T. TAYLOR would call especial attention of the Trade to his "Cleansing Drinks," 5s. per dozen. They are put up in neat PACKETS, and save the Chemist immense trouble. If preferred, the Drinks can be had without the word "Taylor's"—only "Cleansing Drinks"—thereby enabling the Chemist to affix his own slip label; but to secure this, when ordering ask for those with the pink label.

NO RETAIL PRICE AFFIXED.

PREPARED BY THOMAS TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S., DERBY,

And to be had from all the Wholesale Houses, or direct in gross boxes at £3 per gross, less 20 per cent. cash (carriage paid).

SPRATTS PATENT DOG MEDICINES AND SOAP. TASTELESS APERIENT BISCUIT FOR DOGS.

The *Field*, 28th January, 1882, says:—"The satisfactory results we obtained leave no doubt in our mind as to the value of the invention."

"LOCURIUM"

(PATENT)

CURES ALL KINDS OF CUTS, BRUISES, AND WOUNDS IN MAN AND ANIMALS.

"SPRATTS PATENT," Bermondsey, S.E., or order through your Wholesale House.

Wholesale Agents for the Soap and Dog Medicines:—Barclay & Sons; Sanger & Sons; Sutton & Co.; F. Newbery & Sons; Lynch & Co.; R. Hovenden & Sons, London; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, York, and Liverpool; Ravensdale Mill Co., Dublin; Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; Taylor, Gibson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; and of all Wholesale Houses.



VESICO SUDORIFIC.

VESICO SUDORIFIC (Registered) will not blemish, but will, quicker than any other remedy, relieve and cure Splint, Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone, Capped Hock, Curb, Windgall, and strengthen the legs of Horses. Also for Tumours in Cattle. Price, 2/6 size 24/ per doz.; 5/size 48/ per doz., with usual discount. PROPRIETOR—

C. W. GREGORY, V.S., BRISTOL.

Wholesale Agents:—London—BARCLAY & SONS, EDWARDS & SON, SANGER & SONS; Liverpool—THOMPSON; Edinburgh—RAIMES & Co.; Dublin—BOYD & GOODWIN; Cork—W. & H. M. GOULDING.

EDWIN HELLIAR, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, YEOVIL,

Beg to call the attention of the trade to the following specialties, which will be found worthy of a place in the stocks of all Chemists, and the favour of an order, either direct or through the leading London Houses, will much oblige.


Fly Tick and Lear Powder, for dressing Sheep and Lambs in tins, 1/ 2/ 3/6
Foot Rot Paste pots, 1/ 2/6
Condition Powders for Horses tins, 2/6 4/6
Canino or Dog Soap 6d.
Worm Powders for Dogs 6d.
Balsam Honey for Coughs 7 1/2d, 1/11, 2/9
Vermin Killer 3d., 6d., 1/

London Wholesale Agents:—HOVDEN & SONS, BARCLAY & SONS, SANGER & SON, W. EDWARDS & SON. Exeter:—EVANS, GADN & CO.

USUAL TERMS.


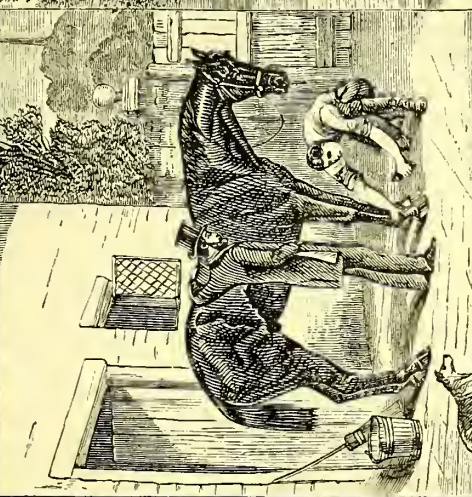
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION IS USED IN THE STABLES OF THE FOLLOWING MASTERS OF HOUNDS:—

Master of Mr. Farnel Watson's Hounds,	Master of the Dartmoor Hounds,	Master of Earl Percy's Hounds,	Master of the North Warwickshire Hounds,
" the Colline Dale Hounds,	" the North Durham Hounds,	" the Leobury Hounds,	" the South and West Wilts. Hounds,
" the Suffolk Hounds,	" the East Sussex Hounds,	" Mr. G. F. Luttrell's Hounds,	" the Worcestershire Hounds,
" the Limerick Hounds,	" the Essex and Suffolk Hounds,	" the Masegwynne Hounds,	" the Earl of Zetland's Hounds,
" the Atherton Hounds,	" the Fitzwilliam Hounds,	" Lord Middleton's Hounds,	" the Louth Hounds,
" the Belvoir Hounds,	" the Glamorganshire Hounds,	" the Morpeth Hounds,	" the West Fife Hounds,
" the Bleasley and Warden Hill,	" the Glandore Hounds,	" the South Oxfordshire Hounds,	" the North Berwick and East Lothian Hounds,
" the Broeklesby Hounds,	" Mr. John Hargreaves' Hounds,	" the N. F. H. (New Forest),	" the Duke of Buccleugh's Hounds,
" Mr. Combe's Hounds,	" the Haydon Hounds,	" the West Norfolk Hounds,	" the Earl of Eglington's Hounds,
" the North Cotswold Hounds,	" the Weythrop Hounds,	" the Surrey Union Hounds,	" the Queen's County Hounds,
" Sir B. Cunard's Hounds,	" the West Kent Hounds,	" the Penllergare Hounds,	
" the Radnor and W. Hereford Hounds,			
" the South Staffordshire Hounds,			
" the Tynedale Hounds,			
" the Taunton Vale Hounds,			
" the Vyne Hounds,			




FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

ELLIMAN'S





The Royal Hunter Cured

The Lame Hunter



MANUFACTORY SLOUGH ENGLAND




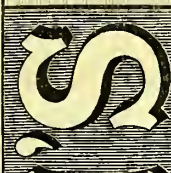
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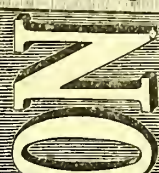
2/2 6d 3/6

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ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION, 1882.

Messrs. ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, will send free by Parcels Post on receipt of Post Card from Agents a handsome framed Metal Show Card, like above engraving. Show Card measures with frame about 20 x 15 in. A larger size, 27 x 20, can be had, if specially desired, through Sutton's Parcel Delivery Company.

Proprietors: ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

GABRIEL & TROKE,

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
82 CITY ROAD, LONDON.

GABRIEL & TROKE'S REGISTERED CAPSULED HORSE BALLS,



Manufactured solely by GABRIEL & TROKE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 82 CITY ROAD,
LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL VETERINARY PREPARATIONS, EVERY KIND OF
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND SUNDRIES.

SAMPLES AND SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS

The superior advantages of these Balls are obvious. The mass is confined in a hermetically sealed gelatinous Capsule, perfectly harmless, and immediately dissolved in the stomach. The Capsule will not only prevent the Ball from getting dry and hard, but will preserve its purity and power for any reasonable time, and ensure the effectiveness of the medicine—especially when such drugs as Camphor Ammonia, or Essential

Oils are prescribed. These Capsuled Balls are most convenient and safe and well adapted for export, keeping good in any climate. They are put up in Boxes of 1 dozen each. Capsuled Balls of the most approved formula on hand, and private recipes faithfully and accurately dispensed. Shipping orders promptly and carefully executed, and at lowest market prices. Price Lists of a very extensive character in the most handy referable style on application.



FIELDING'S CHEMICAL POULTRY FOOD OR NATURAL EGG PRODUCER (REGISTERED).

WILL ENSURE PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

EGGS may be PRODUCED throughout the WINTER at 1s. per doz.

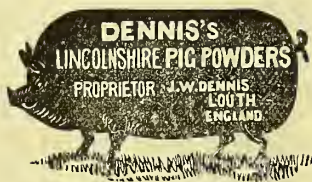
Chemists, Grocers, and Country Shop Keepers should at once lay in a stock.

Neatly packed in 2d. Packets, or 12 in a Box, 1/9.

Wholesale in Half-gross Glass-top Boxes	...	...	...	per gross	11/6 net
One gross	...	...	...	per doz.	11/
1s. 9d. Boxes, each 12	...	...	...	per doz.	12/

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Patent Medicine Houses,
Or J. H. CALVERT, 57 Geneva Road, Brixton, S.W., proprietor of Calvert's "Save your Bacon Pig Powders," a certain remedy for ailments to which swine are subject, especially "Swine Fever." Handbills and Show Cards Supplied.

DENNIS'S CELEBRATED LINCOLNSHIRE PIG POWDERS.



THESE POWDERS have now been before the Public for Thirteen years. The large and increasing sale, together with the numerous testimonials constantly being received, prove that the public are fully alive to the fact that they are the BEST MEDICINE FOR DISEASES to which PIGS are subject, and are also the best CONDIMENT known. The publicity given to this preparation ensures a good sale wherever introduced, and the Proprietor is desirous to assist all who will undertake to keep them in stock by supplying them with Show Cards, Posters, and Counter Bills, with name and address thereon. They are put up in Packets containing half-dozen and one-dozen Powders, and Retail at Fivepence and Tenpence. The Fivepenny Packets in two dozen and three dozen, and the Tenpenny in one dozen boxes. Retailers will be charged 40/ per gross for Fivepenny, 80/ per Gross for Tenpenny Packets, less 10% One Month, by

W. Sutton & Co.; Harvey, Newman & Co.; Thompson, Millard & Co.; Hovenden & Sons; Barclay & Sons; Sanger & Sons; Newbery & Sons; and W. Edwards & Son, London. A. Woodcock, Norwich. R. Daniels, Derby. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds. Lofthouse & Co., Hull. Raimes & Co., York; and from all Wholesale Houses;

OR FROM THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN W. DENNIS, CHEMIST, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Price 8/ per gross, packed in 1-gross and 1/2-gross boxes.



LONDON WHOLESALE AGENTS, MAY, ROBERTS & Co., 9 CLERKENWELL ST.

SPONG'S (Registered) BEDFORDSHIRE PIG POWDERS

CURE Swine Fever, Lameness, Fits, Hoose, Coughs and Colds, Eruptions of the Skin, Milk Fever, Worms, &c.

Being advertised throughout the country, and exhibited at the various Agricultural Shows, is causing a large demand.

Handbills, &c., forwarded on receipt of Business card carriage paid.

Proprietors: SPONG & SON,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS
BIGGLESWADE, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, SANGER & SONS,
BOURNE & TAYLOR, &c.

HORSE, CATTLE, AND SHEEP MEDICINES.



By Special Warrant,
Dated 27th December, 1865.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.



By Special Warrant,
Dated 10th February, 1866.

DAY, SON & HEWITT,

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

"ORIGINAL" STOCK BREEDERS' MEDICINE CHESTS.

For all Disorders in Horses, Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs.

Patronised for 50 years by Royalty, and the principal Stock Breeders, Horse Proprietors, and Agriculturists of the British Empire.

The No. 2 MEDICINE CHEST contains the following matchless remedies:—

"CHEMICAL EXTRACT," for all External Injuries, and Ewes Lambing.

"GASEOUS FLUID," for Colic, Scour, or Diarrhoea, and Debility.

"RED DRENCH," for Cleansing Cows and Ewes, and for Inflammation.

"RED PASTE BALLS," for Mares after Foaling, and Conditioning Horses.

"BRONCHOLINE," for Husk or Hoarse in Sheep, Lambs, and Calves.

"GASEODYNE," for Heaving and Paining, "CARMINATIVE CHALK," &c.

Price of Chest, with Guide to Farriery, £2 16s. 6d. No. 1 Complete Medicine Chest, in Polished Case, £6 6s. Horsekeeper's Chest, No. 4, £2 17s. 6d.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Admirably adapted for all ordinary ailments among Stock, and each preparation can be had separately. Full and easy directions enclosed.

Awarded "Certificate of Merit" by the National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, 1871; President's Medal, Spalding, 1872; Silver Medal, Manchester and Salford Show, 1874; Silver Medal, Preston, 1875; Silver Medal, Stamford, 1875; Silver Medal, Crewe, 1875; Special Prize, National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, 1875; Medal, Chester, 1876; Silver Medal, Somb African Exhibition, Cape Town, 1877; Silver Medal, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1877; Silver Medal, Knutsford, 1878; Medal, North Berwick, 1878; Medal, Dairy Show, London, 1878; Silver Medal, Derby, 1879; Silver Medal, Wellington, 1879; Medal, Benthams, 1880; Medal, Melbourne Exhibition, 1880; Silver Medal, Stourbridge, 1881; Silver Medal, Doncaster, 1882; Gold Medal, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1882; Silver Medal, Canterbury, 1882; and Silver Medal, Kettering, 1883.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations, and see that the name of DAY, SON & HEWITT is on all Bottles and Packets.

Prepared only by DAY, SON & HEWITT, 22 DORSET STREET, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

And sold by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards, Newbery & Sons, Sanger & Sons, Hovenden & Sons, and all Wholesale Druggists, in London: Hood & Co., Melbourne; Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Dunedin and Auckland; Fairthorne & Co., Launceston.

HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES' BLISTER

(Manufactured by R. J. JAMES, the Grandson of the Inventor).

THIS CELEBRATED BLISTER IS NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:—			
1 oz. pots from	14/- per doz. to	12/6 per doz.	1 lb. pots from
2 " "	£1 5 6 " "	£1 3 0 " "	1 " "
4 " "	2 8 0 " "	2 4 0 " "	
			£4 4 0 per doz. to
			7 16 0 " "
			£4 0 0
			7 10 0



Observe the Trade Mark.—"A Horse's Head on the top of each Pot, and the signature, R. J. James."

Wholesale Agents, BUTLER & CRISPE, 4 Cheapside; NEWBURY, 37 Newgate Street; MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 11 Aldersgate Street; HAYES & Co., Dublin; GOULDING, Cork; FOGGITT, Thirsk; and SANG & BARKER, Edinburgh. Agents for the Colonies required. Apply, with reference, to

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JAMES v. JAMES.—LORD ROMILLY, the Master of the Rolls, on February 23, 1872, declared "that I had an equal right with other members of the Inventor's family possessing the receipt to make and sell this Blister."—R. J. JAMES.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER.

CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

The Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London, and Messrs. Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, Liverpool, and York, are now and have been Agents 45 years.



AGENTS:—Sutton & Co., 10 Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street; Newbery & Son, 37 Newgate Street; Evans, Lescher & Evans, Bartholomew Close; Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., 16 Coleman Street; Lynch & Co., 171A Aldersgate Street; W. Mather, Farringdon Road, London, and Manchester; R. Hovenden & Sons, 93 & 95 City Road, Finsbury; Sanger & Son, 150 Oxford Street; Millard & Sons, 40 Charterhouse Square; Corry & Soper, Shad Thames; A. A. Campbell, Leadhall Street, London; Woolley, Sons & Co., 59 Market Street, Manchester; Apothecaries Company, Virginia Street, Glasgow; Boileau & Co., Bride Street, Dublin; McMaster & Co., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin; Clarke & McMullen, Victoria Street, Belfast; D. Galbraith, Londonderry; M. C. Delacre, Pharmacie Anglaise, Bruxelles. And by all Chemists, in Paris, 1/6, 2/9, and 5/1.

COLONIAL AGENTS:—MELBOURNE AND WELLINGTON: Felton, Grimwade & Co.; SYDNEY, BRISBANE, and LAUNCESTON: Elliott Bros. & Co.; DUNEDIN AND AUCKLAND: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanstreet & Co.

W. H. JAMES, Sole Manufacturer, STAMFORD, FARRINGTON, BERKS. A inserted in "Bell's Life" 49 years. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

CATTLE MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY UPWARDS OF 20,000 AGRICULTURISTS.

CORNER'S PINE'S DEVONSHIRE OILS

For Outward and Inward Application, is the best and cheapest remedy for any ailment Stock is liable to, and no stable, farmyard, or shepherd should be without them.

Cattle and Horses.—As an Embrocation or Drench for MUD FEVER, Bruises, Swellings, Sprains, SWOLLEN UDDERS OF COWS, the Scour in Calves, Internal and External Inflammations, Butts, &c., Wounds or Galls of any kind. WINE SIZE, 2s.

Lambling.—Invaluable to the Shepherd during Lambing, for Colds, Inflammations, Cleansing, Udder-ill, Scour, &c.

In Sheepshearing, for Cuts, Sores, or Sprains.

For the Fly and Maggot in Sheep.—Nothing can surpass their value in summer for healing the worst Sores caused by the Fly, at the same time invigorating the growth of Wool.

Sole Proprietor, RICHARD CORNER, Wellington, Somerset.

** Anyone vending an article purporting to be PINE'S DEVONSHIRE OILS, without his Signature on the bottle, will be proceeded against.

Supplied by all Wholesale Houses, of whom Bills, Posters, and Show Cards can be had.

HAMBIC SPECIFIED.



TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

LEECHES!

Warranted Healthy, Wholesale and for Exportation, Direct from Marshes.

FITCH & NOTTINGHAM, Leech Breeders,

MARSHES, & 55 PENTONVILLE ROAD, LONDON, N.

"HUNTER'S" INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER.

"The Best Extant."

The enormous sale last year of this old-established article, and the few specimens of testimonials below, stamp it as undoubtedly "the best extant." It is very neatly and very carefully put up throughout, and is indeed a most satisfactory article in



Thirty-five years' Reputation.

every respect, proof of which lies in the fact of its having — although not constantly advertised — steadily maintained its reputation as such, ever since its introduction to the trade and the public, now about thirty-five years ago.

"CANNOT BE EXCELLED."

From Mr. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow:—"I have not kept any other 'Vermin Killer' than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold." From Mr. Geo. Eagle, Merrickville, Sydney, Australia, to Mr. Mitchell, Druggist, Pitt Street, Sydney:—"Sir, I promised to let you know how 'Hunter's Vermin Destroyer' acted. Its effect was wonderful; in one night it destroyed all the rats and mice about my house, which was swarmed with them."

From Mr. A. Billington, Chemist, Wakefield: August 28, 1878:—"Dear Sir—Please send me a few of your Vermin Killer Registers. I can bear testimony to the deadly effect of your 'Killer,' having one night laid in my warehouse the contents of a 2d. packet, and found in the morning no fewer than forty dead mice."

VIDE TESTIMONIALS.

From Messrs. P. Smith & Co., Chemists, Runcorn, October, 1880.—"In our opinion your 'Destroyer' is the best extant."

From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester:—"Your poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an infernal machine."

From Mr. Jas. Thompson, Low Hasket, near Carlisle, to Mr. R. T. Pattinson, Chemist, Carlisle:—"Sir, You can with confidence recommend 'Hunter's Vermin Destroyer.' It is the best thing I ever used, having often cleared stack-yards of both rats and mice in a day or two."

From Mr. Edward Thornton, Chemist, Lyme Regis:—"I can bear testimony to the efficacy of your 'Killer.' Parties who have purchased it of me say that it is the best they have tried. Mice are rapidly destroyed by it, and it quite answers the description you have given of it."

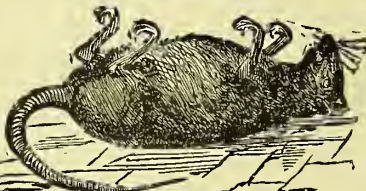
Supplied on the Best Terms by all the Wholesale Houses.

MANUFACTORY: DEWSBURY. ENGLAND.

100 Rats destroyed for a Shilling by
BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE
WRAPPED NEATLY FOR THE COUNTER.

Handsome attractive Posters supplied; if conspicuously placed will command constant sale.

Kills Rats, Beetles,
&c.
THE DEAD VERMIN
DRY UP
WITHOUT SMELL.



Guaranteed the best
destroying Paste in
the world.

8d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Tins. Also

BARBER'S VERMIN KILLER.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Kills Mice upon the spot. In packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Be not deceived with worthless imitations. Observe the Name!!!

CORNS! CORNS!! BUNIONS!!!

Are always Cured by the use of

BARBER'S CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.

They never fail in giving relief in 10 minutes. Testimonials accompany each Box. Will well repay anyone to introduce.

8s. 6d. and 21s. per dozen, remittance with order, free per post.

WORKS, SALISBURY. ESTABLISHED 1848.

(Special) Quotations to Shippers. Supplied by all the London Wholesale Houses.

RAT POISON.

"Among many preparations for killing Rats I have never found anything answer so well as that I obtained from

Messrs. SANFORD & SON. of Sandy, Bedfordshire.

Fr m One Dressin; I f und 120 dead rats."—G. WINTER, Park Farm, Walden, Essex.

The Poison can be obtained in Boxes at 1s. (1s. 2d. with Postage) and upwards. Price to Chemists, 7s. per dozen on Sale or Return.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, Farringdon Street.**

STEINER'S VERMIN PASTE,

For destroying Rats, Cockroaches, &c.

3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars; 2s. 6d. Tins.

Warranted to keep for Export.

STEINER'S VERMIN KILLER

(POWDER),

FOR DESTROYING MICE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.

STEINER'S PRIME DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

The most energetic Insecticide. Kills Bugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects.

Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Tins.

Also in 7-lb. Tins and in Kegs of 120 lbs, as imported.

STEINER & CO.

ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

T. JAMES' SUPERIOR PHOSPHOR PASTE.

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, OR DIRECT FROM

THE WORKS, HENRY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

W. J. BUSH & CO.,

Distillers and Importers of

ESSENTIAL OILS AND FRUIT ESSENCES,

SOLUBLE ESSENCES FOR AERATED WATER,

AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,

Extra Super Lemon, which is double the strength of ordinary commercial qualities.

W. J. B. & CO. CAUTION the Trade against the so-called soluble Essences now so frequently offered for sale, which are nothing more than mere tinctures, and, although offered at lower prices, cost five or six times as much in use, whilst imparting a strong medicated flavour.

NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.

FRENCH CREAM GUM EXTRACT.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

For producing a head of Creamy Richness upon all kinds of Syrups, Aerated Waters, Beers, Ales, Cider, Champagne, &c., 2s. 6d. per pound.

W. J. BUSH & CO. regret having to CAUTION the Trade against spurious imitations of this article, most of which being mere rubbish.

W. J. BUSH & CO.'S ENGLISH DRAWN ESSENTIAL OILS.

OL. AMYGD. ESSENT. ANG.

„ AMYGD. „ (SINE ACID. PRUSSIC.)

„ ANETHI ANG.

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20-23 ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.

HEINRICH HAENSEL,

Pirna, a/d. Elbe, Saxony,

MANUFACTURER OF



ESSENTIAL OILS & ESSENCES

(TWO PATENTS FOR DISCOVERIES).

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE PATENT FOR THE METHOD OF MAKING THE

CONCENTRATED ESSENTIAL OILS,

KNOWN AS

HEINRICH HAENSEL'S PATENT ESSENTIAL OILS.

PATENT OIL OF LEMON ...	} All 30 times stronger, bulk for bulk, than the ordinary essential oils.
PATENT OIL OF ORANGE PEEL ...	
PATENT OIL OF ANGELICA, &c., &c., &c. }	

The above Oils are completely soluble, and cause no cloudiness when mixed with ordinary spirits of wine.

ESSENTIA LUPULI (ESSENCE OF HOPS).

For use in Breweries in the place of Hops themselves; imparts a finer taste, and is much cheaper.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER

(VERY CONCENTRATED).

CONCENTRATED ESSENCES

Distilled, and easily soluble, for the preparation of all kinds of Liqueurs.

FRUIT ETHERS.

ESSENCES OF RUM, ARRAK, BRANDY.

CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTILLERS OF

POMADE, EXTRACT, OIL, ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER WATER, &c.

SPECIAL DISTILLATION OF

OIL LAVENDER

("Mont Blanc"),

ROSEMARY, ROSE GERANIUM, NEROLI, SPIKE, &c.

MESSRS CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO. (Grasse), Dépôt, 16 Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, having imported the Lavender plant from Mitcham, and giving the cultivation of it their special attention, have succeeded in producing an Oil of Lavender which is considered equal to that of Mitcham, and are now prepared to offer it in 1 kilo. tins and upwards at 12s. per lb. Our other Specialities are

EXTRACTS.—Every care is taken in manufacturing our Extracts to suit the English Market, and are superior in quality to any others. Specialities—Jockey Club, White Rose, Ess Bouquet, Wood Violet, &c.

Sole Agent: G. V. De Luca, 6-7 Long Lane, E.C.; Dépôt: Newbery & Son, 1 King Edward St., E.C.

N.B.—Patent concentrated unchangeable Essences: Rose, Orange, Jasmine, Tube rose, Cassie, Violet, Jonquil. We do not use Ether or Sulphur of Carbon.



Shape of Bottle.
Z., 10 oz., 20 oz. fluid.

CHARRAS & CO.,

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NEW YORK—Warehouse at 36 PLATT STREET.

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SPECIAL DISTILLATION OF

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LAVENDER, ROSEMARY, FENNEL, ORIGANUM, SPIKE, RED AND WHITE THYME.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Hunyadi János

CAUTION.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of Andreas Saxlehner, Buda Pest, Sole Proprietor of the Hunyadi János spring, compel him to WARN the British Public against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. To secure genuineness, purchasers should see that every bottle has on the LABEL the name of "THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), London."

FRATELLI DE PASQUALE & CO., LARGO MUNIZIONE, MESSINA, SICILY, MANUFACTURERS, ESTABLISHED ON THE VERY GROWTH PLACE, FOR THE FINEST ESSENTIAL OILS

Of Lemon, Bergamot, Sweet and Bitter Orange. Recently Awarded at the Exhibitions of

CALTANISSETTA, 1879—A Gold Medal and 200 Liras for Invention of Machinery to the use of their Manufactory, and Silver Medal for Excellence of Produce.

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A first trial order is quite sufficient to remain convinced of the Excellence of our Essences.

Samples and all particulars may be had from our Wholesale Agents—

SAMUEL LAMBERT & CO., 137 Fenchurch Street, LONDON.
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CELEBRATED

D. FÈVRE SELTZOGÈNES AND POWDERS,

*For immediate production of Soda Water, Eau de Vichy,
Sparkling Lemonade, and Aerated Wines.*

D. FÈVRE, 398 RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS,

Sole Inventor & Proprietor of the Article and Name "SELTZOGÈNE,"

THESSIER-FÈVRE, Son-in-Law, Manufacturer.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

D. Fèvre Seltzogene.	Celebrated	3 pint, wire covered..	12s. 0d. each.
		3 pint, cane covered..	12s. 6d. "
		5 pint, wire covered..	18s. 0d. "
		5 pint, cane covered..	19s. 0d. "
		8 pint, wire covered..	30s. 0d. "
<i>Liberal discount allowed.</i>			
Case and Packing..	12 Seltzogenes, 3 pint size	4s. 6d. net.	
"	" " 12 " 5 "	5s. 8d. "	
"	" " 6 " 8 "	9s. 8d. "	
D. Fèvre Powders for the Seltzogenes.	Celebrated	3 pint, per doz. boxes of 12 charges,	24s. 0d.
		5 " " " "	36s. 0d.
		8 " " " "	60s. 0d.
Pure Tartaric Acid and Bicarbonate of Soda in the highest state of perfection.		3 pint, per doz. boxes of 10 charges,	20s. 6d.
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		8 " " " "	45s. 2d.
<i>Liberal discount allowed.</i>			

**EXTRA:—Taps, Tubes, Valves,
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DIRECTION FOR REPAIRS.

DRIP CATCHERS, FITTINGS, MEASURES, &c.

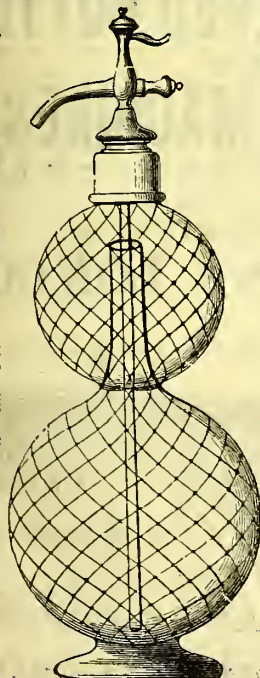
ALL MY GOODS ARE TESTED.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE.

**DRIP CATCHERS
for
D. FÈVRE SELTZOGÈNES.**
8s. 6d. per dozen.

Registered April 1, 1879,
No. 333,951.

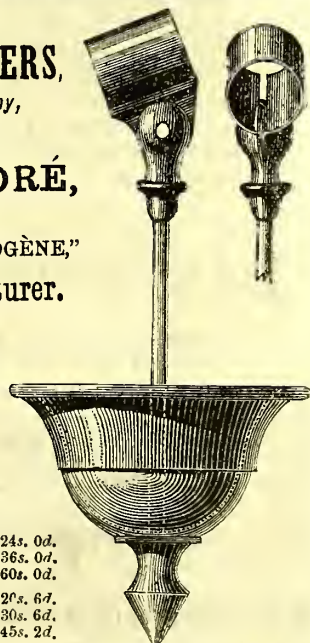
**THESSIER-FÈVRE,
SOLE MANUFACTURER.**



TRADE MARK.

D. Fèvre

REGISTERED.



INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

See pages 39 to 42.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL ACCESSORIES.

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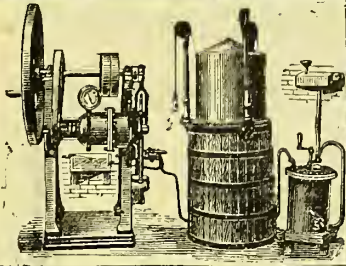
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AERATED WATER ENGINEERS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

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CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, & TESTIMONIALS POST FREE.

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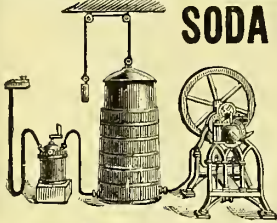
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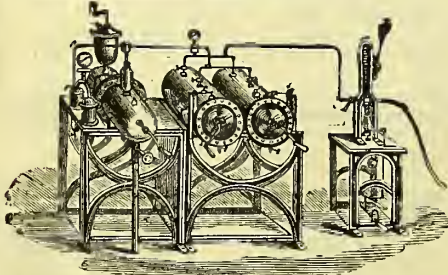
**LA BOURBOULE,**

AN EMINENTLY RESTORATIVE MINERAL WATER.

Contains Chloride of Soda, Bicarbonates, Arsenics (25 millig. of arseniate of soda per litre).

Dose. Half a glass to three glasses per day before or during meals.

A Regenerator for Weakly Children, and for Debility in Adults; also in Anemia, Fatty Degeneration, Affections of the Skin and Respiratory Organs, and Intermittent Fevers. Employed as a drink and in gargles for Bronchitis and Sore Throat, and as a drink and lotion in Ringworm, Chaps and Redness of the Skin.

Anglican Divine service on Sundays.
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MAKING MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE

BY

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INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS,

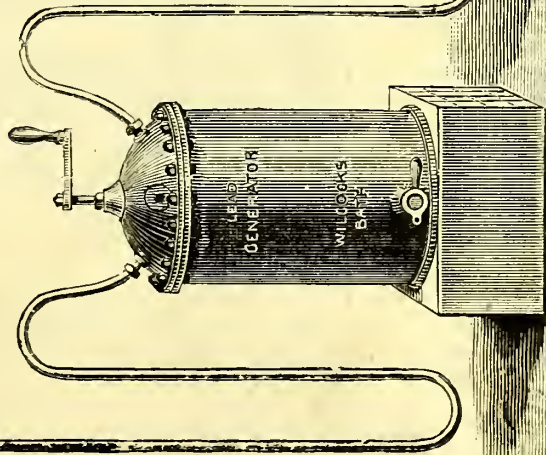
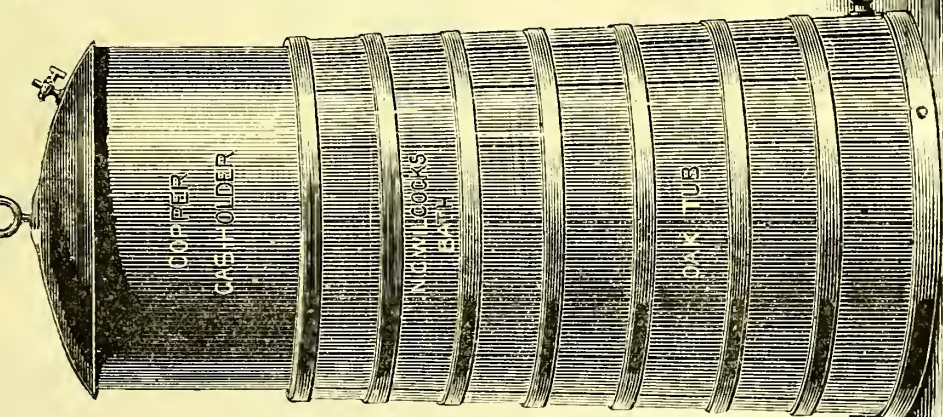
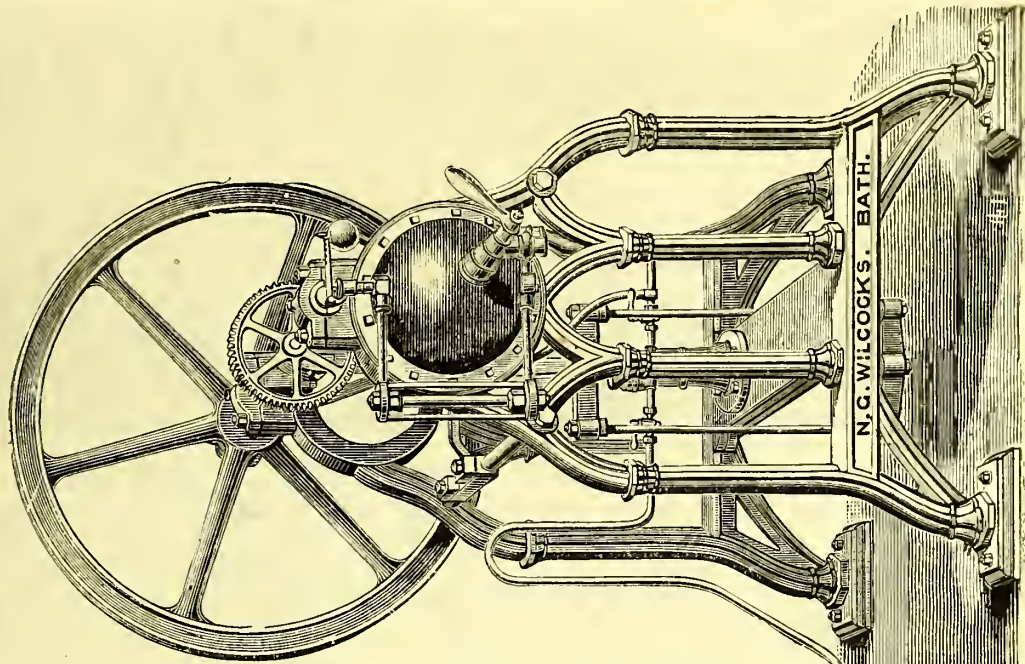
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The Catalogue above referred to comprises every requirement for the Chemist in the way of Manufacturing and Dispensing all kinds of Aerated Waters.

BATH, SOMERSET.

MAKES GOOD WATER AND ALL THE AERATED DRINKS.



ESTIMATES FOR ALL
SIZES FREE.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAN
& FARRIES.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

can add this to his numerous testimonials,"

which it arrived in Chili. If he desires he

compliment Mr. Wilcocks on the excellence

letter just received from him:—"You can

Chili, the following is an extract from a

with some time ago for one of our clients in

DEAR SIR,

Regarding the machine you supplied us

Hayward, Taylor & Co

SODA WATER MACHINERY

84 & 85 WHITECROSS ST. LONDON EC.

VALLET'S PATENT IMPROVED STOPPERED BOTTLES,

Fig. 2. For Mineral Waters and Gaseous Liquids,
Are now used by upwards of 900 Soda Water Manufacturers
in the United Kingdom.



PRICES (Per Gross).—Patent Stopper, as per Fig. 1, 4/6; ditto, as Fig. 3, 4/6; ditto, as per Fig. 4, 4/6; Patent Stoppered Bottles, ready for use; ditto Half Bottles, ditto; Patent Unstoppered Bottles; ditto Half Bottles; Fig. 9. Boxwood Bottle Openers, polished, 8/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 10/6; Common Wood Bottle Openers, 5/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 7/6; Fig. 10. New Bottle Opener, 6/-.

ROYALTY FREE.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 1 Stoppers, when invoiced separately, are ready fitted with the rubber washer on, and are easily inserted into the Bottle by the simple pressure of the thumb, the washer at the same time folding in the hollow part of the stem when passing into the Bottle. It is the only Stopper which requires no tool to fit the Bottle with; and when a Bottle breaks, which seldom occurs, the Stopper is always fitted with this washer, ready to be inserted in a new Bottle. Therefore it is the most durable and inexpensive Stopper in the trade.

ADVANTAGES.—These Stoppers cannot break the Bottles. The smallest surface of indiarubber ever exposed to the liquid of any Stopper out. The Stoppers are inserted without trouble. No extra cost for Bottles. The Stoppers are cheap, very durable, and particularly clean. The Filling Machine is not expensive, and quick in action. Any Filling Machine, however, will do. The Patentee guarantees the Stoppers perfect gasholders, therefore no leakage is possible. That Bottles may be opened, with or without an opener, by the pressure of the finger.

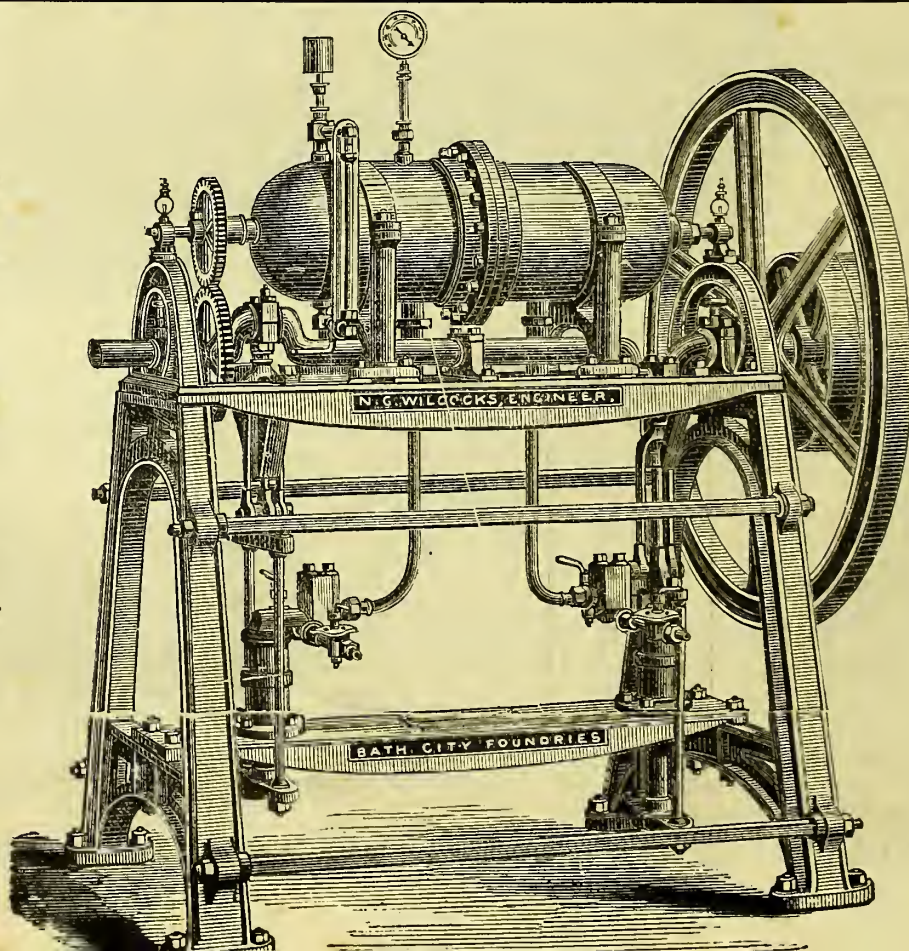
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain parties conversant with the great and acknowledged superiority of my Patent Stopper, have so re-modelled theirs so as to constitute a clear case of infringement upon my rights, I wish it to be known that I intend to take such steps against the said parties as may seem desirable, should this notice not be effectual.

Sample and Particulars sent on application to

L. VALLET, 49 EVERTON RD., LIVERPOOL.

**N. G. WILCOCKS, MAKER,
BATH, SOMERSET.**



**N. G. WILCOCKS, MAKER,
BATH, SOMERSET.**



H. FAVARGER



has much pleasure in informing those contemplating entering the Soda Water business that new and extensive plant has just been laid down for producing, in large numbers, the various sizes of

SODA WATER MACHINES

ON THE PATENT MONDOLLOT SYSTEM,

chief features of which are the entire suppression of the Gasometer, economy of materials and space, and saving of labour.
B.—Every Machine is fitted with two large Purifiers, in which the Gas is thoroughly cleansed from all impurities and is allowed to expand itself.

In this system there is

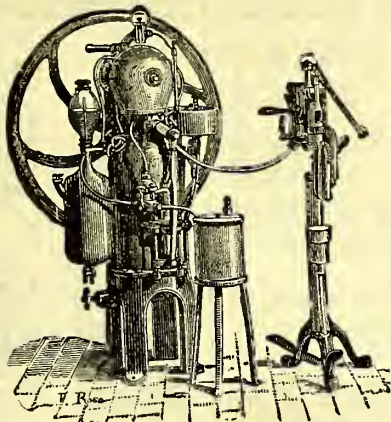
No Gasometer.

No danger of Explosion.

No Skilled Labour required.

No previous knowledge necessary.

"There is no ordinary generator or asometer in connection with this machine, and therein lies the secret of its advantage over the ordinary English Machines."—*The Mineral Water Trade Recorder and Advocate.*



These Machines are

The Cheapest.

The most compact.

The most simple to work.

The most reliable.

"When explained it is simplicity itself.... The fact of the economy of skilled labour and the saving of materials being the chief and most important points,"—*The Mineral Water Trade Review and Guardian.*

These Machines are made to any size, but the most usual in demand are—

The "GEM" (No. 0, price £28).

This is a small but complete plant in itself, which is capable of making upwards of 100 dozen of first-class aerated waters in the day. It is sent out tested and fitted ready for work, and is accompanied by all the necessary accessories.

Mr. H. FAVARGER.—Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I can testify to the excellent working of your No. 0 Machine. It has been constantly at work, and nothing ever gone in any way wrong. It has produced 100 dozen splendid aerated beverages per day. I consider it a Perfect Little Gem.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES DEAN.

The "MEDIUM" (No. 1, price £46).

A very useful size, comprising the whole apparatus for producing 150 dozen of first-class aerated waters daily. It consists of an automatic generator fitted with water safety-valve, gun-metal pump, copper saturator heavily tinned, copper purifier, glass purifier, pressure and water gauges, and it is sent out complete, with solution pan fitted with glass ball cock and stand, spanners, funnels, and all accessories.

Mr. H. FAVARGER.—Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in stating that the Soda Water Machine we had from you about three months since does its work admirably and we are perfectly satisfied with it. We also find your double filling machine a great improvement to the one we had previously been using.
We are, dear Sir, yours very truly (Signed) JOHN SARSON & SONS.

The "ACME" (No. 2, price £67).

Similar in every detail to the "MEDIUM," but it is larger in every respect, and is made to turn out 300 dozen of the finest aerated waters in a day. It is sent out complete with all accessories.

Mr. H. FAVARGER.—Dear Sir,—It affords us great pleasure to testify to the perfect manner in which your machinery (type No. 2) supplied to us has hitherto answered requirements. We consider your type of machinery to be the best in the market, as it is the only one that obviates the necessity of a Gasometer and Gas Storage, and we find by experience that, owing to the carbonic acid being forced into the water in the nascent form, we are able to bottle at a much lower pressure than those who under the system have to draw gas from a Gasometer, which, owing to atmospheric variation is frequently in a rarefied form and necessarily of less strength. Although your apparatus appears to the uninitiated to be complicated, it is in use found to be most simple, easily understood and managed. The machine you supplied to us has now in running a whole season, has needed no repairs, and, properly charged, invariably works well.—We remain, yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. D. BARKER & CO., Chemists and Mineral Water Manufacturers.

(Since this report was written the machine has been working perfectly.)

THE ABOVE SIZES ARE THE MOST SUITABLE FOR CHEMISTS.

Full particulars of the "STANDARD" and all larger sizes on application.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

APPLY FOR NEW AND ENLARGED CATALOGUE FOR 1883.

For full particulars of these Machines, and of all the various requisites for the Trade, apply to

H. FAVARGER, 75c TURNMILL STREET, LONDON.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
THE FINEST LEMONADE.

Added in the proportion of one fluid ounce to each gallon of syrup, the soluble essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon.—*The Chemist's Journal.*



The Essence mixes well with water, and has a delicate flavour. The Lemonade made therewith has a far more delicate flavour than that generally met with.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

Trade Price, 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/.

PREPARED BY

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist,
BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SOLE AGENTS,

INGRAM & ROYLE,

119 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL.

Retail Price, in Half Champagne Bottles, 5/6 per doz.

This SPARKLING, EXHILARATING, and REFRESHING DRINK, while being far more agreeable in bouquet and flavour than the FINEST CHAMPAGNE WINE, is, at the same time, unlike it, FREE from ALCOHOL. It is strongly recommended both for Juveniles and Adults, &c., as the most Wholesome Stimulating Beverage that has hitherto been introduced, and should be in every household during all seasons of the year.

Samaritan Free Hospital, Lower Seymour Street,
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Dear Sir,—I have tried your Ginger Champagne, which I find to be excellent, and I look upon it as a step in the right direction towards meeting a long-felt want. Our Senior Physician, Dr. Henry Savage, has also tried it, and is much pleased with it. We ought long ago to have had such a beverage, and I believe that a great deal of drinking would thus have been prevented. I wish your effort much success.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE SCUDAMORE, Secretary.

An excellent and most agreeable beverage.—*The Lancet.*

Made by Mr. Hay, of Hull, with his well-known SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, takes rank as a PURE, WHOLESOME, STIMULATING, and NON-ALCOHOLIC beverage.—*British Medical Journal.*

One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market.—*Medical Press.*



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FREDERICKSHALL (5 Cases, 6d. per Case less), 23/ Case, 30 bot.; 39/ Case, 60 1/2-bot.
APOLLINARIS WATER, 25/- Hpr., 50 bts.
"Carriage paid." Hampers free.
5 per cent. discount if 20 Hampers.
HUNYADI JANOS (10 Cases, 3/- and 5/- less), 30/- Case, 25 bts.; 50/- Case, 50 1/2-bts.
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" " " 15/- Hpr., 50 1/2-bts.
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HOMBURG " " " 40/- " 50 "
WILDUNGEN " " " 43/- " 50 "
CARLSBAD'S ALTS, 1/2-Bots., 30/- per doz.; 1-Bots., 40/- per doz.; Bot., 80/- per doz.



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NORWAY BLOCK ICE

FROM FINEST LAKES IN
CHRISTIANIA.

Professor Frankland's report with analysis.—
"The Ice is exceedingly pure, and contains less foreign matter than any water with which I am acquainted in this country."

Original Blocks

(2 to 3 cwt. each) 2s. 0d. per cwt.
1 cwt. to 2 cwt. .. 2s. 6d. per cwt.
1/2 cwt. to 1 cwt. ... 1d. per lb.
Under 1 cwt. 1d. per lb.,
Packing free. Utmost promptitude in despatch

W. B. HARRISON,

Importer of Ice and Mineral Waters

6 BRIDGE ST., SUNDERLAND.

BECKETT'S WINTERINE.

(WINTER PUNCH.)

The Best Substitute for Brandy. An Invaluable Stomachic and Stimulant.

CAN BE USED WITH EITHER HOT, COLD, OR AERATED WATER.

"Beckett's Winterine is a capital drink, possessing an agreeable aromatic fragrance and a delicate flavour that will gain universal favour."

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Pints, 1s. 9d. (sufficient for 20 tumblers); Half Pints, 1s.; Quarter Pints, 6d.

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MAY-DAVIS'S PATENT BOTTLING MACHINE,

For Aerated Waters, Beers, Wines, &c.

Particulars of this remarkable Machine for Corked Bottles, which, while producing the highest quality, dispenses with skilled labour and the use of bottles, besides otherwise economising, may be obtained from
PATENTEES—MAY-DAVIS & CO.,

MINERAL WATERS MANUFACTURERS,
SHER ST., WESTMINSTER;
OR FROM

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, E.C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
SEE ANALYSIS, sent post free on application.



ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.

REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS." Renowned for their purity for HALF-A-CENTURY. Situated on the premises, and exclusively the private property of the Firm.

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Aromatic Ginger Ale. For Gout; Lithia water, and Lithia and Potass Water. Corks branded—"R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every Label is registered, and bears their Name and Trade mark.

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Manufacturers to the Royal Family.

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Awarded Silver
Medal & First
Order of Merit
for Excellent
Quality and



Superior Manu-
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Thos. TURNER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF

MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Special Attention given to the Making of

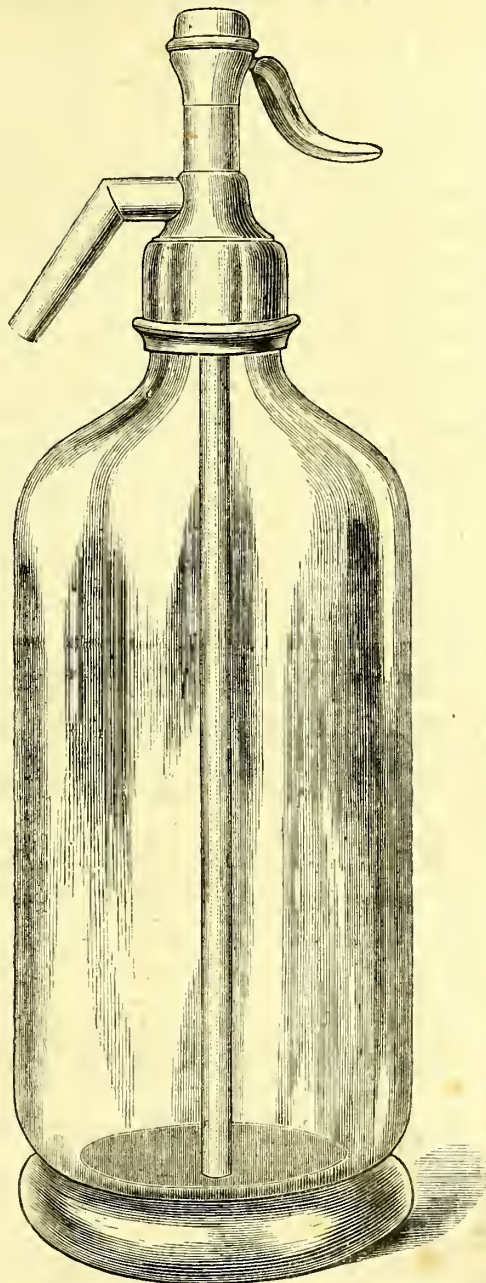
PATENT BOTTLES.

SAVILE TOWN GLASS WORKS,
DEWSBURY.



THE IDRIS SYPHON

*Is the best in the Market, combining the elegance
of the French with the strength and superiority
of English workmanship.*



Intending purchasers should apply
for samples and prices, before placing
their orders, to the

IDRIS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Ascham Street, London, N.W.

Tops guaranteed to be made of Best English Tin and
free from Lead.

10 per cent. discount on all Natural Waters (See List, post free).

FIFTEEN GOOD REASONS WHY ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD JOIN THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

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- 1.—Because, taking into consideration the *superior quality* and the style in which the Waters are got up, they are *cheaper* than any supplied by other Manufacturers.
- 2.—Because *none but Chemists (Shareholders)* can purchase the Waters direct; consequently, when a Chemist has created a sale, he cannot be undersold by Grocers; whereas, if he purchase from other manufacturers, he will generally perceive that if he succeed in establishing a ready sale for any brand, the same Waters will soon be found to be offered by Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., in his locality, at a lower price than that at which he can afford to sell.
- 3.—Because the Waters are acknowledged to be of the first and purest quality, being carefully filtered, and passed through silver-lined machinery, thereby preventing the possibility of any contamination whatever with injurious metals.
- 4.—Because, in addition to the ordinary Waters, Soda, Potash, and Lithia Waters can be obtained of B.P. strength, and every Chemist should stock some of these, as when Waters are ordered to be taken medicinally, B.P. preparations should always be supplied.
N.B.—At the Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, 1881, the Association's B.P. Waters obtained the only Prize Medal, and at Bradford Exhibition, 1882, the Highest Medal was awarded.
- 5.—Because goods are invariably despatched on same day as order received, carefully and well packed in strong bin cases, thereby preventing breakage in transit. Town goods are delivered by the London Parcels Delivery Company, Limited, and empties collected free.
- 6.—Because the best Syphons, with tops manufactured from the purest tin, are used; also first-class ordinary bottles, carefully wired and labelled, and corked with superior corks.
- 7.—Because the labels state the exact strength of the Waters—an Essential for Chemists' Trade.
- 8.—Because every Chemist who joins is assisting in making the Association Waters famous, and is consequently helping his brother Chemist, while advancing his own interests.
- 9.—Because Chemists will learn what great power they possess when combine and how well they stand in competition with other tradesmen, provided only they are loyal to each others' interests.
- 10.—Because about 750 Chemists have joined, and PROVED that they derive considerable benefit from combination.
- 11.—Because "ÆSCULAP" can be purchased in original packages by the Shareholders on very advantageous terms. CARRIAGE PAID to any part of the Kingdom.
- 12.—Because Seltzogenes of first quality can, when required, be obtained for members at a liberal discount.
- 13.—Because about 750 Chemists ask you to join with them.
- 14.—Because the larger the combination, the larger the dividends.
- 15.—Because all NATURAL MINERAL WATERS can now be purchased through the Association at *cheaper rates* than can be procured elsewhere.

FISHER'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER, SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON, AND GINGER ALE ESSENCE ARE THE BEST YET INTRODUCED.

Dr. Thresh says of the Ginger Essence: "It is by far the best Soluble Essence I have yet seen, and I doubt the possibility of making a stronger or better."

Prices and Samples from the Maker.
F. D. FISHER, GRANTHAM.

T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S



ÆRATED WATERS,
Newport Pagnel.
ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, ÆRATED (without Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS, LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

NOW READY. PRICE 2s., POST FREE.
THE
MINERAL WATER MAKER'S MANUAL & DAILY REGIST
A USEFUL HANDBOOK AND VADE-MECUM FOR THE TRADE.
The contents will include several valuable Trade Articles; a summary of all the Law Cases in connection with the Trade Marks and Bottle Quest up to the end of 1880; various Tables and Formulæ for Laboratory Work and upwards of 150 Recipes, Useful Hints, and Trade Wrinkles.
J. GILBERT SMITH, "Mineral Water Trade Review" Office
143 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

By Special Appointment to
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Family.



BOURNE WATERS
THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

R. M. MILLS & CO.,
BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE,
MANUFACTURERS OF

SODA, POTASH, LITHIA, AND SELTZER WATER,
LEMONADE, AND AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

4-dozen and 6-dozen Cases Carriage Paid.

Pamphlets and Price on application. Agents appointed.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MANCHESTER MINERAL WATERS,

**PURE SODA, SELTZER, POTASH, LITHIA, &c.,
LEMONADE,
GINGER ALE, AND QUININE TONIC.**

Prepared and Bottled specially for Export, and warranted to keep well.

Manufactured with the utmost care and by improved machinery, these productions are recommended for purity and excellence of quality by many leading members of the Medical Profession, and have for many years had a preference by the public; the flavour of the Lemonade and Ginger Ale being procured from the fresh Fruit and Finest Jamaica Ginger, they may be relied upon as furnishing delicious and satisfactory beverages, either for general use or specially for invalids.

The Soda Water is absolutely free from any metallic impregnation, and being by improved machinery highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and each bottle containing a definite and unvarying proportion of Pure Carbonate of Soda, J. & B. have every confidence in inviting a trial from those who have not already patronised them.

The Seltzer, Potash, and Lithia Waters are prepared with the utmost exactitude and the purest ingredients.

The New Quinine Tonic furnishes a pleasant form for the administration of a most valuable restorative, and is refreshing and agreeable.

Ginger Ale (Aromatic) of superior quality, and strongly recommended as a Non-Alcoholic and warm stimulant beverage.

N.B.—Every Bottle is protected by a distinctive Label, with Name and Trade Mark, and each Cork is branded.

Counter Bills and Analytical Reports, with Agents' Names and Addresses, supplied when requested.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded by the British Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, after a deferred PRACTICAL TRIAL AND EXAMINATION, July 4th, 1879.

was awarded to Jewsbury & Brown at the Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, at Owens College, Manchester, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Medical Association, August, 1877.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, 44 Downing Street, 3 Grosvenor Street, and 113 Market Street, MANCHESTER.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S

CELEBRATED

**AROMATIC GINGER ALE,
SPARKLING MONTSERRAT,
CLUB SODA, AND
MINERAL WATERS,**

As supplied to Her Majesty's Imperial Houses of Parliament,

Have been Awarded **TWENTY GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS** at the various International Exhibitions.

Goods for Export are specially prepared, and are guaranteed to keep in any climate.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION TO—

**CANTRELL & COCHRANE,
BELFAST AND DUBLIN.**

BINGLEY'S SUPERIOR

Ginger Ale.

After numerous experiments the Proprietor is enabled to offer a beverage which is considered by many to be one of the *very best* of its kind.

It is manufactured especially for sale by Chemists doing a family trade.

COMPARISONS ARE INVITED.

Samples may be obtained gratis, also trade terms, on application to

J. BINGLEY, NORTHAMPTON.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

GINGER ALE

FROM PURE JAMAICA GINGER.



THE ROYAL YORKSHIRE GINGER ALE, from Pure Jamaica Ginger. Is Non-Intoxicating.

The difficulty of using Ginger in the Manufacture of "Ginger Ale," and at the same time having a CLEAR and SPARKLING DRINK, has, after much labour and expense, been thoroughly overcome by

Messrs. HARSTON & CO., of LEEDS.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.—See Analysis by Drs. J. H. HASALL, M.D., and OTTO HEHNER, F.R.S.

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE & CORDIAL

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE.

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES IN ALL CLIMES!



SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES IN ALL CLIMES!

(In Summer mix with cold water; in Winter, with water as hot as it can be taken.)

ADVERTISED ALL OVER THE WORLD!

Montserrat Pure Lime Fruit Juice.
Montserrat Limetta, or Pure Lime Juice
Cordial.
Montserrat Aromatic Lime Juice Cordial.
Montserrat Clove Lime Juice Cordial.

Montserrat Jargonelle Lime Juice Cordial.
Montserrat Raspberry Lime Juice Cordial.
Montserrat Strawberry Lime Juice Cordial.
Montserrat Quinine Lime Juice Cordial.
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100,000 GALLONS OF LIME JUICE IMPORTED ANNUALLY!

CHEMISTS SHOULD MAKE THIS A SPECIAL LINE.

The Montserrat Lime Juice enterprise was established by the philanthropist Edmund Sturge to provide work for the liberated slave

CAUTION!

THE GREATEST CARE should be observed that "MONTSERRAT" LIME-FRUIT JUICE and CORDIALS only are supplied, as there are numerous concoctions sold under the name of Lime-Juice Cordial that are entirely artificial, or so charged with deleterious acid as to be injurious to health. The Consignees call attention to the following letter:—

"Whereas the great popularity which has been attained by the Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice grown on the estates of the Montserrat Company the West Indies, of which Evans, Sons & Company, Liverpool, are the Sole Consignees, has led unprincipled persons to endeavour to use the name of our family in connection with other and inferior Lime or Lemon Juice which they sell, I think it necessary to state that the whole of the raw Lime-Fruit Juice from the estates which were established by me, and are now carried on by the Montserrat Company, is, and has been for the last twelve years consigned to Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool.

London, April, 1883.

"(Signed) EDMUND STURGE."

BOTTLED ONLY
BY

EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL, SOLE CONSIGNEES OF THE
MONTSERRAT CO. (Limited)

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
London.

H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.,
Montreal, Canada; and Boston, U.S.A.

N.B.—No Lime Juice can be Montserrat unless bearing the Trade Mark on Capsule as well as Label of each Bottle.

A NOVELTY!

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE SAUCE.

FOR ALL CLIMATES AND ALL PALATES.

The Strongest and most Delicately-flavoured Sauce, and the Cheapest.
Usual 2s. size for 1s.

MADE ONLY BY **EVANS, SONS & CO.,** the Sole Consignees of the
Montserrat Co. (Limited),
56 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
London. **H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.,**
Montreal, Canada; and Boston, U.S.A.



HONOURABLE MENTION,

International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, October, 1880.

**HAY'S
SOLUBLE ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER**

(Guaranteed Pure and Free from Capsicum).

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.Specially adapted for the manufacture of *Transparent Aerated Waters*, and for all *Dietetic, Medicinal, and Pharmaceutical* purposes.**Medical Opinions on****HAY'S Soluble Essence of Ginger.**"Singulantly free from resin."—*The Lancet*.
"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopoeia."—*Medical Press*.**Medical Opinions on****HAY'S Ginger Champagne.**"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet*.
"Made by Mr. HAY, of Hull, with his well-known Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger, takes rank as a pure, wholesome, stimulating, and non-alcoholic beverage."—*British Medical Journal*.
"One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press*.**HAY'S Ginger Ale.**"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.**Medical and other Opinions on the****Ginger Beer made from HAY'S Soluble Essence.**"An excellent effervescing drink."—*The Lancet*."Preferable to some wines we have tasted under the name of champagne."—*Medical Press*."Has the purest Jamaica Ginger aroma, and ought to attain great popularity."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

The aroma is fine, the flavour delicate, and the pungency admirable, and we should be glad to see the Essence introduced into this country.

Carbonated Drinks. New York, U.S.A.

THE COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of the

FINEST GINGER ALE.

This Essence, which is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of the finest Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency.

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE**

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

This Essence is a combination of the Finest Flavours, and imparts with the Ginger, a most exquisite Aroma.

Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d.**HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,****HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.**

This Essence is a complete Bouquet of the Finest Ginger, Lemon, and other flavours in a highly concentrated state. Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale made with this Essence will possess an amount of Aroma, Flavour, and Quality that have hitherto been without precedent, and that will be sure to command a large sale.

THE COST IN MANUFACTURE IS ABOUT ONE FARTHING PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.**HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT**

SUPPLIES PUNGENCY, AROMA, COLOURING, AND FLAVOURING.

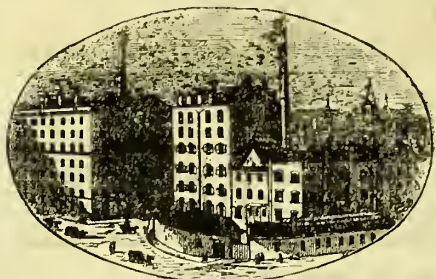
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts an unusually Fine Flavour and Great Brilliancy, at a cost of a little under 1d. per dozen bottles.

Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.

PREPARED BY

J. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.Agents—Messrs. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, Wholesale Druggists,
5 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HAY CAUTIONS THE TRADE against the use of those spurious so-called SOLUBLE ESSENCES which, besides having NO GINGER AROMA, are FLAVOURLESS, RANK, and DISAGREEABLE, and are little more than TINCTURES OF CAPSICUM.



VIEW OF MANUFACTORY, BRISTOL.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.

Guaranteed Pure Cocoa only, deprived of the superfluous oil.

"There is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—*Dr. Hassall.*

"Strictly pure, and well manufactured in every way."—*W. W. Stoddart, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.*

"Pure Cocoa."—*Chas. A. Cameron, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Analyst for Dublin.*

FRY'S MALTED COCOA.

A combination of FRY'S PURE COCOA EXTRACT with Allen & Hanburys' Concentrated Extract of Malt.

"This is an excellent preparation of Cocoa and Malt Extract. Its dietetic and digestive value is beyond all dispute."—*Lancet.*

"I have ordered this article largely in my practice for delicate children and for convalescents from acute diseases."—*Samuel Maughan, Esq., M.R.C.S.*

"Is an admirable combination of pure Cocoa Extract with Allen & Hanburys' Malt Extract."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

**Seventeen International Medals awarded to
J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL and LONDON.**

CONROY'S MALT COFFEE.



Conroy's Malt Coffee has received the following Certificates amongst many others.

"Undoubtedly a nourishing and health producing article of diet."—*Edward Davies, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., Liverpool.*

"Most beneficial in cases of atonic indigestion."—*E. Adam, M.R.C.S., England.*

"Genuine Coffee gives me indigestion. Your Malt Coffee is entirely free from this objection."—*S. Whitaker, Waterfoot, near Manchester.*

"Dyspeptics who could never take the ordinary coffee or date coffee can take the Malt Coffee, and with the most beneficial effects."—*Dr. Lloyd, Bangor.*

"I have frequently recommended your Malt Coffee in cases of weak digestion, invariably with satisfactory results."—*W. Bell, Senior Surgeon to the Convalescent Institution, New Brighton.*

"A most excellent combination."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S., London.*

"Very palatable and marvellously easy of digestion."—*Society, October 21, 1882.*

"It can in many cases be readily taken when ordinary coffee disagrees."—*British Medical Journal, July 29, 1882.*

"Refreshing, and at the same time nutritious, spirit-infusing, yet absolutely non-intoxicating, palatable and wholesome to an eminent degree."—*The Colonies and India, 29th Sept., 1882.*

"Both pleasing to drink, and adds greatly to digestion."—*The Anti-Adulteration Review, October, 1882.*

"The combination ought, therefore, to improve the health of those who consume it."—*Globe.*

"Malt Coffee, the new temperance beverage, would seem to make the nearest approach to what is required. Pure malt is in its own way as beneficial as pure coffee, being especially strengthening and nutritious."—*Morning Post.*

IT IS MADE IN THE SAME WAY AS ORDINARY COFFEE.

Pamphlets containing Testimonials from Eminent Scientific, Medical, and other Gentlemen of the highest position, may be had Free for Gratuitous Distribution.

In cases of 56lbs. each, put up only in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins. Each Tin is protected by an Excise Stamp under the Regulations of the new Inland Revenue Bill of August 3, 1882.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE

MALT COFFEE WORKS, 34 FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES. YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops and Steaks, Fish, &c., it is comparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

CAUTION.—On each Yorkshire Relish Label is a Willow Pattern Plate and name, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. No other is genuine.

Goodall's Baking Powder

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 4s. Tins.

Goodall's Quinine Wine

The best, cheapest, and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health and vigour. In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each.

Goodall's Custard Powder

For making delicious Custards without Eggs, in less time and at half the price. Unequalled for the purposes intended; will give the utmost satisfaction if the instructions given are implicitly followed. Sold in Boxes of 1s. and 1s. each.

Goodall's Ginger Beer Powder

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for 3d. Is a delicious and invigorating beverage, possessing valuable medicinal properties. It is cooling in its nature, and a most wholesome beverage for both winter and summer. Sold in Packets, 3d. and 6d. each.

Goodall's Blanc Mange Powder

Is acknowledged by all to be the most convenient and economical preparation ever introduced, as, by its use, a most Rich and Delicious Blanc-mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, and Vanilla. Sold in Packets, 6d. and 1s. each.

Goodall's Egg Powder

Acknowledged to be the only real substitute for eggs yet discovered. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., &c., resembles that of the egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. One penny packet will go as far as four eggs; and one sixpenny tin as far as twenty-eight. In 1d. Packets; 6d. and 1s. Tins.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., White Horse Street, Leeds.

A Monthly Price List of Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, &c., can be had free on application.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION,
South Kensington,

London, 26th Oct., 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour of informing you that the Special Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to receive the Reports of the International Juries have awarded your exhibit, "Filtre Rapide," a GOLD MEDAL.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH,

Special Commissioner for Juries.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain have Awarded the Only and Special Medal of Merit and Four Starred Certificates of Merit to Maignen's PATENT FILTRE RAPIDE.

The National Health Society have also Awarded the Silver and Only Medal ever given by the Society to Filters.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT FILTRE RAPIDE possesses the following invaluable qualities:—

- 1st. It can be taken entirely to pieces and thoroughly cleansed.
- 2nd. The Filtering Medium can be thrown away when exhausted, and replaced by fresh in a few minutes at a trifling cost.
- 3rd. It removes all organic matter, lead, copper, and poisonous gases.

"A better filter could not be desired."—THE LANCET.

"It is worth the attention of those who require large quantities of pure water."—THE TIMES.

"We found a strongly ferruginous water to be tasteless after passing through it."—THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"The simplicity of this filter enables it to be readily cleansed and repaired, or renewed, in fact."

MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

"Maignen's Patent Filtre Rapide purifies, and at the same time aerates, the water. We have seen the exhibitor quaff from a glass of purified sewage which had simply passed through the patent invention."—KNOWLEDGE.

PRICES from 15s.

Ask for Pamphlet "Water—Preventible Disease and Filtration," from

P. A. MAIGNEN,
PATENTEE,
22 & 23 GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C.

"RAMORNIE." LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

REDUCED PRICES!!!

7-lb. Tins	per lb.	5/11	.....	each	41/5
1-lb. Jars	"	6/2	.....	per doz.	74/0
1-lb. Jars	"	6/4	.....	"	38/0
4-oz. Jars	"	6/7	.....	"	18/9
2-oz. Jars	"	7/0	.....	"	10/6
1-oz. Jars	"	7/8	.....	"	5/9

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

10 lbs. Carriage Free.

KREOCHYLE ^{BARFF} ^{AND} LIQUID MEAT.

SPECIALTY FOR INVALIDS.

To be obtained of Messrs. BARCLAY & SON, Farringdon Street, Messrs. ROUSE & CO., Wigmore Street, Messrs. BURGON, BURBIDGE & CO., Coleman Street, Messrs. NEWBERRY & SON, King Edward Street, of all principal Chemists, and of "THE KREOCHYLE COMPANY," BIRKBECK ROAD, LEYTONSTONE, E.

Prices—Retail, 5s. per pint; 2s. 9d. per half pint; 1s. 6d. per quarter pint.

NELSON'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.—HALF THE PRICE OF LIEBIG.

OUNCE PACKETS, 4d. EACH.

E. LAZENBY & SON

(6 EDWARDS STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE) Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Receipts and Manufacturers of the Pickles, Sauces and Condiments so long and favourably distinguished by their name, beg to remind the public that their labels are affixed to the choicest description of goods only, that every article prepared by them is guaranteed as entirely unadulterated and may be obtained of Grocers, Italian Warehousemen and others.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this Celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label signed "ELIZABETH LAZENBY"; this label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July 1858 and without it none can be genuine.

18 TRINITY STREET, LONDON. S.E.

Elizabeth Lazenby

SPECIAL NOTICE & CAUTION.

BRAND & CO.

The Original Manufacturers of Essence of Beef (green label under wrapper), and other Specialties for Invalids, have

NOT REMOVED

From their SOLE ADDRESS, No. 11
LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAY-
FAIR, W, and caution the trade to

BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

BRAND & CO'S
ESTD 1835
SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS
ESSENCES OF BEEF,
MUTTON, YEAL & CHICKEN,
BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,
MEAT LOZENGES &c.
SOLE ADDRESS
No. 11,
LITTLE STANHOPE
STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.

Dr. Ridge's Food.



Dr. Ridge's Food.



DR. RIDGE'S

PATENT (COOKED)

FOOD



Dr. Ridge's Food.

FOR

Dr. Ridge's Food.

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD has maintained its supremacy notwithstanding the many imitations in the market, and still enjoys a larger and readier sale than any other Food, the demand daily increasing. Superior quality, thoroughly cooked, and supplied in a very compressed form.

IN TINS ...	{	RETAIL PRICE ...	1s. 0d.	WHOLESALE ...	9s. 0d. per doz., nett cash.
		" "	2s. 6d.	" "	22s. 0d. " "
		" "	5s. 6d.	" "	48s. 0d. " "
		" "	10s. 6d.	" "	96s. 0d. " "

The above Prices apply also to "DR. RIDGE'S PREPARED OATMEAL" and "DIGESTIVE BISCUITS."

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD is also supplied in Packets (for Home Consumption ONLY):

IN PACKETS ...	{	RETAIL PRICE ...	1s. 0d.	1s. PACKETS, 27s. 0d. per 1/2-gross Box, nett cash.
		" "	6d.	6d. " 27s. 0d. " 1/2 " "
		" "	2d.	2d. " 9s. 0d. " 1/2 " "

The above quotations are subject to a discount of 5% on £50 order or upwards.
" " " " 10% on £100 " "

NO DISCOUNT WHATEVER ON ORDERS UNDER £50 IN VALUE.
REMITTANCES WITH ORDER IN EVERY CASE.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made payable to P. J. RUMNEY.

RIDGE & CO.'S

ROYAL FOOD MILLS,

LONDON, N.,

ENGLAND.

Postal Address—

Royal Food Mills, London, N.

CLARK'S COFFEE EXTRACT.

The Best and Cheapest. No Waste, no Chicory. Saving time and money
MADE IN AN INSTANT.

CLARK'S COFFEE AND CHICORY EXTRACT.

A marvel of quality and cheapness. No waste. Made in an instant.

CLARK'S EXTRACTS are in bottles to retail at 6d., 1s., and 2s., and should be sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Clark's Extracts are made on a new and scientific principle, whereby the aroma of fresh coffee is retained unimpaired. They will keep in any climate, warm or cold, are very portable and highly concentrated, one teaspoonful of Extract making a cup of good coffee. Clark's Extracts are acknowledged by eminent and practicable judges the best in the market.

Wholesale of the usual Houses and of the Manufacturers,

E. CLARK & CO.,

OPTIMUS COFFEE WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.



TRADE MARK.

R. J. FULLWOOD & CO

The Original Inventors of the Prime, Rich, Golden-colour Cake and Fluid Extract of

ANNATTO.

TO BE HAD GENUINE ONLY FROM THE STEAM ANNATTO WORKS,

31 BEVENDEN STREET (late 24 Somerset Place), HOXTON, LONDON.—Established 1781

KETCHUP MANUFACTURERS

FARROW & CO., Holbeach, Lincolnshire

SEVEN INJUNCTIONS have been granted during the past few months.



CAUTION! "YORKSHIRE RELISH."



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in several actions instituted by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. of LEEDS, Injunctions have been recently granted by Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Judicature, restraining several persons from using several Counterfeits of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. Labels, and in particular against the use of the words "YORKSHIRE RELISH." The sole and exclusive right to the use of which words having been finally established by the above Firm, they will take immediate proceedings against parties manufacturing or offering for sale Sauce under the above title, not being of the manufacture of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

Information may be given to the undersigned,

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,

12 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society.

RANDALL'S BLACK CURRANT LOZENGES.

	Net Cash.	To Acct.
Plain Black Currant, old square	2 6	2 8
" " " rough oval	2 6	2 8
Black Currant and Ipecacuanha	2 6	2 8
Black Currant and Tannin.. ..	3 0	3 3
Black Currant Voice (warm astringent) ..	3 0	3 3
Black Currant Cough Lozenges *	3 6	3 10

(* Ipecac. and Morph., strength as "B. P.")
In Bottles, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., and 7 lbs. For Exportation, in soldered tins, of any size. From EDWARDS, London; through any Wholesale House; and from the Manufacturers,

RANDALL & SON, Southampton,

Who will forward Samples by post on application.

Also, BROWN COUGH LOZENGES, 2s., 2s. 2d.; 7 lbs. stamped with name free, and MUSK LOZENGES (Special), 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d.

N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind,

Including those of the Pharmacopoeia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London.

MUSTARD.

FINCH, RICKMAN & CO.
Genuine Qualities

Are made from the finest mustard seeds (all their compounds, as manufactured for upwards of a century, are guaranteed free from all ingredients imparting spurious heat, and are therefore equally suitable for both table and medicinal purposes.

**6 BROKEN WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET
LONDON.**

NOTICE!!!

TO CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS
AND OTHERS.

THE
BEST

A REAL TIME, LABOUR, AND MONEY SAVER!

TO USERS OF THE

DESIDERATUM
(BRACHER'S PATENT)

MIXER

THESE Machines are admirably adapted for mixing all kinds of powders, heavy or light, in the shortest possible time, thereby superseding to a great extent the use of the Pestle and Mortar, supplying a long felt want amongst Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, Drysalterers, Colour Merchants, and Manufacturers, and are capable of mixing either large or small quantities more quickly than by any other method. Testimonials constantly received.

These Prices from Catalogue should be kept for Reference.

Mixing Machines, no Outlet below.

Letter	Size	No. 1 mixes about	4 lbs.	Price with one Sieve and Crusher complete
A	"	2	"	£1 0 0
B	"	3	"	1 5 0
C	"	4	"	1 17 6
D	"	5	"	2 10 0

Mixing Machines with Outlet, on Bench with drawer.

E	"	2	"	1 10 0
F	"	3	"	2 0 0
G	"	4	"	3 0 0
H	"	5	"	4 0 0
I	"	6	"	4 15 0

Mixing Machines with Outlet, fitted with Crank Handle, on Bench with drawer.

J	"	2	"	3 0 0
K	"	3	"	3 17 6
L	"	4	"	5 5 0
M	"	5	"	6 5 0

Mixing Machines with Outlet, fitted with Crank Handle and Fly-wheel, on Bench with drawer.

N	"	5	"	7 13 0
O	"	6	"	11 13 0
P	"	7	"	15 10 0

Mixing Machines with Outlet, fitted with Crank Handle and Fly-wheel, also 13 in. fast and loose, or one 20 in. Pulley-wheel, on Bench with drawer.

Q	"	8	"	17 10 0
R	"	9	"	22 10 0
S	"	10	"	28 0 0
T	"	11	"	35 0 0

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE LETTER OF ALPHABET AND PRICE.

All sizes are kept in stock, but sieves are manufactured only on receipt of order.

Chester-le-Street, August 13, 1883.

Dear Friends,—I find your "Desideratum" Mixer is a great success, and I have much pleasure in endorsing the many testimonials already published in its favour. It is a great benefit to the Drug business.

Yours truly, J. LONGBOTHAM.

40 Carlton Street, Nottingham, Sept. 7, 1883.

Dear Sirs,—The Machine gives me every satisfaction and answers admirably for mixing Kali, Tooth-powders, Salines, &c.

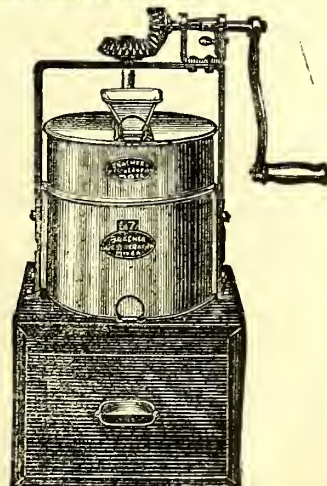
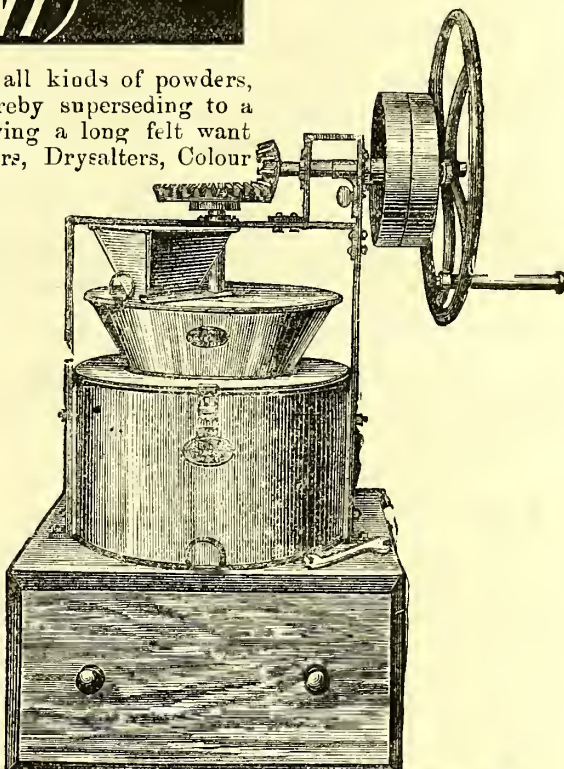
Yours faithfully,

C. A. BOLTON.

NOTE
THE
ADDRESS

P. H. BRACHER & CO.,

77 HIGH STREET, WINCANTON.



FIRST CLASS MEDAL, NEW ZEALAND, 1882.

PHILLIPS & SONS' DANDELION COFFEE.

Castle Square, SWANSEA; 12 Arthur Street West, LONDON BRIDGE.

Be particular in noting London Address, as we have no connection with a Retail Firm of same name.

PHILLIPS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, COFFEES, AND MANUFACTURERS OF PURE, PLAIN, AND FANCY
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES,

8 King William Street, City, London, E.C.

Warehouse and Show Rooms in adjacent premises, 13 and 14 ABCHURCH LANE, and at 10 and 11 GRAND
HOTEL BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS.

The Agency for the Sale of PHILLIPS & CO.'S Teas and Coffees, Cocoas and Chocolates, will be found very profitable to Chemists.

TEA AGENCY.

Trade Mark, "FATHER TIME", Registered.

HENRY ROUS'S Packet and Loose Tea.

Agents appointed where unrepresented throughout the United Kingdom.
Samples and Prospectus post free. Bankers, the National Provincial
Bank of England.—Warehouses, 376 to 378 Edgware Road, London, W.

KANGRA VALLEY

Indian Tea Growers' Association,

7 NEW COVENTRY STREET,

LEICESTER SQUARE, W.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of the Planters who have formed this Association is to establish a business for the direct supply of Tea from the Plantations of the Kangra Valley to the public. So great a success has attended the efforts of the promoters of the Association that it has become necessary that one of the Planters should reside in England to manage its affairs. The distinctive feature of the business of this Association is that the Tea is delivered to consumers in the original One Pound tin-foiled parcels in which it is packed in the Valley, and it is guaranteed to be absolutely pure. The Association hopes that it may, without presumption, safely recommend this Tea to the public, believing that it will continue to give the greatest satisfaction.

*Write Allen's Indian Mail, Feb. 23, 1883:—"*** We can speak from actual knowledge of the excellence of the Teas of the Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Association, and as in advertising them we are also benefiting those who take advantage of their enterprise, we append their modest prospectus, which promises no more than they are well able to perform."*

Chemist and Druggist,—"A new agency for tea is offered to chemists and druggists by the 'Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Association,' and the fact that the well-known firm of Barclay & Sons are assisting this association in introducing their teas to the public through chemists is a guarantee that the business is of a more serious character than some other of the packet-tea agencies have proved. The Kangra tea plantations lie on the slopes of the North-West Himalayas, and this association appears to take great care in the selection of their leaves, and certainly offer a tea of fine quality. Their teas are packed in pound packets at the plantations, and in that form are offered for sale here in three different qualities."

These Teas, retailing respectively at 4/-, 3/-, and 2/6, can be purchased in any quantity, either direct from the Store, 7 New Coventry Street, or from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, Agents to the Association.

Special Terms granted to all Chemists and Druggists, to whom the Teas, on account of their absolute purity, are particularly recommended.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

See pp. 39 to 42.

PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

Is the only guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, better and cheaper than any other Cocoa, Cocoa Extract, or any Chocolate.

The *British Medical Journal*, March 27, 1869, says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa is admirable. In flavour it is perfect, and it is so pure, well prepared, and rich in alkaloid," &c., &c. See also the *Lancet*, &c.

Sold (full weight) in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Tins, at 4s., 2s. 1d., and 1s. 1d. Sample Tins, sufficient for a family, free of charge, through your Grocer or Chemist, or from

THE CHIEF DEPOT, 6 & 7 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TEA AGENCY.

WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S

BROKEN-LEAF TEA, 1s. 8d. per lb.

A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The small leaf from some of the finest India and China Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S

INTERMEDIATE TEA, 2s. per lb.

BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER & DALRYMPLE'S TEAS.—

AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

Prospectus and Samples Free on Application.

Warehouses, 154, 155, 159 and 160 WHITECHAPEL ROAD, and
BRADY STREET, LONDON.

P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.

THE WELL-KNOWN "LONDON TEAS"

ARE ONLY SUPPLIED WHOLESALE BY

THE GREAT TOWER ST. TEA CO (LIMITED).

Siftings from Fine Tea . . . for Retail at 1/4 per lb

The London Whole-Leaf Tea . . . 1/8 "

The London Broken Tea . . . 1/8 "

The London Two-Shilling Tea . . . 2/- "

The London Two-Shilling Indian Tea, . . . 2/- "

The London Assam Broken Tea . . . 2/8 "

AND OTHER FINER BLENDS.

Order a small Sample Parcel. The Quality never deteriorate

A. HORATIO JONES, Managing Director.

The Great Tower Street Tea Co. (Limited), 39 Great
Tower Street, London, E.C.

F. DARTON & CO.,

45 ST. JOHN STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD.

Established
1834.

Established
1834.

DARTON'S

IMPROVED IMPERISHABLE

Index Clinical Thermometers,

as noticed in the *Lancet*, *Chemist and Druggist*, &c., can be obtained only of the Inventors and Makers; cannot get out of order, and are therefore specially suited for Export.

PLAIN CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, (Fahrenheit or Centigrade Scale).

4 or 6 in., in case, 3/6 each.
in. or 6 in. ditto, contracted in Ebony Case, 4/ each.
with Magnified Bore, 6/ each.

DARTON'S IMPROVED DITTO, IMPERISHABLE INDEX,
4 or 5 in., 5/ each.

Ditto, Enlarged and Magnified Bore, with lens front, 7/ each.
One Bent and One Straight 6-inch Clinical Thermometer, in Morocco Snap Case, 10/6 the set.
New Certificates, 1/3 each extra.

BATH THERMOMETERS, Japanned Tin Cases, Silvered Metal Scales, 8 inches long, 12/ per dozen.

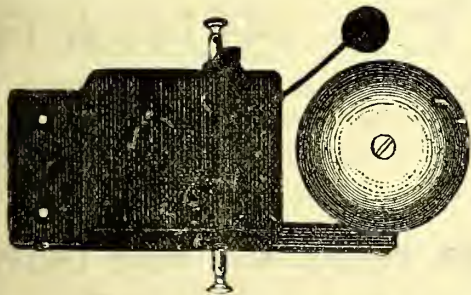
Ditto, Enamelled Tubes, with Dr. Forbes' Specifications, 15/6.
Ebonized Thermometers, with Enamelled Mercury Tubes, 4/6 per dozen.

in. Boxwood ditto, with spirit tubes, 6/ doz.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE ORDERS.

All kinds of Thermometers and Barometers made to Order.
A large Selection always in stock.

ELECTRIC BELLS.



New Form Metal Frame Electric Bell, with 2½ Patent Dome, 4/6 each. Complete, with Large Battery, Push Piece and Wire, and Instructions for Fixing, 10/6.

If with best quality bell, 14/6

Invalids' Electric Bell Set, with Bell and Battery in Polished Case, 30 feet of Flexible Line Wire, and Pear Push, 21/ each.

Ditto in polished Mahogany Case, with 3-in. best bell, 27/

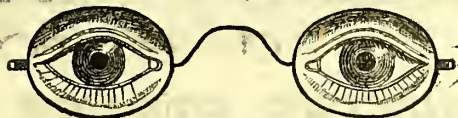
Estimates given for Fitting up Houses or Shops.

Magneto Electric Machines, in Pine Case, 10/6; ditto in Mahogany, 16/6; ditto, best quality, with plated handles, &c., 22/6.

Incandescent Lamps for the Electric Light, 4/ each.

New Illustrated Price List of Electric Bells and Fittings sent, post free, on application.

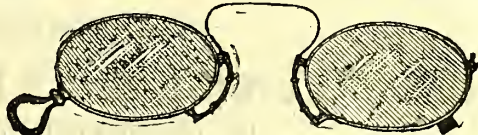
SPECTACLES.



Iron Frames, Convex Glasses, Assorted Sights.
Common, 18/ per gross. Better ditto, 21/ and 30/ per gross.
Cases for ditto, 12/ per gross.

Steel Frames—Common, 4/6 & 6/ per doz. Better Quality, 10/ per doz.
Ditto, fitted with Neutral Tint Glasses, 12/ per dozen.
Large Eye, Best Quality Frames, and Best Neutral Tint Glasses, 30/ doz.
Ditto Light Ball-Joint Frames, 18/ per dozen.
Ditto Light Straw Frames, Grooved Glasses, 24/ per dozen.
Ditto Extra Light Frames, Best White Glasses, 36/ per dozen.
Pantoscopic ditto, with Polished Edge Glasses, 36/ per dozen.
Steel Frames, with Convex Pebbles, 27/ per dozen.
Ditto Better Quality Frames, 42/ per dozen.
Ditto Best Pebbles, 48/ per dozen.
Ditto Extra Light Frames and Best Pebbles, 60/ per dozen.
Globular Spectacles, Neutral Tint, Domed Glasses, 7/6 per dozen.
Ditto Stout English, 30/ per dozen. [dozen.]

D EYE SPECTACLES, Neutral Tint Glasses, Best Quality, 48/ per



Common Steel Folders, 4/6 per dozen. Steel, 6/ and 7/6 per dozen.
Ditto, with Shell Nose Pieces, 10/6 per dozen.
Ditto Grooved Glasses, Light Frame, 15/6 per dozen.
Ditto Nickel Plated, Grooved, Extra Light, 24/ per dozen.
Ditto Best Fancy Handioid, 42/ per dozen.
Nickel Plated Folders, Coloured Glass, 36/ per dozen.
Tortoiseshell ditto, Convex Glasses, 30/ per dozen. [dozen.]
New Pattern Gold Cased Japanese Folders, will wear like gold, 60/ per

FRAMELESS FOLDERS, from 8/6 per dozen.
Nickel Plated Japanese Folders, with Domed Glasses, Best Finish, Blue and Neutral Tint, 30/ per dozen.
Gold Spectacles, from 11/ per pair.
Gold Folders, from 13/ per pair.

Tuck Cases, 14/ per gross. Folder Cases, 14/ per gross.
Ditto, all Leather, 30/ per gross. Ditto, superior, 24/ per gross.
Ditto, best Morocco, 45/ per gross. Best ditto, Velvet Lined, 42/ per gross.
French Frog Mouth Cases, 4/6, 8/, and 8/ per dozen.

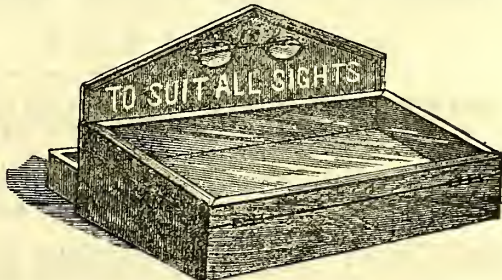
EYE-GLASS CORDS, Black Silk, 7/6 per gross. Ditto, Best Quality, 10/6 per gross. Ditto, with Ball and Swivel, 24/ per gross.

UNBREAKABLE GILT CORD, 3/ per dozen yards.

AMERICAN AUTOMATIC EYE-GLASS CORDS, with spring and Swivel, 7/6 per dozen.

*** Single articles cannot be supplied at these prices.

For the convenience of Customers who have not yet started the Sale of Spectacles, we fit up Show Cases, containing an assortment of Spectacles, complete with Sight Tester and Instructions, as follows:—



Our £2 2s. SHOW CASE for the Counter, in Polished Mahogany, contains 4 dozen Spectacles, Sight Tester, and Instructions for suiting sight.

Our £3 3s. CASE contains, in addition, 2 dozen Folders and 2 dozen Cases.

Larger sized Cases, in Polished Mahogany or Ebonised, with an assortment of superior quality Spectacles, Folders, and Cases, £6 6s. and £10 10s.

Ditto, with assortment of Best Pebble Spectacles and Folders, £21.

New Illustrated Price List of Spectacles and Folders, with Trade Terms, on application.

ROBERT GIBSON,
MEDICATED LOZENGE MANUFACTURER,
 CARLTON WORKS,
 ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
 AND
 No. 1 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON.

ORIGINAL MAKER OF
GIBSON'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.
CHLORODYNE JUJUBES.
GLYCERINE PASTILLES.
DELECTABLE AND VOICE JUJUBES.
 IN DECORATED TINS. TINS NOT CHARGED.

GIBSON'S ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give universal satisfaction.

Put up in Tins, containing 3 dozen, 6 dozen, or 12 dozen 1d. Cakes.

GIBSON'S BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a high reputation, both at home and abroad. Are made of the best Loaf Sugar, and are equal to, if not surpassing, all others.

PACKED IN CASKS OR CASES FOR EXPORT, DELIVERED FREE ON BOARD
Carriage paid upon six 4-lb. Bottles to any part of England.

GIBSON'S COUGH DROPS, LIME FRUIT DROPS, AND ACID DROPS,
ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(as per T. H. Pharmacopœia).

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free), but allowed for if returned.

PROPRIETARY LOZENGES carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

HOLWAY, WRIGHT & RICH.
 SOLE AGENTS UNITED STATES.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

PERFECT—PERMANENT—PALATABLE.

We are now presenting this Preparation to the notice of the Medical Profession in Great Britain, with the belief that, upon a proper examination and test, they will find its virtues unequalled by any similar combination, and it will warrant their approval and endorsement.

The high favour it has met with in all the countries where it has been presented, has prompted us to introduce it in this country, and we believe Physicians will not be slow in responding to our efforts in its introduction.

Its PERMANENCY as an EMULSION, remaining indefinitely without separation or change; its PALATABLENESS, the disagreeable properties of the oil being so entirely disguised that the most delicate stomach can take and retain it; its perfect HOMOGENEOUSNESS, and the excellent results attending its use in all of the conditions for which its unexcelled components are useful, give it an enviable reputation, and the universal sanction of the Medical Profession.

We trust all Chemists will procure a small quantity of the Emulsion, or at least fill all orders they may receive for it. We herewith append the opinions of some of the prominent Physicians of London, which is certainly a guarantee of its especial virtues.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL writes, July 7, 1883 :—

"It is palatable, and we have no doubt that many patients who have a repugnance to ordinary Cod Liver Oil would take it without difficulty."

London: 32 Keppel Street, Russell Square.
DEAR SIR,—While practising in Canada I prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil extensively, with excellent results.

Yours truly,
W. F. CHAPPELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.E.

56 Mile End Road, E.
DEAR SIR,—Your Emulsion has really been of great service to a little patient of mine who has suffered from bronchitis continually. Will you kindly send me one quarter-dozen per return, and I will nit P.O. for amount.

P.S.—I find that children will take it very readily.
Yours faithfully,
FREDK. W. WILES, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

4 High Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
DEAR SIR,—Respecting the Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, I state that I find it an admirable preparation, very palatable, and of excellent therapeutic effect.—Faithfully yours,
ALFRED W. H. LEE, L.R.C.P.

Junior Garrick Club, London, May 11, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am only a visitor here in London, and have had no opportunity of using the sample of Scott's Emulsion you so kindly sent me, but I have regularly prescribed it in America (San Francisco), and I generally found that patients derived great benefit from its continued use, and it was always tolerated much better than the ordinary Cod Liver Oil.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. HOOD, M.D.

55 Stephen's Green, E.
I have found "Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable, and does not upset the stomach, thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil.

D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S.I.,
Surgeon St. Vincent's Hospital.

23 Cornhill, E.C., April 4, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—I have tried your "Scott's Emulsion" of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in a case of rickets (very young child), totally adverse to taking any kind of medicine. His nurse tells me he takes Scott's Emulsion without any difficulty, and even pleasure (sic) I certainly think he has derived considerable advantage from it myself.

Yours truly,
J. LACEY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M.D.
Med. Off. S.E. Dist. H.M. Post Office.

Pints ... per dozen, 33/- net ... Retails at 4/-

Half Pints ... ,, 18/6 net ... ,, 2/6

NEWBERRY & SONS,

1 KING EDWARD STREET,

NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

W. H. BAILEY & SON'S TRUSSES.

FIRST PRIZE (SILVER MEDAL) FOR TRUSSES AWARDED BY THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, MAY, 1879.

FIG. 1.

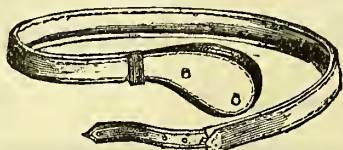


FIG. 4.

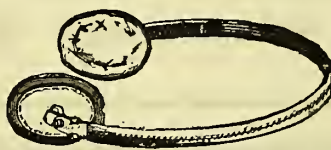


FIG. 5.



TRUSSES.

Circular Trusses, single, as Fig. 1, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin per doz. £1 1 0
Circular Trusses, double, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin per doz. 1 14 0
" " " with extending backs " 2 14 0

Salmon & Ody's Expired Patent, single, Fig. 4 per doz. £1 10 0
" " " double, Fig. 5 " 3 0 0
Moc-Main Lever, single " each 0 8 0
" " double " 0 13 0
Coles's Expired Patent, single " 0 6 0
" " " double " 0 13 0

BAILEY'S TRUSSES FOR SCROTAL HERNIA.

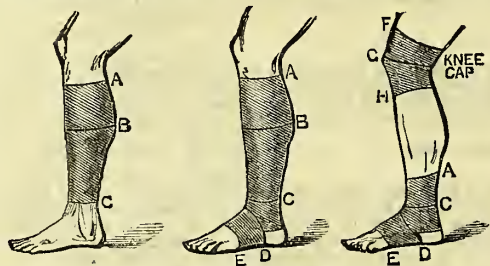
All who are in the habit of fitting Trusses must frequently meet with very troublesome cases, in which the hernia is constantly descending (with some persons many times during the day). We can with confidence recommend these Trusses as being most likely to suit in such cases, and we solicit a trial, feeling sure that a great deal of trouble and inconvenience may be saved by their use.

Price per doz., single, 48/; double, 84/; superior quality (highly finished), single, 10/; double, 15/ each.

BAILEY'S WATERPROOF TRUSSES FOR INFANTS.

Covered entirely in Gum Elastic. Single, 40/; Double, 60/ per dozen.

BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.



ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ETC.

Manufactured expressly
for Export, and warranted
to stand a hot climate better
than any others in the Market.

	Silk.	Super. Silk.	Cotton.	Super. Cotton.
Stockings .. per pair	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 0 7 0
Knee-caps	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 5 6
Calf-pieces	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 6 0
Socks	0 5 6	0 8 6	0 3 10	0 5 0
Wristbands	0 2 3	—	0 1 8	0 2 0
Knee Stockings ..	0 16 0	1 5 0	0 9 2	0 12 1
Belts, to draw on .. each	0 16 6	—	—	0 12 0

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

For a Stocking
For an Ankle Sock
For a Knee-cap
For a Calf-piece
For a Thigh-piece and Knee-cap

Circumference at A B C D E
" " A O D E
" " F G H
" " A B C
" " K J F G H

Length, A to the ground.
" A to the ground.
" F to H.
" A to C.
" G to highest point required.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

1. Cotton Bags and tape under-straps per doz. £0 8 0
2. Cotton Oxonian, with drawing-strings " 0 10 0
3. Silk Bags and tape under-straps " 1 1 0
4. Silk Oxonian, with drawing-strings " 0 18 0
5. Silk Oxonian Bags bound with elastic per doz. £1 4
6. Silk Oxonian, superior quality, bands of buff jean, with drawing-strings per doz. 1 4
7. Silk Bags, to button on, with tape under-straps " 1 1
8. " " " under-straps to button " 1 4

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in all kinds of SURGICAL APPLIANCES, WHOLESALE and for EXPORT
Shippers and the Wholesale Trade Supplied on Best Terms and Lowest Prices.

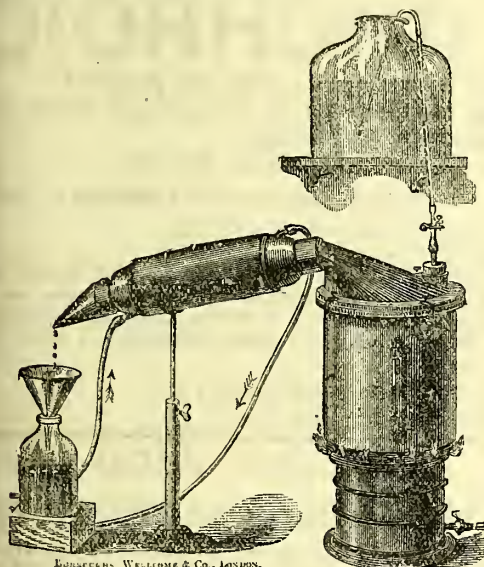
W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE "REMINGTON" PHARMACEUTICAL STILL

Invented by Professor J. P. Remington, Philadelphia
College of Pharmacy, U.S.A.)

SIMPLICITY. ECONOMY. DURABILITY.
EASE OF ADJUSTMENT. POWERFUL CONDENSATION.
RAPIDITY OF ACTION.



BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., LONDON.

PRICE, in Tinned Copper £7.
" Nickel Plate £9.
Special Prices for Larger Stills.

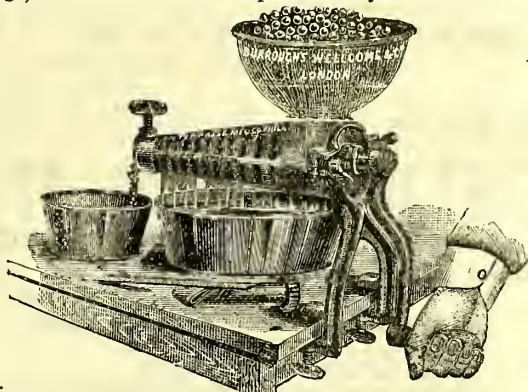
Many improvements have been made in this Still, which adapt it better to Pharmaceutical wants than the still which was first presented to the profession.—See *American Journal of Pharmacy*, January, 1878. The Still shown in the cut is the NEW FORM, the Still body holding over three gallons; the CONDENSER has seven straight tubes surrounded with the cold water introduced by a rubber tube from a hydrant or bucket of water placed higher than the Still, and carried off as it becomes warmed by another tube as indicated by the arrows. By the SIPHON ARRANGEMENT SHOWN IN THE CUT, it is possible to feed the Still from a reservoir, whilst distillation is in progress, thus using a three-gallon Still where a much larger one would have been necessary.

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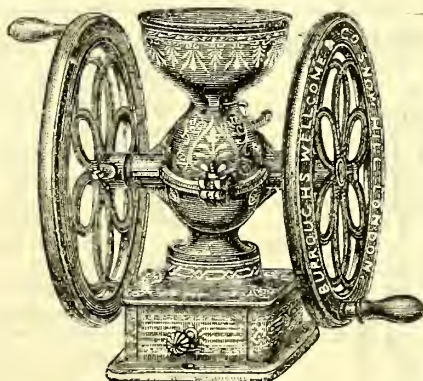
thorough is its action in this respect that the *Chemists' Journal* has humorously remarked of it that "it will almost squeeze blood out of a turnip." One firm informs us that they have saved at least £20 more in three months, by the use of this Press, than they could secure by using any other. The working of this Press being continuous, either small or very large quantities may be operated upon at one time, and much more rapidly than in any other form of apparatus.

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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." December 15th, 1874.



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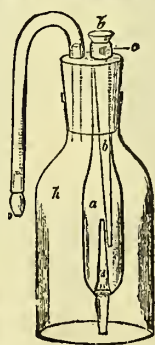
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A combination the result of the latest physiological improvements upon Liebig's original formula. The grannies of the Farina are thoroughly broken and cooked, and always ready for conversion into food. It is also associated with fresh malt distillate of known digestive activity, and other valuable nutrients in due proportions. THIS FOOD IS THEREFORE REALLY "SELF-DIGESTING" in the infantile stomach, and conveys nourishment for every part of the human frame.

POSSESSES EVERY REQUIREMENT NECESSARY FOR CHILDREN BROUGHT UP WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY BY HAND.

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For the Inhalation of
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM,
And various
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For use in the treatment of
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BRONCHIAL & CATARRHAL
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[2]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

COLONIAL BUILDINGS, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Published on the 15th of each Month.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly by arrangement with the respective Councils to all members of the following societies:—

The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.
The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand.

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THE MONTH

We open the new year with some 500 new subscribers, and we hope by the circulation of a number of specimen copies of this issue to increase our new friends to the extent of at least 1,000. We have no great inclination to boast, but, as this year we enter on the second quarter-century of our existence, we think we may fairly claim to have established THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as a hard fact in the world of pharmacy. We are sorry that we cannot make good times for all our subscribers, but we may with confidence declare that we never spare expense to provide articles or reports which seem to be required for the trade. No one knows our shortcomings better than ourselves; but we will try to fill up defects wherever we find them, and shall always be glad to have kind notes pointing them out, or suggestions or items of news, from friends who are willing to help us.

During the year we shall publish a series of articles on legal matters of importance to chemists and druggists. We have commenced with the subject of trade-marks, and propose to show the nature of property created in trade-titles: how it may be secured and how it may be infringed. This topic will occupy us for several months. We shall be glad to receive suggestions of subjects for subsequent articles.

The Pharmaceutical Council have decided to organise a

deputation to wait on the Lord President of the Privy Council, with a view of urging his lordship to promise the support of the Government to the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, which has been before the Privy Council for a year.

A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has had an interview with Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, to ask for a Government Bill to amend the Irish Pharmacy Act. It is desired to get power to register a class of druggists who are to have the right of selling poisons, but not to compound medicines. The smaller towns of Ireland are not sufficiently provided with qualified pharmaceutical chemists, and it would appear that, whether the public can get medicine or not, poisons they must have. Hence it is desired to control the trade. Another object in view is to provide for the publication of the ingredients on the labels of poisonous patent medicines.

The Executive Committee of the Pharmaceutical Conference have passed a resolution which is intended to prevent local associations where the Conference may meet having to bear the expense of entertaining the visitors.

Only sixty-one retail chemists and druggists failed in 1883—the best result which has yet been reported. But the normal condition was balanced by the rather unusually heavy roll of thirty-five failures in the wholesale drug trade.

Mr. Holloway, the famous patent-medicine vendor, and the man who, more than any other, has taught this age the power of advertisement, died on December 26, 1883, in his 84th year.

A case of death, resulting from the administration of an old-established patent medicine—Holt's specific for whooping-cough—has again directed public attention to the necessity of protecting the public against the dangers resulting from the unchecked sale of such compounds.

We give a long report of a trial between a firm of merchants, as plaintiffs, and a firm of brokers, as defendants, in which the question arose as to the liability of the latter, they not having disclosed their principals within three days of the contract, and it was set up for the plaintiffs that, by the custom of the trade, they therefore became themselves responsible. The jury found for the plaintiffs, after a two days' trial, but their verdict was invalidated, as it turned out afterwards that they had arrived at their opinion on different grounds.

As a result of the recent Manchester milk case, the Society of Public Analysts have appointed a committee to consider fully the question of the process of analysis and proofs of adulteration.

We may mention that the eighteenth Chemists' Ball is fixed for to-morrow evening (January 16) at Willis's Rooms. We do not know whether any tickets are still available; if so, they may be had from the Hon. Secretary, who is this year Mr. Robert B. Warrick, of Old Swan Lane.

VASELINE AT RIO JANEIRO.—According to *New Remedies*, a parcel of vaseline consigned by the Pennsylvania Company to their agent in the city was seized and confiscated as dynamite, and the agent, notwithstanding his protests, has been heavily fined.

SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—According to the *Chemiker Zeitung* the *Deutsch-Kronen Zeitung*, December 11, 1883, contains the following advertisement:—

"Magpies shot between December 24 and January 6 are used as a cure for epilepsy. The undersigned has this remedy prepared on his estates, and will be thankful to all persons who will forward him a good supply of the birds. The magpies must not be caught in traps or poisoned, but must be shot between the dates above mentioned.—Tütz Castle, December 5, 1883.—Count Theodor Stolberg."

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of salts. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination designed to detect all its constituents and to demonstrate the absence of other substances. A complete report of the analysis is to be furnished, giving a list of the metals and of the acidulous radicles detected, and distinguishing those that may be regarded as accidental impurities.

Applications for portions of the mixture of salts will be received up to January 19, and the samples will be forwarded on the 25th.

Students' papers will be received up to February 15.

REPORTS.

The mixture of salts distributed for analysis in November consisted of—

	Parts
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3
$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1

The mixture was partially dried, so that these figures do not exactly represent its composition.

It is evident from the increase in the number of competitors that the change in the subject of the exercises has met with the approval of our contributors. It is to be hoped that a still larger number of students will avail themselves of the opportunity of trying their skill and adding to their knowledge of analytical chemistry. An inspection of the list of marks awarded this time will show that most of the papers are of a high order of merit, indeed there are very few that can be regarded as failures. The results are altogether encouraging.

The chief difficulty that seems to have been encountered in this analysis was in the examination for the alkali metals. And the worst feature of the case is that the difficulty is very often not recognised. From a purely analytical point of view sodium is just as important as arsenic or chlorine, and what would be said of the student who failed to detect either of these elements in a mixture of which they constituted a very considerable part? Such an omission would be regarded as a serious error. But when the element is only a common alkali metal the compounds of which decline to be precipitated, and that is only sought for after the hope of detecting any other metal is abandoned, no serious importance seems to be attached to any error in connection with it. No doubt part of this carelessness is due to the fact that the compounds of the alkali metals do not exhibit convenient reactions, and there is a want of precision in the detection of them by purely chemical means. The spectroscope, of course, affords the sharpest and most decisive results, but it is not every student that has a spectroscope at his service. In the absence of a spectroscope, very satisfactory results may be obtained from flame-reactions by the use of a suitable blue glass, opaque to the yellow rays emitted by sodium in a state of incandescence; but this method is sure to be misleading unless the student has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the test. For this purpose it is necessary to try a series of experiments, and ascertain what the particular piece of blue glass that is to be employed is capable of doing. It must be remembered, too, that the test can only be applied to a substance that certainly does not contain anything that would emit, when in a state of incandescence, rays that might be mistaken for those produced by potassium.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to A. A. BARRETT, 46 New Street, Birmingham.

The Second Prize has been awarded to WILLIAM BAXTER, jun., Bromley, Kent.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

A. A. Barrett (first prize)	95
W. Baxter (second prize)	93
Cotoneaster	90
H. E. Manns	90
J. A. R. Hilton	90
C. D. Marson	88
H. Trewby	88
H. Walker	86
W. J. S.	85
W. Hogg	85
Chlorine	83
G. F. Barratt	82
A. Burns	80
A. E. Martin	78
E. Miller	78
W. J. Smythe	75
Sanitas	75
Blackamoore	75
Spatula	70
A. E. S.	65
T. S. Adair	60
J. F. Cock	50
K. I.	40
F. J. Foot	30
L. Elève	30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

* * * All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

A. A. Barrett.—Your preliminary examination was very good. It is not safe to rely altogether on results obtained in this part of the analysis, especially in the case of negative reactions.

H. Trewby.—Sodium sulphate constituted a large part of the mixture. The only way to form an estimate of the quantity present is by observing the amount of fixed residue that remains after the separation of the other metals.

H. Walker.—See preceding remarks.

W. Hogg.—Each student received as nearly as possible the same quantity, and the results show that it was amply sufficient for an exhaustive examination. You omitted to summarise your results.

G. F. Barratt.—An examination of your sodium hydrate solution will probably reveal the presence of aluminium. You should try a series of experiments with your blue glass to find out to what extent it can be trusted.

A. Burns.—The large precipitate that you obtained on adding barium hydrate to the solution to be examined for the alkali metals consisted of barium sulphate. To carry out the method you refer to the sulphuric acid must first be removed perfectly by the use of barium chloride. The oxidation of the iron in the way you mention largely increases the quantity of ammoniacal salts present, and is therefore objectionable, but the error is not a very serious one. It will repay you to bestow more care on the arrangement of your notes.

A. E. Martin.—Your account of the test for iodine is not quite intelligible. Under the circumstances you have done very well; the most skilful experimentalists cannot avoid accidents.

E. Miller.—Your paper shows a large amount of careful and intelligent work; with a little more experience you will do well. It is not safe to base an opinion on flame reaction alone, unless you employ a spectroscope; further tests should be applied if possible. A more methodical arrangement of your results is desirable.

W. J. Smythe.—The evaporation of the solution that contained the alkali cannot have been performed with sufficient care. There should have been a very considerable residue after ammoniacal compounds were expelled.

Sanitas.—You omit the details of the examination for the alkali metals—a very important part of the analysis.

Spatula.—There is a marked distinction between heating with sulphuric acid at a temperature much below the boiling-point of sulphuric acid for the purpose of expelling compounds of greater volatility, and heating at such a temperature as you employed. The acid that you added was first expelled, producing the fumes that you refer to, then the sulphates of the mixture was decomposed with the evolution of sulphuric and sulphurous anhydrides. It is not clear what solution you examined for sodium.

A. E. S.—Considering the accident, your results are not bad. The detection of the acidulous radicles requires a good deal of care and consideration, this part of the analysis cannot be so systematically conducted as the amination for metals. The latter examination, however, usually disposes a number of the acids, and shows that, taking into consideration the general characters of the substance under examination, only a few acidulous radicles can be present.

T. S. Adair—Your attempt to dissolve the copper sulphide in dilute trichloric acid was, of course, ineffectual—the acid should have been strong.

J. F. Cock—There must be some explanation of the result you got with lphuretted hydrogen; a few experiments will probably enable you to find it what was wrong. It is useful practice to write out the equations, but need not give them in your report.

K. I.—Evidently you have not sufficiently studied the principles of qualitative analysis, or you would have a clearer idea of the necessity for proceeding systematically. Your examination does not pretend to show that the substances detected were the only constituents of the mixture, and you could aim at proving this conclusively.

F. J. Foot—You seem to have taken a great deal of trouble with the analysis, and to have a very good idea of how the work should be done. Experience, however, is indispensable in the interpretation of reactions, and you will find it most instructive to repeat the analysis, employing a similar mixture of your own preparation.

L'Etève—You might arrive at a perfectly correct result by the method followed, but the chances are greatly against it. See remarks to *K. I.*

Pharmacalia.

A POISONING CASE.

A QUIET suburban district has been disturbed by a painful occurrence, which though, unhappily, by no means rare, yet presents one or two points which may be recorded.

A woman, bent on self-destruction, obtained a poisonous compound from an oilman; took what proved to be a fatal dose, and died. But the poison did not produce its effect instantaneously; and, no sooner was it swallowed than the offender repented of the rash act, confessed what she had done, and the people in the house sent for their own medical man. He did not happen to be at home. In this emergency they called upon a neighbouring pharmacist and begged him to render whatever assistance might be in his power. He replied that he was forbidden to attend medically and to treat such cases, urging them to lose no time in securing the immediate attendance of a regular practitioner.

When they had gone the pharmacist said to himself, "This may be legally, but it is not morally, correct;" and, acting under this conviction, he went to see the patient in the hope of offering some relief. On his arrival he found the woman a great suffering, and discovered from her own confession that she had taken spirits of salts. He therefore administered the first remedy that was at hand, namely, common soda in milk. Then he went home and procured heavy oxide of magnesium. On his way back to the patient's house he applied to the oilman to know if he had supplied the said woman with spirits of salts, and in what quantity. Having obtained full information he administered the antidote accordingly.

Finding that no medical man had yet arrived, the pharmacist urged the friends strongly to send in every direction till one could be obtained. Having thus done what he could, he left a written statement of the treatment which had been employed, and relinquished the affair.

Professional assistance was not long delayed, and the surgeon on his arrival warmly approved of the conduct of the pharmacist, and commended his prompt aid. Another point is, that when the bottle which had contained the spirits of salts was produced, it was found to be a graduated 6-oz. glass bottle, bearing a label, "A sixth part to be taken three times a day." Into this the oilman had poured the corrosive

acid—certainly without the smallest anticipation of a disastrous result. The pharmacist, who knew something about medicine and remedial action, ran a risk of being blamed for unlicensed medical practice; but the oilman, who knew probably nothing about what he sold, except that it was called spirits of salts, and was good for cleansing purposes, ran no risk whatever, though he sent out a poisonous chemical in a manner that would inspire terror in the mind of every educated pharmacist.

Compare with the above, which is from personal knowledge, the public newspaper report:—

"On Saturday morning he (the surgeon) was called, and found her partly collapsed. He asked her what she had taken, and she pointed to a bottle on the mantelshef, and asked him if he thought she would die. He told her it was serious, and he would do the best he could for her. She died in about an hour and a half. That day he had made a post-mortem examination. He found the stomach charred and patchy, the liver large, all the other organs healthy. Death was due to hydrochloric acid, commonly known as spirits of salts. The doctor took from his pocket the bottle which he found on the mantelshef. He pointed out that it had contained spirits of salts; that it was a common medicine bottle, labelled, 'A sixth part three times a day.' Spirits of salts was a poison, and should have been labelled as such by the seller. It had been purchased at an oil-shop, and not at a chemist's, which accounted for it. The coroner said, under the circumstances, there was no legal obligation. Of course the label should have been obliterated. The jury returned a verdict, 'Committed suicide while of unsound mind.'"

Circumstances alter cases, but the sooner cases alter circumstances the better will it be for the public. The pharmacist need not be hemmed in with so narrow a fence, when the field is left wide open for the rest of the community.

* *

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.

M. Henry Labonne is relating in a French journal his personal experiences of Scandinavian pharmacy, and as he describes only that which has come under his own notice, many parts of his narrative are interesting. His recital is not limited to strictly pharmaceutical preparations, but he includes some passing notice of manners and customs, and sketches of the flora and fauna of the Northern coast. Leaving what he calls the world of birds—for in some districts their numbers are almost incredible—he passes the well-known Lofoden Islands, and reaches the world of fishes. Continuing northward, Hammerfest is gained—a town redolent of cod-liver oil, and literally saturated with that remedy. The intense odour which permeates every street is due, in part, to the important oil factories, and to the thousands of the fish exposed to the drying action of the sun. The 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants of Hammerfest—which is the most northern town in the world—are exclusively occupied in the preparation of the oil. A single boat, well equipped and provided with appliances, can take from 500 to 600 cod a day, but from their multitudinous eggs there is no fear of the stock becoming exhausted. When the fish is landed the head, which formerly was wasted, is removed, dried, and, in a state of powder, made into an excellent manure for soils poor in phosphates.

The actual process of the manufacture of cod-liver oil is then described, and it is shown how virgin oil is first got by very gentle pressure; how a second oil is produced by a species of cider-press; and a third—a dark-coloured preparation—the result of heat employed in order to obtain the entire yield.

* *

TITLES OF PHARMACY.

It is not consistent with English notions to attach much importance to conventional titles, but on the Continent, and

particularly in provincial towns, the contrary seems to be the case.

Here is a curious illustration to show how things are done at Lille. A pharmacist, by name Deroubaix, brought an action against Messrs. Gobert & Co. for having called their establishment "Central Pharmacy"—a title which the complainant had already adopted. Both the Chamber of Commerce at Lille, and afterwards the Court at Douai, found the charge correct, and the disputed title had to be withdrawn. The firm now assumed the name of "General Pharmacy," which does not appear to signify much, and to most persons would seem rather foolish. Notwithstanding, another pharmacist, by name Delahaye, presents himself before the proper authorities and obtains official authorisation to call his business "General Pharmacy." With what motive this was done is not quite clear; nor was it clear to the judges, when he brought an action against Messrs. Gobert for using a title for which he had claimed and obtained authorisation.

The case went against the new informer, and Delahaye had to pay costs. What became of the contested title we cannot say: one pharmacist held it legally, and the other was told by a Court of Justice that to assume it was no wrong. Who shall decide when eminent men disagree?

The Pharmaceutical Council.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 9, Mr. Cartheige, president, in the chair. Nineteen of the twenty-one members were present, the two absent being Messrs. Andrews and Squire.

The formal business included the following

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER.

William Botterill Parker, 5 West Street, Leeds, and Henry Barker Travis, 528 Brightside Lane, Sheffield.

GRANTS FROM THE BENEVOLENT FUND

Were voted to six persons. Two of 20*l.* to former members of the Society, and four of 10*l.* each to persons who had not that qualification. A sum of 21*l.* was also voted to be used for the purpose of assisting in the election of an orphan to the London Orphan Asylum.

The Benevolent Fund Committee had considered the rule concerning the recommendations which applicants have to get in support of their representations. The rules specified that the truth of statements made by applicants must be certified by four members of the Society, or donors of five guineas, or persons who had subscribed not less than half a guinea for the three preceding years, and who were personally acquainted with the case. In the case of widows and orphans, however, the certificate of four respectable householders is accepted if they have subscribed at least half a guinea each in the current year. The Committee now proposed that the certificate of any two members or associates in business, or of any two donors or subscribers, personally acquainted with the case should be accepted. The proposal was discussed at some length on an amendment moved by Mr. Bottle, and seconded by Mr. Robbins, who argued that no practical inconvenience had resulted from the rule as it stood, and that it would be time enough to alter the conditions when some good reason for doing so had been proved. The President said the certificate was not a passport to a grant; it was only to be regarded as recommending the case for consideration, and on that ground he supported the change. Others supported it on the ground of the possible difficulty in some cases of getting the required certificate. After several close divisions the proposal of the Committee was agreed to.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

It was resolved that the following certificates be received in lieu of the Preliminary examination:

The Entrance examination in Arts of the Faculty of Medicine in the Victoria University.

The Preliminary examination of the Victoria University. The Junior Students' General examination of Owens College.

THE PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A discussion arose on a report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, from which it appeared that a motion that a deputation to the Lord President of the Privy Council should be organised had not been carried in the Committee. Mr. Hampson, therefore, proposed in the Council that the Lord President should be asked to receive a deputation, and there was a general feeling in favour of taking this step, but some difference of opinion was expressed as to the wisdom of inviting representative men from all parts of the country, with medical men and coroners to accompany the deputation. Mr. Schacht pointed out that opinions might be expressed with which the Council would not be able to agree. It was resolved that a deputation should be organised, but its constitution was left to the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

The Council discussed no other subject of importance.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

For the last election of annuitants 5,856 voting papers were issued, 3,930 were received, 71 being informal. The numbers of votes given are as follows, the six highest being elected annuitants:—

Barber, Joseph	5,364
Wavell, John	4,189
Barker, Caroline	2,928
Powell, Mary Jane	2,861
Taylor, Henry	2,298
Tucker, Charles	2,182
Cooke, John	2,162
Fowler, Sarah Anne	944

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING, JANUARY 2, 1884.

THE President, Mr. James E. Brunker, M.A., in the chair. Other members present: Messrs. H. N. Draper, F.C.S., vice-president; Allen, Dr. Collins, Doran (Bray), John Evans, Grindley, Hayes, Hodgson, McIlwaine (Newry), Dr. Montgomery, Pring (Belfast), Simpson, Professor Tichborne, and Wells.

Mr. W. H. BROWNE, of Portadown, wrote, inquiring whether the certificate of the Intermediate Education Board would be accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society as an equivalent for their Preliminary examination.

Dr. COLLINS said the Apothecaries' Hall and the College of Surgeons had resolved to discontinue their Preliminary examinations, and to accept in lieu of them, for the future, the certificates of the Education Board.

Mr. DRAPER observed that Mr. Browne's letter made no mention of botany, which was one of the subjects required for the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

On this ground it was agreed that such certificates could not be accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, saying he would be happy to receive a deputation from the Society on Tuesday, January 8.

The PRESIDENT said that as he had a notice of motion on the agenda-paper in reference to this deputation, he would ask the Vice-President to take the chair while the matter was discussed.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. N. Draper) then took the chair, and

Mr. BRUNKER then moved—

That it be an instruction to the deputation about to wait upon the Chief Secretary to recommend that in any amendment of the law affecting pharmacy or the sale of poisons in Ireland, powers shall be given to this Society to license by examination a grade of registered druggists who shall be empowered to sell poisons but not to dispense prescriptions.

He would very much prefer some other member of the Council had brought this question before them; but as no

other member had done so, he had given the notice in order to bring the matter up for discussion. From what occurred at their last meeting, it was necessary the question should be decided one way or other. Until that meeting he was unaware it was such a "burning question" as it appeared to be, or that there was so much difference of opinion upon it. On occasions, at all events, the Council had expressed a strong opinion, and he would have thought that if amongst the general body of the Society there was any strong opposition to it, that opposition would have found expression at the annual meeting; but as the annual meeting consisted of members of the Council and two outside members, there did not seem to be any strong opinion on the subject. The matter was before a committee five years ago, who, after full consideration, recommended the establishment of a new grade of druggists, as well as the registration of all existing chemists and druggists who were entitled to continue the sale of poisons under the Act. That proposition was adopted by the Council, but was rejected by the Society at its annual meeting four years ago. The question came again before the Council last year, and again the opinion of the majority was in favour of establishing such a grade as that referred to. The Society was founded not as a Trade Protection Society, but to administer the law as it existed, and, if there were any defects in the existing law, to suggest the remedies. The opinion of every member of the Council, he believed, was that some change was required. There was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of registering those persons who, under the existing Act, were entitled, although unqualified, to continue the sale of poisons; but there was a difference of opinion as to the perpetuation of that grade. For his part he thought the grade ought to be perpetuated with some restrictions and modifications. This Society could not, at the present rate, supply the wants of the public throughout the country. They had on their roll 251 licentiates, but deducting those who were out of the country, &c., the actual number was only about 220. Of those he believed more than half were in business on their own account; and, allowing for those residing in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, they had not, at the outside, more than between 40 and 50 qualified as licentiates of the Society to supply the wants of 200 towns in Ireland of upwards of 1,000 inhabitants. The question therefore arose, Would it not be advisable that educated men should be appointed for those towns and villages? The object of establishing the proposed grade of druggists was that the public should have a guarantee that the person who sold those things should, at all events, know the difference, for example, between corrosive sublimate and washing soda. It might be urged that when the Society was founded they had decided on only having one grade. He, however, did not think that affected the question, for even if they had established two grades of members, the members of both would have had the same rights, and both would be entitled to dispense prescriptions; the only difference between them would be that which existed in England, viz., the difference in the standard of examination. Now he did not think any member of the Council would say the Society could be justified in turning men loose on the country to dispense prescriptions on a lower standard of examination than they had at present, nor did he believe that even if they had a higher grade they would find many persons availing themselves of it. Another argument which certainly possessed some weight was that the establishment of the proposed grade of druggists might tend to encourage illegal dispensing, but he believed that could be prevented by efficient registration. He would suggest that those persons who entered the proposed grade should be required to pay a small annual licence, it were even as low as 2s. 6d., and that lists of those licensed persons should be furnished to the police authorities, so that in each district the police would know who were entitled to sell poisons and who were not.

Mr. PRING seconded the motion.

Mr. GRINDLEY moved as an amendment—

That, inasmuch as the majority of the Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are of opinion that the proposed grade of registered druggists should include only those at present in business, and should not be extended, by examination or otherwise, to more than those at present keeping open shop as chemists and druggists, this Council shall not seek power to register such persons for the sale of poisons in Ireland beyond those at present in business.

The meeting of Council at which the proposition to establish this new grade was adopted was attended by only a few members, and it was not unanimous, for the matter was strenuously opposed by two of the members present. He thought this question ought not to be raised at all at any Council meeting, inasmuch as at their annual meeting in October, 1869, the Society decided that the grade of registered chemists and druggists should not be perpetuated. Of course all existing chemists and druggists—those who were in business at the time of the passing of the Act—were entitled to their rights, and would not be interfered with; but he and the body of licentiates for whom he appeared objected *in toto* to this class being perpetuated, as the fact of being licensed to sell poisons would include the right to sell other drugs, and would destroy any chance their regularly-qualified licentiates had of living.

Mr. WELLS seconded the amendment. When the matter was brought forward again at a recent meeting of the Council it was not properly explained in the notice-paper, and only nine or ten out of the twenty-one members of the Council attended. Mr. Grindley and he (Mr. Wells) opposed it at that meeting, but the other seven or eight members present voted for it. Mr. Grindley and he therefore determined to bring the matter before a meeting of the Society's licentiates in Dublin, and to let them know what the Council proposed to do. Forty licentiates attended that meeting, and were unanimously against it. They also sent circulars to the licentiates in the country, the result being that nearly 150 signatures were affixed to a memorial against it. He believed the proposition, if carried out, would tend to increase illicit dispensing. They might have qualified pharmaceutical chemists in the large towns, but in small towns and villages men would not deem it worth while obtaining the qualification for the small advantage they could get by it.

Professor TICHBORNE agreed that in large towns it might operate as an inducement to illegal compounding; but, on the other hand, there were many small towns in Ireland where there was neither an apothecary nor a pharmaceutical chemist keeping open shop for the sale of drugs, and there was no use in passing a law which it was impossible to carry out. Would it not meet the difficulty if it were provided that, on a requisition stating that there was no licentiate or qualified man keeping open shop in a town for the sale of drugs, the Society should in such cases have the power of licensing a druggist to sell poisons in such town?

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hodgson, Dr. Collins, and Dr. Montgomery spoke in favour of the proposition, while Mr. Evans and Mr. Simpson supported the amendment. The PRESIDENT, in replying, said that he quite concurred in the spirit of Dr. Tichborne's suggestion, and he also said it was not intended to register anyone unless he could show that he possessed a fair education, besides some technical knowledge of poisons and potent drugs.

The division resulted thus:—For the amendment: Messrs. Allen, Doran, Evans, Grindley, McIlwaine, Simpson, Wells—7.

For the original proposition: The President, Vice-President, Dr. Collins, Dr. Montgomery, Messrs. Hayes, Hodgson, Pring, Tichborne—8.

The remaining business was adjourned to the next monthly meeting.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

On January 8 a deputation from the Council waited on Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, at the Castle, to lay before him their proposals. The deputation consisted of Messrs. James E. Brunker, M.A., President; Harry Napier Draper, F.C.S., Vice-President; Messrs. Allen, Collins, Grindley, Hayes, Hodgson, Montgomery, Simpson, and Mr. Hugh James Fennell, Registrar.

Mr. BRUNKER said their object in waiting on the Chief Secretary was to call his attention to the state of the law regulating the sale of poisons in Ireland. In the greater part of Ireland at present the Sale of Poisons Act was a dead letter. In small country towns and villages they were sold by hucksters, stationers, ironmongers, grocers, and others. Until the passing of the Act of 1875 chemists and druggists in Ireland had the right of retailing poisons, but had not the right to compound medicines. Such chemists and druggists as were in existence at the time were allowed to continue in business. By section 31 of the Act such persons had

reserved to them the right to continue to sell poisons without any examination, but no machinery was adopted whereby such persons should be registered. The Pharmaceutical Society had no power to register them—they did not know who they were; and others, besides those in business in 1875, were cropping up every day. It would be impossible to institute prosecutions; but, for the protection of society, it was desirable that there should be a power given to them of registering those persons. There was some difference of opinion, but the Council, by a majority, thought it would be in the interest of the public that in future persons should be licensed to sell poisons only on passing a moderate examination. These it was proposed to call "registered druggists."

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Would the registered druggist be allowed to compound medicines?

Mr. BRUNKER said he would not. They felt, however, that at the rate at which men were coming up to them at the present it would be many years before they could supply the wants of the public in the small towns and country villages. The Council also recommended that patent medicines containing poison should have that fact, and the amount of the poison, printed on the label or wrapper. They also desired certain words in the Act to be made more specific, to prevent what at present existed—namely, that a qualified man and an unqualified man could carry on business jointly, while of course an unqualified man could not carry on business alone.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Before the passing of the Act of 1875 no one could compound medicines in Ireland except apothecaries.

Dr. COLLINS said that in England, up to 1868, any man was at liberty to compound medicines. They generally served an apprenticeship, but there was no law requiring them to do so. In Ireland for centuries the compounding of medicines was confined to licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Do I understand you to say that before 1875 there was no shop in Dublin where medicines could be compounded, except at an apothecary's?

Mr. BRUNKER: There was not legally.

Dr. COLLINS: There were a considerable number of persons who acted illegally, and we were obliged to prosecute them.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Do you propose registration of those in business at the date of the Act or those now in business?

Dr. COLLINS said they considered the registration should date from 1875, as a large number of persons had sprung up since then who had no real knowledge.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: How many licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society are there at present?

Mr. BRUNKER: Two hundred and forty.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Of these how many are pharmaceutical chemists, and how many apothecaries?

Dr. COLLINS said all these had passed the examination, but they had located themselves in the large towns; they would not go to the small places.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: What is the average number of certificates yearly?

Mr. BRUNKER: The year before last it was fifteen; last year it was nineteen. This year it is somewhat more.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Where, then, does the main supply of medicines come from?

Mr. BRUNKER: From the old apothecaries, who are rapidly dying out.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Are you disappointed with the results of the Act of 1875?

Dr. COLLINS said they had now a literary examination, four years' apprenticeship, and then a final examination. He expected that after a few years a larger number of young men would present themselves.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Are there a large number of young men serving as apprentices?

Mr. BRUNKER said that about 300 had passed the Preliminary examination. In answer to the Chief Secretary's question he would say that they were very much disappointed with the results of the Act. He thought this was very much to be accounted for by the want of technical schools in Ireland.

Dr. COLLINS: Three hundred and twenty-one young men

had actually passed the Preliminary examination. Only sixty-four out of these had yet passed the final examination.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Is the literary examination the commencement?

Dr. COLLINS: It is. We made that a *sine qua non*.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Would the registered druggist be able to sell patent medicines?

Mr. BRUNKER said that at present there was no restrictions on the sale of patent medicines either in England or Ireland.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: Is the sale of patent medicine greater in Ireland than in England?

Mr. BRUNKER: No; very much less. The lower classes are almost entirely supplied with medicines from the dispensary medical officer. The Irish people, too, are not the medicine-taking people that the people of England are. As a rule, the Irish people only take medicine on prescription.

The CHIEF SECRETARY asked what was the practical state of things in England.

Mr. BRUNKER said that in England every village almost had its qualified man. There was a glut of qualified men whereas in Ireland there was a paucity.

The CHIEF SECRETARY said that what the deputation had put before him presented itself undoubtedly in a very reasonable form. If once, however, the question of amending the Act was started, there might be proposals from other quarters, and it might save time if other matters that might lead to controversy should be discussed also beforehand. With regard to the Bill of 1875, by whom was it introduced?

Mr. BRUNKER: By the Government.

The CHIEF SECRETARY: From the first?

Mr. BRUNKER: From the first.

The CHIEF SECRETARY said he had heard their representations with the greatest respect, and he should not hesitate to speak out if from the information that they had laid before him he saw any decided objection to the amendments proposed. He could, however, do very little more than recognise the force of their arguments, and promise, unless he heard any counter-arguments which might appear of sufficient weight, to do all in his power to meet their wishes. There would be, no doubt, sufficient publicity given to what had passed in that room to-day to enable any counter-statements to be brought forward, and these he should consider as carefully as he had heard their statement to-day.

Having spoken of the Parliamentary difficulties of passing any measure, especially if opposed, Mr. TREVELYAN said there would be plenty of time for them to arrange the details, and also for any who might be opposed to the measure to bring forward their arguments.

Metropolitan Reports.

A PATENT MEDICINE CENSURED.

ON December 31 Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at Paddington on a child seven months old, son of Mr. Wm. F. H. Shehan, of 23 Marylands Road, Paddington. It was proved that the child was ill with whooping-cough, and that on the recommendation of several persons the father had obtained some Holt's Specific, of which the nurse had given five doses, namely one teaspoonful for each dose every four hours. On the Wednesday night she put the child in its bassinet, and on Thursday morning, about eight o'clock she found it dead. She had intended to send for a doctor that morning, as its breath had been short all day on Wednesday. She expected the medicine to make the child sick, and it did so the first dose. Dr. Finzi, 99 Sutherland Gardens, who was sent for shortly before 9 A.M. on Thursday, said the child had been dead about an hour. There were no signs of suffocation. He had made a post-mortem examination, and found the lungs healthy, but with the air cells enlarged. There were patches of inflammation in the stomach and intestines which had been caused before death which was due to failure of the heart from poisoning by antimony when suffering from whooping-cough. He had analysed the specific, and found it contained antimony which would have the effect of creating excessive vomiting depressing the heart's action, and irritating the stomach and

estines. The Coroner: Now, taking into consideration the number of doses administered to the child, and the quantity in each of those doses, do you consider the antimony had any share in causing the death? Witness: Yes. The jury remarked that the Government ought to interpose to prevent the sale of these patent medicines, which were simply poisonous rubbish. The coroner concurred, but said that the existing law there was no mode of stopping the sale of these dangerous medicines. Persons could take out prescriptions without being compelled to state the ingredients, which they kept a secret. In France the case was different. The law compelled a statement to be made outside the vessel at the contents consisted of. Such a law was required here to protect the public. Dr. J. E. Curgenvin, Craven Hill Gardens, deposed, in obedience to the coroner's warrant, that he had assisted Dr. Finzi in the post mortem, and corroborated the evidence. There was $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of antimony in each dose. The witness added he had seen two children suffering lately from the effects of the same medicine. One had died, and an inquest was held on it; the other had its heart so enfeebled that he had been obliged to administer brandy to it, and it is now recovering. This specific was vended by a lady who kept a confectioner's shop, who did not, he supposed, know the effects of antimony. The coroner supposed the "secret" had been handed down to her, as the handbill advertising it said it had been established eighty years. A juror: If it is the same as that sold in St. Paul's Churchyard, it used to be called "Hooper's." The Coroner: It is the same; it is now designated Holt's. Dr. Curgenvin then described the effects of antimony, and said that the deceased was healthy and well nourished. There were no traces of disease in the lungs, and it would have lived had it not been for the administration of the antimony. No doubt the death had resulted from the effects of antimony contained in the preparation called Holt's Whooping-cough Specific. The coroner here remarked that on the previous inquest held by him a fortnight since, the proprietress of this "Holt's Specific" attended with her solicitor, but made no comments. It was strange, however, that neither of them were present on this occasion. The jury, having consulted for some time, returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased had died from syncope through failure of the heart's action when suffering from whooping-cough; and the said jurors are further of opinion that the said death was accelerated by the administration of antimony contained in a mixture called 'Holt's Specific for whooping-cough,' and the jurors desire to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the want of protection to the public from the sale of patent medicines, with a view to some legislation restricting the sale of those containing poisons and other dangerous remedies."

SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The following prizes were awarded to the successful competitors at the school examinations terminating December 7, 1883, and presented on the 21st ult:—Senior Chemistry, Medal, Mr. Burford; Certificate, Miss Flora Mitten. Junior Chemistry, Medal, Mr. Williams; Certificate, Mr. Heaver. Botany, Medal, Mr. Wilkinson; Certificate, Mr. Burford. Materia Medica, Medal, Mr. Heaver; Certificates, Messrs. Wilkinson and Williams (equal). Pharmacy and Dispensing, Medal, Mr. Heaver; Certificate, Mr. Turner. Extra Certificates, Messrs. Dutton, Hall, Taylor, and Pomeray. Great satisfaction has been felt that the lady who has been already mentioned, Miss Flora Mitten, of Hurstpierpoint, was successful at the recent Major examination at Bloomsbury Square, and that she is now qualified to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. During her previous course of study at South Kensington she gained certificates in chemistry, botany, and materia medica. The prize medal in botany was also awarded to her; and, finally, she stood second in senior chemistry, both theoretical and practical. The lady and her instructors are equally to be congratulated.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER BY AN HERBALIST.—On Jan. 6 John Wallis, 75, herbalist, of Bath Street, City Road, was charged at the Westminster Police Court with causing the death of Matilda Sainsbury, at Chelsea, on December 10, by administering a poisonous dose of lobelia. He had prescribed an expectorant medicine for the woman, who suffered from bronchitis. She died forty minutes after taking half the medicine, which consisted of the seeds and leaves of lobelia,

mixed with acetic acid. Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, who made an analysis by direction of the Home Office, deposed that the entire bottle of mixture given to the woman contained about 60 grains of lobelia, the half of the fluid left for examination showing nearly 30 grains on analysis. The presumption, of course, was that the patient had taken the remainder of the preparation, and, as she was in a debilitated condition, he believed this would be a poisonous dose. If lobelia were taken in any quantity, and the patient did not vomit, the effect of the drug would be extreme depression, and the symptoms similar to those produced by swallowing a solution of tobacco. Inspector Marshall said that the prisoner stood committed on the coroner's warrant. When he arrested the prisoner and told him the charge, prisoner said, "I sent the woman lobelia, but it is a lie to say it is poison. My wife has taken double the quantity. That fool of a doctor who gave evidence yesterday knows nothing about it. The medical science of this country is a fraud. God made the world and gave herbs for everything, but doctors don't know how to use them. Lobelia is not a poison; and it was struck off the list of poisons before a Committee of the House of Lords in 1857." The prisoner's shop was fitted up in the same way as a chemist's, with drawers and bottles all around on shelves. The case was adjourned till January 11, and then again adjourned.

ROBBERY.—On Christmas Eve the premises of Messrs. F. Darton & Co., St. John Street, Smithfield, were broken into and some dozens of valuable opera-glasses, mounted in ivory and pearl, were stolen, with one of the firm's special pocket meteorological cases. The thieves were disturbed, and left more behind than they took away.

Provincial Reports.

BIRMINGHAM.

A NEW TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on December 24, George Robotham, a commercial traveller, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The accused said he had had toothache for a month, and during the whole of that time he had not had a single night's sleep. He could not, he added, stand it any longer. The magistrate discharged him with a caution.

MIDLAND COUNTIES' CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The second meeting of the session was held at Birmingham on December 13, Mr. Joseph Lucas, president, in the chair. A lecture was delivered by Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., on "Justus von Liebig, his Life and Works." A sketch was given of Liebig's life, from the druggist's apprentice to the professor of chemistry at Giessen. Liebig's works in organic, agricultural, and physiological chemistry were reviewed, his theories in the former science being illustrated by a series of diagrams. The lecturer also gave an interesting account of Liebig's views with regard to the chemistry of cooking. Particular attention was given in the lecture to Liebig's researches in regard to drugs and medicinal chemicals. The thanks of the Association were given to the lecturer.

EDINBURGH.

TRADE FESTIVITY.—The employés of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co. held their annual soirée on the evening of January 4. Mr. P. S. Smith occupied the chair. After a sumptuous tea the chairman, in the course of an address, referred to the progress of the firm during the past year, and to the satisfaction with which they noticed the diligent attention given in each department. An interesting programme of songs, recitations, and readings followed, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

LIVERPOOL.

A DRUGGISTS' CHRISTMAS PARTY.—On December 28 a social meeting of the employés of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, was held in St. Luke's school-room, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, when nearly 300 persons sat down to tea. Mr. and Mrs. John James Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Evans, jun., Mr. W. Paterson Evans, and Mr. Alfred B. Evans were present. Mr. J. J. Evans occupied the chair,

and in opening the proceedings expressed the pleasure he and all the members of the family experienced in being present at a meeting of that kind, and trusted that it would by no means be the last. Fifty years ago that year the firm was established in Liverpool by Mr. Ed. Evans, sen., and since the beginning its career had been one of steady and substantial progress, and the principals of the firm knew that their success had been largely influenced by the exertions of those he now saw before him; he trusted the happy relationship which had existed between all would long continue. After an interesting programme of songs, music, and recitations had been carried out, Mr. A. H. Mason, F.C.S., proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the various members of the firm for their presence and encouragement. This was seconded by Mr. M. Conroy, F.C.S., and on being put to the meeting was carried in true English fashion. The National Anthem brought the pleasant gathering to a close. All the representatives of the firm dined with the principals at the Reform Club on Saturday evening, December 29, Mr. J. J. Evans in the chair.

LINLITHGOW.

ASSAULT BY A CHEMIST.—A chemist named Samuel Gibson has been sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for violent assaults on his wife and his wife's mother.

NEWCASTLE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.—Mr. George Bousfield, glass engraver, York, writes to the Record of the British Association of Inspectors of Weights and Measures to say that he received an order from Newcastle for engraving apothecaries' glass measures, but was surprised to learn that the Corporation have not yet procured the standards from the Board of Trade for testing glass measures, although the Act had been passed five years. He will, therefore, have to get them stamped elsewhere.

WARRINGTON.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A MIXTURE.—On December 12 a shingler, named Wm. Turley, bought at the shop of Mr. Woods, chemist, Butter Market Street, Warrington, some mercury and nitric acid for the purpose of making ointment. He asked first for the mercury, which was put in a bottle he had brought; he then asked for three pennyworth of aquafortis. Mr. Woods, thinking he wished them mixed, poured it on the mercury and corked the bottle loosely. Turley placed the bottle in his breast pocket, and went towards a butcher's to purchase some lard. Just as he reached the shop the cork was blown out and the contents thrown on his face. He was taken to the Warrington Infirmary, when it was found that his eyes were seriously injured, and he was afterwards removed to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital. He died on December 20 from collapse, brought on by diarrhoea, which resulted from ulceration of the bowels. Mr. A. H. Griffiths, house surgeon at the Eye Hospital, who made the post-mortem examination, was unable to say that the ulceration had actually, though it might have possibly, been caused by the burns. The inquest was held at Manchester, and Mr. J. Massey, 280 Deansgate, was called to give evidence as to the danger of putting mercury and nitric acid in one bottle. Mr. G. H. Nicol, assistant to Mr. Woods, also deposed that his employer had cautioned the deceased when he first bought the two articles, but not the last time.

The jury were not satisfied that death had been caused by the burns. They considered that Mr. Woods had been guilty of negligence, and wished that the Deputy-Coroner (Mr. Smelt) should censure him.

WORCESTER.

SALE OF VERMIN-KILLERS CONTAINING STRYCHNINE.—At the Worcester Borough Police Court, on December 21, Mr. E. J. Kitson, chemist and druggist, Broad Street, attended in answer to a summons for a breach of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by having sold to Mr. Underwood strychnine, without, before delivery of the same, making or causing to be made an entry in a book which is kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, name and address of purchaser, name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it was stated by the purchaser to be required, and neglecting to obtain the signature of the purchaser.

William Underwood, son of Detective Underwood, proved the purchase of the poison, which was contained in a packet of "Kitson's Worcestershire Rat-killer," for which he paid 3d.

In defence, Mr. Kitson said his assistant had strict orders to carry out the provisions of the Act. This offence was committed without his knowledge, as he was away at the time.

A fine of 1l. 11s. 6d., including costs, was inflicted.

On January 10, 1884, Mr. Kitson was again summoned to the City Police Court for a breach of the Pharmacy Act by selling poison without duly registering the same, on the 19th ult. Mr. T. C. Quarrell appeared for the defendant, and having elicited from Mr. Power, chief of police, that he was unable to produce an order in Council published in the *London Gazette* on December 21, 1869, supplementing the Act under which the proceedings were taken, said his client had communicated with the London authorities in this matter, but with every exertion he had failed to obtain a copy of the order, which, in a great measure, would explain the whole thing. He therefore asked the Bench to adjourn the case to enable him to produce the order. Mr. Power stated that he never heard of the order. Mr. Kitson had had ample time to prepare his defence. If Mr. Quarrell paid the costs of the day, he should have no objection to an adjournment. Mr. Quarrell said he had every assurance of the existence of the order referred to, and he believed its existence to be a fact. The prosecution must produce it to prove their case. He was instructed that the order of 1869 qualified the Act under which the proceedings were taken in this way:—That any compound or compounds, used for the purposes of the destruction of vermin, were not to be read as comprised in Part I. of the Act. If this was so, he should have a complete answer to the charge. His defence would not rest wholly on that, but he should be bound to take that question first. Alderman Wood said the case would be adjourned until that day week. The question of costs would depend on the merits of the case.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, December 19, 1883, at 4 P.M.

Present: Mr. J. Williams, President, in the chair; Prof. Atfield, Messrs. Atkins, Brady, Hills, Naylor, Southall, and Taylor, Dr. Thresh, Mr. Ekin (Treasurer), and Messrs. Bengel and Plowman (Hon. Gen. Secs.).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Messrs. Bell, Groves, Radley, Reynolds, Schacht, and Stephenson.

Prof. Atfield, on behalf of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee to undertake the distribution of copies of the two last presidential addresses to members of both Houses of Parliament, reported that arrangements had been completed, that the addresses were all enclosed in stamped envelopes, and would be posted on the following day. He also reported that Messrs. Butler & Tanner had received orders from chemists and druggists in different parts of the United Kingdom for about 10,000 copies of the Southport address, and that these orders had been executed.

A letter was read from the printers stating that a few copies of the 1883 Year-book would be bound by the end of December, and that a sufficient number for general distribution to the members would be ready early in January.

Mr. Siebold was re-appointed editor of the Year-book for 1884.

The Hon. Gen. Secs. reported that since the last meeting of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen had signified their willingness to act as Honorary Colonial Secretaries for the undermentioned districts:—For Bengal, Mr. C. N. Kernot, Calcutta; South Australia, Mr. J. Parker; Adelaide; West Indies, Mr. W. C. Ross, Port of Spain.

Acting on the authority which had been given to the President and to themselves at the last meeting of the Committee they had written to these gentlemen informing them that they

services would be accepted. These appointments were confined.

Mr. Plowman (Hon. Gen. Sec.) reported that he had paid a visit to Hastings, and had had interviews with certain members of the Committee resident in that town. He had been very kindly received, and felt sure that these gentlemen would exert themselves to the utmost to make the coming meeting a success, and would endeavour to fully carry out the wishes of the Executive Committee.

The subject of entertainment by local committees, which had been discussed on several previous occasions, was again brought forward, and, after a long discussion, the following resolution was passed:—

That in future the members attending the meetings of the Conference shall pay for the luncheons, &c., supplied to them during the business days of the meetings, and that if excursions be organised by the local members on the following days, all railway or other fares shall be paid for by the members attending those excursions.

The following sixteen gentlemen were elected to membership:—Mr. J. H. Allen, Whittingham; Mr. J. F. Burcet, London; Mr. C. J. Cammack, Birmingham; Mr. G. F. Hinnersy, Gateshead; Mr. C. J. Evans, Clevedon; Mr. S. Renwood, Bradford; Mr. S. R. Henry, Holywood; Mr. R. Johns, Cavan; Mr. P. F. Keall, Swansea; Mr. F. H. Prosser, Bournemouth; Mr. J. Shields, Alsager; Mr. A. J. Smith, Taunton; Mr. R. C. Turner, Manchester; Mr. W. Turton, Leeds; Mr. A. Walsh, Port Elizabeth; Mr. R. Wood, Windsor.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

December 20.

DR. W. H. PERKIN, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—W. P. Bloxam, A. Cobb, G. C. Chambers, A. E. Ekins, F. P. Haviland, F. Keeling, W. H. R. Kerry, J. J. Mally, M. Percy, J. Phillips, A. W. Rogers, W. J. Saint, G. Smith, and A. Smithells.

The following papers were read:—

"Researches on the Gums of the Arabin Group," by C. O'Sullivan. Part I. Arabic Acid: Its Composition and the Products of its Decomposition. In this most important paper the author has studied the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon arabic acid. The arabic acid was prepared by the method of Neubauer, and the sulphuric acid was allowed to act for various lengths of time from 15 minutes to several hours. The molecule of arabic acid, $C_{55}H_{146}O_{74}$, is broken down, a series of eleven acids of gradually decreasing molecular weight (differing by $C_6H_{10}O_5$) having been isolated, and the barium salts formed and analysed; the lowest acid is $C_{25}H_{58}O_{22}$, and is comparatively stable; these acids the author calls α , β , &c., arabinonic acids; simultaneously a series, having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is formed of gradually decreasing optical activity; these the author names α , β , and γ , and δ , arabinose. Arabic acid is the chief constituent of all the levorotatory gums, but other acids are also present which bear a simple relation to it. In a future paper the author promises an account of the dextrorotatory and optically inactive gums, the acids of which are built up in the same manner as arabic acid.

"On the Decomposition of Ammonia by Heat," by W. Ramsey and S. Young. This decomposition commences about 500°, and is nearly equal in extent with porcelain, glass, iron, and asbestos; but at 780° ammonia is almost completely decomposed by passing through an iron tube. Copper, when heated, is not so active.

"On the Halogen Compounds of Selenium," by F. P. Evans and W. Ramsay.

"On the Preparation of Pure Chlorophyll," by F. A. Tschirch. This substance is obtained by the action of fine dust on chlorophyllan (*Bot. Zeit.* 182, 533); its operation is identical with that given by living leaves.

ERRATUM.—In the "Iron medicine for horses" a suggestion supplied to us by "Winchester quart," and published on page 600 of our last issue, the quantity of liquor ferri perchlor. should have been $\bar{3}xxx$, not $5xxx$.

F. STEARNS & CO.'S NON-SECRET MEDICINES.

MESSRS. F. STEARNS & CO., of Detroit, U.S., have sent us a copy of the fifth edition of their catalogue of non-secret medicines, and we take the opportunity of describing in some detail the system of business inaugurated by this enterprising firm and its remarkable development.

Their first list of such goods was published in 1876, and described twelve articles which they were prepared to supply, done up for sale in the form of proprietary preparations, but bearing on the label the formula of the preparation within. Their present catalogue describes over 800 distinct articles, and covers pretty well the whole ground of the put-up articles, blood, liver, cough, tonic, digestive, rheumatic, asthmatic, antelmintic mixtures, pills, lotions, &c.; medicines for domestic animals; culinary essences; toilet articles of all varieties; and an extensive miscellaneous assortment.

The retailer has his name and address on the packet, and he places himself whether he will have the formula on or not, but in reference to this point we quote the sensible observations which Messrs. Stearns & Co. make. The omission of the formula, they say,

Does not meet with our personal approval, but has been done and will be done only at the instance of customers so desiring. Our reasons for non-approval are that the goods gain nothing by having the composition withheld from an intelligent public. No one need be ashamed of the formula; no druggist need fear that his customer is going to make the same for himself, and, after a successful non-secret career of eight years, to have the formula left off or in any other way to envelop the composition in mystery is, to our method, a step backwards, and placing the goods on a par and practically in the ranks of quack medicines. Not only is this true, but the signs of the times read that Legislative action will soon compel all patent, secret, and quack nostrums to print the working formula upon each package. While it is true that the working formula is and will always be found in our catalogues, yet to our thinking it is best for all to sell these goods with formula thereon.

That statement will commend itself, we think, to intelligent pharmacists. It is not the secrecy of patent medicines which has made many of them so successful. It is the fact of a certain proportion being offered for a certain purpose, with a firm presumption that experience has proved it to be useful for that purpose. People do not believe all they read in the advertisements, but they say, "Ah! there is the sort of thing I want; that man seems to understand my symptoms; I will try the article." Nine people out of ten will get along without the medicine at all unless it comes directly before them in some such way.

Messrs. Stearns & Co. say they can put up these articles in quantity cheaper than the retailer could produce them himself in anything like the same style—a statement which the retailer can very easily put to the test; but it is more than probable.

Messrs. Stearns deal direct with the retailer, and try in every way to meet his requirements.

Now, as to the development of this "new idea," we have already stated that this section of the business was commenced some seven or eight years ago. Now, the firm's premises in Detroit have a frontage of 900 feet—one-sixth of a mile—and consist of eight buildings, with an entire floor-area of 3 acres. There are 528 windows in the establishment, giving 12,391 square feet of glass.

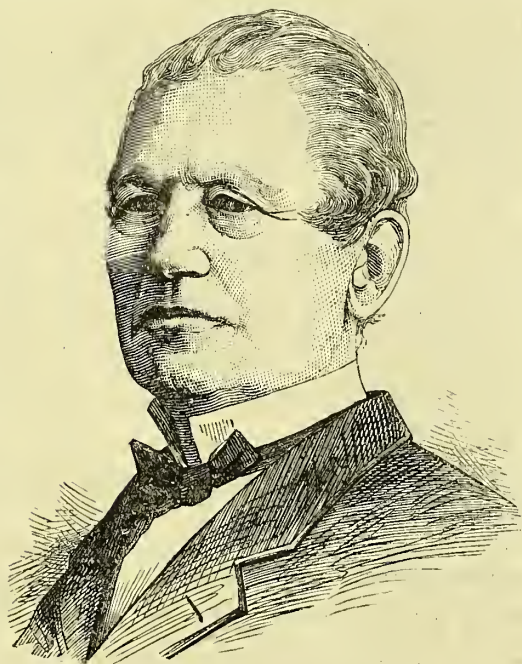
It is not to be understood that the non-secret medicine business fills all this building. The firm manufacture all sorts of pharmaceutical preparations, of which the following is a summary:—Fluid extracts, 582 kinds; sugar-coated pills, 685 kinds; gelatine-coated pills, 622 kinds; elixirs, 198 kinds; solid extracts, 710 kinds; resinoids, 220 kinds; Saxoline ointments, 137 kinds; powdered drugs, 810 kinds; effervescent granules, 61 kinds; medicated lozenges, 173 kinds; suppositories, 422 kinds; medicated syrups, 312 kinds; medicated tinctures, 414 kinds.

The firm grind their own drugs, make their own gas, and do all their own printing on the premises. In their printing department they run twelve Gordon and three large cylinder presses, besides a large variety of accessory machinery.

We have directed attention to this business because it seems to us to point to the true solution of the patent medicine difficulty. Whether chemists make their own preparations, or whether a wholesale firm make them for them, they at least should know what they are selling; and we are inclined to think that the trade would be benefited rather than injured in the long run if the public and physicians had the opportunity of knowing too.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

BORN with the century, few men could be so well described as of the century as the great patent-medicine man who died on the 26th of last December. Mr. Holloway, indeed, deserves to have more than that said of him. He was not only of the century, but, to a greater extent than many philosophers will admit, he has made the century such as it is. The credit will not be denied to Mr. Holloway of having been the pioneer in the march to the promised land of wealth by means of advertisement. When, some thirty years ago, the statement was published that he was spending 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* a year in advertising, the world was astonished, not to say revolutionised. Hundreds and thousands of business men in this country and abroad followed his example in a greater or less degree, and were either ruined on the road or came through to victory and wealth. It is not just here that we wish to discuss theories of advertising;



the point we want to make at this moment is that Mr. Holloway not only spent vast sums himself, but set numbers of other people following his example, and did, in a very real sense, create a characteristic of the century, perhaps the characteristic of the century, namely, its advertising tendency. By means of this development, taught, as we assert, by Holloway, the public press has grown so rapidly to such power. Whether for good or for evil, the press in all countries does wield a mighty power; its influence is due to the money it can spend on vigorous enterprise; its money comes mainly from its advertisers; and its advertisers have been, more or less, consciously or unconsciously, imitators of Mr. Holloway.

Everybody has read during the past few weeks leading articles on Mr. Holloway, praises of him, sneers at him, attacks on him, and comments on his private and business life. It is not difficult to see that he was a man of great business talent, never daunted, a man who must have made money or reputation whatever line he had chosen for his energies, and withal a man with a good heart, and sincerely

anxious when his wealth almost overwhelmed him to do what good he could with it. The splendid institutions which he has left behind him, the Sanatorium, and the Women's College, will be lasting records, not only of his generosity, but also of the keen perception of the man. The institutions may or may not work well; but the provisions made for them show a good deal of "statesmanship" in their conception. Firstly, a class of people are sought out for the proposed benefits who are not generally thought much of. The really destitute, Mr. Holloway seems to have thought, will always find benefactors; but the lower middle class are put to sore straits when the father, the mother, or a son or daughter lose their reason. Then the accessories to the medical treatment seem to have been thought out with a great deal of care. The principle worked on was that everything was to be lovely. Comfort, luxury, and beauty are to be employed as aids in the ministrations to the mind diseased. The College for Women is a monument to the memory of the founder's wife. It was suggested by her, and the fulfilment of her wish has been the labour of love of the seven years her husband survived her. It will be by far the largest college in the world. There is accommodation for 250 students, giving a study and bedroom for each, and there are besides splendid public halls, a chapel decorated with beautiful sculpture, a picture-gallery, in which already hang some of the finest specimens of modern English art, purchased for about 100,000*l.* This institution will, under the control of a Board of Governors, furnish a system of high-class education to young women, and it was the desire of the founder that it might eventually obtain the power to confer degrees. Careful provision is made to prevent it ever falling under the domination of sectarian influences, though religious training is not to be neglected.

We could have wished to have obtained some trustworthy account of the early struggles of Mr. Holloway's most interesting career. Our request for such information from the principals of the business establishment has been met with great courtesy, but most of what we have learned has been anticipated by other journals, especially in two articles published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Holloway was born at Devonport in October, 1800. Early in his life it would appear that his father removed to Penzance and kept an inn there. Then his father died, and his mother with her two sons seem next to have occupied themselves with a grocery store. Somehow "Tom" got to London, where he appeared, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the rôle of interpreter and secretary to a gentleman. An anonymous correspondent, who says he had known Holloway longer perhaps than any one living, sends us a few scraps of information regarding him, just enough to make us want to know more. He tells us of "a certain deceased nobleman" who provided Holloway with money for his early enterprises. At what part of his career this was we hardly understand. "Even when he started," says this correspondent, "at a time when the business was not bringing in enough to pay for tobacco, he (Holloway) could always advance a few thousands on any good security." But this same correspondent tells us that he started business in a little cupboard in the City, and there seems no doubt that his early attempts to promote his pills and ointment were not immediately successful. At first he paid cash down for his advertisements, and thus he got credit among the newspapers; but his money and his credit both seem to have given out before the advertisements had begun to tell, and Mr. Holloway found himself inside Whitecross Street prison. But he arranged a composition with his creditors, and ultimately, it is said, paid them all in full, with a bonus of 10 per cent. to those who had been willing to meet him.

"The 15th day of October, 1837," Mr. Holloway has himself stated, "was the first day that my advertisements appeared in any paper. My pills and ointment for a considerable time obtained little or no favour. I used to go down to the docks to see captains of ships and passengers sailing to all parts of the world, collecting from them such information as was necessary. It was my rule from the commencement to spend judiciously all the money I could spare in publicity, which went on increasing, and in the year 1842 I expended 5,000*l.* in advertising. Time rolled on, and from the hitherto unthought of yearly outlay of 5,000*l.*, I increased it to 10,000*l.* in the year 1845. At the time of the Great Exhibition in London in 1851 my expenditure was

0,000%, in the year 1855 it had risen to 30,000%, and in the last year (1880) it reached 40,000% in advertising my medicines in every available manner throughout the globe. For the proper application of their use I have had ample directions translated into nearly every known tongue, such as Chinese, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and most of the vernaculars of India, and all the languages spoken on the European continent. Among my correspondents I number kings and princes, together with other distinguished persons."

One of his earliest calls, we are told, was on Mr. Barclay, a well-known patent-medicine dealer. "Look here, young man," Mr. Barclay said, "I have 350 articles in my list, and of fifty of them pay their way. Don't you throw away your money." The quantity he has thrown away or thrown about since that piece of advice was given has been counted in millions.

The "invention" of the medicine is variously stated. Some say that an old German woman gave the recipes to the doctor, while our anonymous correspondent tells us that they were invented and brought to this country by an Italian of the name of Albinola, who died a few years ago in the Giles's workhouse. Mr. Holloway himself seems to have believed in their merits, and his wife was in the habit of distributing them to the poor in her neighbourhood, together with more substantial gifts.

Mr. Holloway had great faith in ready-money transactions. His employés were paid daily, a system which is probably unique. In his establishment in Oxford Street nearly 100 persons were employed; and, until within a day or two of his death, details of his correspondence and a financial statement were regularly sent to him at his house at Tittenhurst. His secretary there sent daily instructions in regard to the correspondence received.

"Mr. Holloway had always lived humbly. For many years he dwelt above the shop in the Strand, which, it may be parenthetically remarked, was extended gradually until at the time the removal was made to Oxford Street it comprised two houses in the rear as well as the premises in front; and afterwards, for several years, he lived with his wife in rooms above the great shop in Oxford Street. Subsequently, when his great prosperity led him to take a residence in the country, he lived in a quiet way; and even at Sunninghill (where his grounds were prettily laid out) he possessed a very modest establishment. He was a plain-living and abstemious man, drinking nothing stronger than claret and water. Unostentatious, too, he was, and also unobtrusive. The title 'Professor' had probably been adopted, for business purposes, at an early stage of his career, and he had in later years, at any rate, no special regard for it. He had no desire for title or public prominence of any kind, and when it was pointed he ought to expect a baronetcy in the way of thanks for his munificence, he would not listen to the suggestion. Although there was nothing in his manner to denote a humble origin, he preferred (particularly in the last half-dozen years) to lead a retired, quiet life; and 'he would not have been at home,' we are told, 'to Mr. Gladstone himself,' so disinclined was he to be disturbed."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the profits of his medicine business amounted to about 50,000% a year at the time of his death. He was also a bold, and, it must be added, a lucky speculator on the Stock Exchange, and it is likely enough that his investments brought him in another 50,000% annually. Immediately after his death the *Times* stated that his property was valued at some five millions sterling, and that the Stock Exchange was in a flutter at the prospect of such vast amounts being thrown on the market. But it has been since stated that he leaves behind him something under one million, and that he has left the whole absolutely to his wife's sister, Miss Driver. Her brother, Mr. Henry Driver, is the present manager of the business, and he and another brother-in-law, Mr. Martin, are trustees for the institutions already referred to.

The portrait printed above is from an engraving published in the *Graphic*, and it is by the favour of the proprietors of that journal that we are allowed to reproduce it. It was copied from a photograph taken a few years ago by Messrs. Elliot & Fry.

[We shall be much obliged if the anonymous correspondent alluded to in this notice will be good enough to communicate with us.]

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, November 1, 1883.

VINDICATING THE PHARMACY ACT.

THE topic of the month has been the recent prosecutions under the Sale and Use of Poisons Act instituted by the Pharmacy Board. In consequence of numerous complaints that the Poisons Act was being systematically evaded, the Pharmacy Board some months ago appointed an inspector, who visited all the principal firms in Victoria, and the result of his investigation disclosed a most unsatisfactory state of things. Poisons in the schedule to the Act having been illegally sold in about 200 cases, the inspector was instructed to select a few of the largest firms in each town, and the result was that

FROM EVERY WHOLESALE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

In Melbourne he obtained either strychnine or arsenic without the forms required by the Poisons Act being complied with. In consequence of the magnitude and importance of the cases, it appears from the evidence, that the Pharmacy Board submitted the matter to the Government, who directed that proceedings should be instituted. The first cases were heard on October 10, when Mr. C. A. Smythe, the Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the Pharmacy Board. Messrs. Duerdin & Sainsbury, wholesale druggists, were the first proceeded against under the 3rd section of the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876, for selling 2 oz. of strychnine. It was proved that the inspector had purchased from the defendants the poison, without a witness or an order in writing being given, and that no entry was made of the sale, nor was he asked his name or address, nor was the bottle labelled with the word "poison," the name and address of the seller, and the name of the article.

The counsel for the prosecution, in opening the cases, pointed out the 13th section of the Act, which says, "This Act shall not extend to any sales by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, if an order in writing, signed by the purchaser, shall be given for the supply of the same, provided that all such sales shall be entered in a book, and that the bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover, box or case immediately containing the poison be labelled as required by this Act."

The neglect on the part of the defendants to comply with these provisions placed them in the position of unqualified persons, and they could not, therefore, plead this section.

Mr. Purvis, who appeared for the defendants, contended that the Act was never intended to apply to wholesale dealers who sold original packages as they were imported or in wholesale quantities. He was aware that the 13th section of the Act provided that an order in writing should be given signed by the purchaser, but in this case it was a mere inadvertence that it had not been demanded. The invoice showed who the seller and the purchaser were, and he contended that that was sufficient for the purposes of the Act, even though the order had not been placed in writing. Here was a wholesale package sold by a firm to the agent of a recognised body of chemists. That fact should induce the Bench in this case to dismiss it. As to the remarks made by his learned friend, Mr. Smythe, about protecting the public, they only showed the weakness of the cases. The Pharmacy Board was an association of chemists and druggists who were invading various articles of trade because they contained poison in order to keep the trade to themselves. They might just as well attempt to stop the sale of apples because the juice possessed an infinitesimal quantity of prussic acid.

After a long consultation, the Bench imposed a fine of 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs. The same fine and costs were imposed in thirteen similar cases.

The Pharmacy Board have since proceeded with fifty-two other cases, and in every instance have obtained a conviction, although the fines and costs have all been on the same absurd scale.

MESSRS. HEMMONS, LAW & CO.

The tenders for the stock, good-will, proprietary articles, and premises of Messrs. Hemmons, Law & Co. were opened on October 11, Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. being the successful tenderers. I understand that after the removal of

the stock, the premises will be for disposal at the end of the year.

A BILL AMENDING THE LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Has just been submitted to Parliament. The measure gives additional powers to the Central and Local Boards of Health, puts new checks upon the adulteration of articles of food or drink, places the boarding-out of infants under regulations, and takes precautions against the spread of infectious diseases, regulates offensive trades, and deals with the back slums by giving the Central Board of Health and other duly-constituted authorities power to declare houses unfit for human habitation and forbid their occupation.

The Bill has met with general approval, and will pass without opposition.

FROM SYDNEY

I hear that Messrs. E. Prosser & Co. are about removing into magnificent new premises in O'Connell Street. They are described as the finest warehouses in Sydney.

FROM NEW ZEALAND

I learn by telegram that the first election of members of the Pharmacy Board took place on September 2 at Wellington, and resulted in the return of Messrs. Bonnington, Christchurch; Aickin, Edson, Pond, and King, Auckland; Brittain, Wellington; and Bagley, Dunedin. One hundred and ninety-seven votes were received, of which 19 were informal.

The Druggists' Lawyer.

TRADE-MARKS: THEIR ORIGIN, NATURE, AND VALUE, AND THE MODE, EXPENSE, AND ADVANTAGES OF REGISTRATION.

TRADE-MARKS had their origin in very early ages, and were at first very simple in form. When a manufacturer, in a small way of business, as was then the rule, produced a superior article which acquired a good reputation, he was naturally desirous of reaping the full benefit of his skill and enterprise, and for this purpose he marked on each article a cross, at first plain, but afterwards ornamented—a fancy cross, Greek, Latin, Maltese, or compound in its fundamental design but distinguished by various geometrical or other flourishes. The cross, at the utmost, is only susceptible of a limited number of variations of sufficient distinctness to answer the purpose of trade-marks; and, therefore, as business extended and competing manufacturers became more numerous, other forms became necessary. As the first trade-mark, properly so called, was symbolical of Christianity, so the second, a triangle, was adopted with reference to the Trinity; and, after many vicissitudes, this sacred symbol has in our day come to be associated with Bass's pale ale. The circle, the quadrangle in various proportions, and other geometrical figures follow. Then came animals, birds, insects, and fishes, leaves, flowers, and fruit. In the meantime the practice of coining words had sprung up, some of these words being fearful combinations of Greek printed in Roman characters. The well-known *Cyanochaitanthropopoiion* by which Tittlebat Titmouse was victimised, in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," though fictitious, is scarcely more monstrous than the names of some compounds which have been offered to the public. Whether the general public have some repugnance to such outlandish combinations of letters, which they can neither pronounce nor remember, or the articles so wonderfully named have been in themselves worthless, it is not for us to discuss at present; but it is certain that such articles have never succeeded in gaining that place in popular favour which has been accorded to things with more simple names. Three-syllabled words, if easy of pronunciation, such as Rowland's

Kalydor and Odonto, may have a long run of success; but when more formidable Greek-looking names were presented to the public they had but a brief run. Still more simple is the name of the maker combined with that of the article. Morison's pills in the days of our youth held that place in public estimation which has since been taken by the productions of Professor Holloway. In each of these cases, when the name had been so long used as to achieve success and acquire a commercial value, it became a part of the property of the manufacturer, and in case of sale of the good-will of his business the right to use the name or mark would pass as part of such good-will. However, as we shall show more fully before we conclude, the right could only be acquired by exclusive use. Next to the names of persons we may notice the names of places. Of these the well-known Glenfield case may be taken as an example. Messrs. Wotherspoon & Co. having acquired a world-wide reputation for their Glenfield starch, an injunction was granted to restrain another firm from calling their production Glenfield starch, or advertising it by that name, although it was actually made at Glenfield.

Until the year 1875, justice in England was administered by two distinct groups of courts; the Queen's Bench, Exchequer of Pleas, and Common Pleas, or common law courts, being bound by somewhat different rules from those which prevailed in the courts presided over by the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellors respectively. The common law courts were principally resorted to (apart from the criminal jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench) for the enforcement of rights, the recovery of debts and damages, and other kindred matters; while the chancery courts, besides the administration of trusts and other powers not essential to our present purpose, had special jurisdiction for the prevention of wrongs; our immediate concern being with the granting of injunctions. While the right to use a trade-mark had not engaged the attention of the legislature, the old maxim that there is no wrong without a remedy was illustrated by the action of the courts, which, on the right to use a trade-mark (whether name or symbol) being made out, would prevent the infringement of that right. It is obvious that a verdict for damages would be altogether inadequate to meet the justice of such a case, and, therefore, the aggrieved proprietor was compelled to seek the assistance of one of the chancery courts, which had power by injunction to restrain (or prohibit) the continuance of the wrong, and also to inquire as to the compensation to be awarded in respect of the past infringement. If the injunction were disregarded, the court had power to vindicate its authority by sending the offender to prison and keeping him there until he had cleared himself from the consequences of his contempt of court by submission to its order and payment of costs.

For some centuries the subject of trade-marks continued to grow in importance, and frequent efforts were made towards the latter part of that time, especially within the present century, to have the whole subject regulated, and the rights of the parties defined by legislative enactment. But with a local exception—the Sheffield Act of 1819—all such efforts were futile until 1862, when the Merchandise Marks Act was passed, whereby penalties were inflicted for forging any trade-mark, or using any such mark with intent to defraud; for selling any article with a false trade-mark thereon; for imitating trade-marks with intent to defraud by means of the similarity of the imitation to the genuine trade-mark; and for other similar offences. The Act reserved all the civil remedies of the aggrieved parties; and made the vendor of any article sold with a trade-mark thereon responsible for the genuineness of such mark.

Still, this was far from satisfactory. It had long been felt that the want of a general registry of trade-marks was unfair,

to the proprietors of established marks and to those persons who might unwittingly infringe their rights. The former, incurring considerable expense for the purpose of vindicating their supposed rights, might find themselves let down at the last moment by proof that the mark of which they claimed to be the only users had been used by other persons many years before; while the latter had no certain means of knowing whether a mark designed by them was identical or similar to a mark assumed by some other person.

Length, in 1875, was passed the first Trade-marks Registration Act, which was amended in 1876 and 1877, and has been repealed (as from 1st instant) by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883. But, although repealed, it is still valuable to notice briefly the provisions of the earlier Act, as it affects all transactions completed on or before December 31, 1875. By this Act a register of trade-marks, and of the proprietors thereof, was established, and it was enacted that no person should be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade-mark as defined by the Act until and unless such trade-mark was registered. By the Act of 1876 the right to take proceedings was extended to cases in which the trade-mark had been in use before August 13, 1875 (the date of the first Act), and an application for registration thereof has been refused, a certificate by the registrar being conclusive evidence of such refusal. A trade-mark was to be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods; and, when registered, was to be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the goodwill of the business. The registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark was to be *prima-facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such mark, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of registration, was to be conclusive evidence of such right, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connection with the goodwill of a business. The registrar was not, without the special leave of the court, to register in respect of the same goods or class of goods, a trade-mark identical with one already registered, or so nearly resembling a trade-mark already on the register as to be calculated to deceive; nor to register as part of or in combination with a trade-mark any words the exclusive use of which would not, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be deemed entitled to protection in a court of equity (equivalent to the old chancery courts); or any scandalous design. The following is the statutory definition of a trade-mark in the Act of 1875:—"For the purposes of this Act a trade-mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars, that is to say: A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or a distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket; and there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words, figures, or combination of letters, words, or figures." A single word could not be registered under the Act as a trade-mark unless it had been so used before the passing of the Act, in which case special provision was made for it in the following words:—"Any special and distinctive word or words or combination of figures or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act." We shall presently explain the way in which this definition has been extended by the recent Act. The Acts contain special provisions respecting the Sheffield Trade-marks, and the powers and duties of the "Cutlers' Company at Sheffield," with which we need not trouble ourselves.

The Act of 1883 contains the present law as to patents and the registration of designs as well as trade-marks; but

we purpose to pass by the two former subjects at present and confine our attention to trade-marks.

The first alteration which we shall notice is the definition of a trade-mark, which, in some important particulars, is different from the definition contained in the Act of 1875. As this lies at the very foundation of the right to registration, we will give the new clause at full length:—

- (1.) For the purposes of this Act a trade-mark must consist of, or contain at least one of, the following essential particulars:—
 - (a.) A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or
 - (b.) A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade-mark; or
 - (c.) A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, or fancy word or words not in common use.
- (2.) There may be added to any one or more of these particulars any letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures, or of any of them.
- (3.) Provided that any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade-mark before the 13th day of August, 1875, may be registered as a trade-mark under this part of this Act.

Besides the superior neatness and precision of this definition the following alterations claim our notice:—By sub-section (b), if a written signature be selected for registration as a trade-mark, it must be the signature (or copy of the signature) of the individual or firm applying for registration; which under the former Act was not necessary, any signature being allowed. Hence a firm who propose to bring out any preparation, verified by a copy of the signature of the inventor thereof, will not be able as heretofore to register such copy themselves, but the inventor will have to apply for registration, and, when the trade-mark has been registered, he may assign it to the firm who are to bring the preparation before the public; but, inasmuch as a trade-mark, when registered, can be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the goodwill of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods for which it has been registered, and will be determinable with that goodwill, we anticipate some practical difficulties from the working of this sub-section, and think the corresponding clause of the former Act was preferable.

Sub-section (c) contains two additional particulars, the first being brand, and the second, fancy word or words not in common use. The former does not require comment, but the latter is highly important. By this addition to the former definition the right to have a single word registered, which was refused by the Act of 1875 to those proprietors who had not used such single word before the passing of that Act, is now conceded within the limits prescribed by the Act, that is to say, it must be a fancy word not in common use. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the superior advantage of a word over a complicated device for the purpose of advertising in daily and other newspapers, in many of which a block containing a copy of the device would not be admitted. But we think it likely that the question, What is or is not a fancy word not in common use? will give rise to abundance of litigation. This is a consideration which well deserves the attention of all persons who seek to obtain registration of a fancy word or words. It is impossible to lay down any general rule which shall be applicable to all cases; but, while avoiding such barbarous combinations as would be likely to injure the

sale of the article by creating a prejudice against it in the mind of the public, if the registered word be the name of the article itself, care must be taken not to choose a word which could by the most elastic construction be said to have been previously in common use. There will be abundant scope for the taste and ingenuity of inventors in the choice of fancy words suitable for registration. We propose on a future occasion to cull from the records of the past a few illustrations which may throw light on the future use of words as well as other trade-marks.

There has always been a difficulty as to coloured trade-marks. If a plain mark were registered, which in its outline resembled another trade-mark already in use, and always coloured blue or red, or as the case might be, there was nothing in the law to prevent the proprietor of the second trade-mark from colouring his mark so as to make it a precise copy of the first. This difficulty was well illustrated in the case of *Bass v. Worthington*, which gave rise to some strong remarks on the part of the late Master of the Rolls. The defendants had adopted the well-known triangle as their trade-mark, and had enclosed therein a representation of a church, the whole being registered plain and uncoloured. Messrs. Bass opposed the use of this device as a trade-mark on the ground that it might be coloured red in its practical use, when it would so closely resemble their trade-mark as to be calculated to mislead the public to suppose that it covered ale brewed by them. The opposition was successful, and the proposed trade-mark was disallowed. In the new Act the subject of colour is referred to in a section which appears to us to reach the verge of imbecility. It is as follows:—"A trade-mark may be registered in any colour, and such registration shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) confer on the registered owner the exclusive right to use the same in that or any other colour." Surely the question might have been left where it was! If it be impracticable to confine the use of a coloured trade-mark to the particular colour which is registered, it would be preferable to register plain devices only, and leave each proprietor, as heretofore, to consult his own fancy in respect of its hue, which, practically, he may do under the altered law, even though he should have a particular colour registered.

Every application for registration of a trade-mark is to be advertised by the comptroller (the head of the Patent Office, whose duties comprise registration of designs and trade-marks) as soon as may be after its receipt. This, however, and the proceedings on opposition to registration, will be more fully dealt with when we explain the new rules which have been issued by the Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act. If the registration of a trade-mark is not completed within twelve calendar months after the date of the application, by reason of default on the part of the applicant, it will be deemed to be abandoned, and if registration should afterwards be desired, the applicant would have to begin *de novo*. If registration is completed, renewal fees are payable before the end of fourteen years, or the mark will be removed from the register.

A trade-mark must be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, but a series of trade-marks which resemble each other in the material particulars, but differ in the statements of the goods for which they are respectively proposed to be used, may be included in one registration, and the fees for each mark after the first in the series will be considerably reduced. The series will be transmissible only as a whole; but, for all other purposes, each of the trade-marks will be treated as registered separately.

Whenever a trade-mark is assigned or disposed of, the assignments, probate of will, or other document transferring

the property therein will have to be registered; and as no notice of any trusts, express, implied, or constructive, can be entered on the register, the names of trustees only, and not of the persons beneficially interested in the profits under any will, will appear on the register.

The provisions of the new Act as to the registration being evidence of the right of the person registered as proprietor, and as to registration (or certificate of refusal in the case of old trade-marks) being necessary before instituting any proceedings in respect of the infringement of a trade-mark, are substantially the same as before quoted from the Acts of 1875 and 1876.

If a trade-mark had, before August 13, 1875, been used by more than three persons on the same or a similar description of goods, it is to be deemed common to the trade in such goods, for the purpose of a section of the Act which authorises the comptroller to enter the same on the register as an addition to any trade-mark.

(To be continued.)

GLYCERINE AND ITS IMPURITIES.

By F. H. ALCOCK.

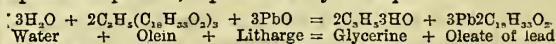
Read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association,
November 21, 1883.

DURING a long series of experiments with glycerine, many of which were embodied in a paper read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association on January 31, 1883, I was led to examine the samples used which I had received in the ordinary process of trade. In that paper I also mentioned that a considerable quantity of tolerably pure but slightly coloured glycerine is now yielded by the lyes which had run to waste in the manufacture of soap. I succeeded in getting several specimens of this kind, and also in preparing a little myself for the sake of comparison.

In examining a body for impurities it is important that we should know what is likely to be present in the substance either by careless manufacture or by accident, and I therefore venture to lay before you the methods of preparation of glycerine, paying greater attention to the processes which have been patented for its production from soap lyes than to the methods for obtaining medicinal glycerine. I propose besides to mention the official tests and characters, and to conclude with a tabulated report of experiments.

The discoverer of glycerine was Scheele (1782-83), who obtained it by the action of oxide of lead on lard in the presence of water. His method was to boil 1 part of powdered litharge in 2 parts of fat with a little water, which was the ordinary method for making emplastrum simplex. The supernatant liquor, separated by decantation, was evaporated to the consistence of syrup. This sweet substance, much like oil to the touch, he proved was not a fat, because it readily mixed with water and spirit. Chevreul gave it the name of glycerine because of its sweet taste. Scheele published the results of his investigations in a communication bearing the title "*De Materia Saccharina Peculiaris Oleorum Expressum et Pinguedinem*," which appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1783.

Scheele's process was followed for many years, but substituting olive and other oils for lard, in fact, the method adopted in our British Pharmacopœia for the production of emplastrum plumbi, represented by the equation—



It may be worth while to mention that, although lead plaster is said to have been discovered by the Roman physician Menecrates about the middle of the first century, and also to have been known to Pliny, who briefly describes its uses, mode of preparation, and application, nothing was known of glycerine until Scheele's day.

About 1848 glycerine began to attract attention as a medicament, and reference to old journals will show that one of its first applications was for deafness.

This method of production would be decidedly objectionable if the glycerine were not further treated, because of its contamination with lead. To remove this sulphuretted hydrogen was passed through the dilute glycerine, which, however, did not wholly remove the last traces of this poison, and consequently the glycerine was always treated with suspicion, and little prescribed, at least internally, because of the probable danger of taking lead salt.

From Neutral Fats by Steam.—This method does away with lead and other mineral contaminations. Mr. Tilgman, of Philadelphia, first introduced the method of decomposing fats by steam at a high temperature, and distilling the resulting glycerine, with which also passed over the fatty acids, separation being easily effected because the two occupied two different strata. His method consisted in pumping the mixture of fat and water through a coil heated to a temperature exceeding 800° Fahr., and at a pressure of 2,000 lbs. to the square inch. Chevreul and Gay-Lussac, in their classic investigations, used a similar method, their object being not so much to obtain glycerine as to obtain the fatty acids in a pure state; in fact, their process destroyed nearly all the glycerine, no provision being made for its distillation and subsequent condensation. Messrs. George Ferguson Wilson and George Payne, July 24, 1854, took out a patent for this method of obtaining fatty acids and glycerine. Their specification runs thus:—

An ordinary still and condensing or refrigerating apparatus is employed, preference being given to one with an ample refrigerating surface, such as is now resorted to for distilling saponified matters when using heated steam, with a view to exclude the atmospheric air, and also in order that the steam may act as a carrier to remove the fatty vapours. The bottom of the still is heated by a fire provided with a damper to the flue or chimney, that the heat of the matters under process may not exceed the desired temperature. In charging a still a quantity of neutral, or partially neutral, fats is introduced into the heated still, and heated steam is introduced below the fats or oils, so as to rise up through them in numerous streams, care being taken that the temperature of the matters in the still shall not rise to the temperature which will decompose the glycerine. A thermometer is used for the still to indicate the temperature of the contents, and it is desirable in all cases, with neutral fats and oils, to keep the temperature below 600° Fahr., and above 550° Fahr., when the glycerine is not decomposed, but comes over pure. When the fats or oils are only partially neutral, which is very commonly the case with palm-oil, the draught of the fire may be quickened and the process hastened so long as here are fat acids in the still; but as soon as the fat acids have passed over, if the temperature is much above 600° Fahr., acrolein will probably be formed, particularly if steam be not freely supplied, its production being quickly indicated by its pungent smell and its action on the eyes of persons near the condenser, from which the distilled products constantly flow. Although it is recommended as a general rule that the temperature should be kept below 600° Fahr., charges have, nevertheless, been worked off at higher temperatures, keeping up a very plentiful supply of steam, and the glycerine has not been decomposed; still, there is no superior result obtained, whilst there is a greater hazard of decomposing the glycerine. It is, however, most convenient to retain the contents of the still rather under than above 600° Fahr., keeping up a free supply of steam during the whole process, whether the fats or oils be neutral or partly neutral. With respect to the use of fire, or other external means of heating a still, it is desirable that the external heat immediately under the still should be very moderate, and that the heated steam admitted into the still should, by preference, be depended on for maintaining the higher temperature. Different neutral fatty and oily substances appear to vary in some degree, but not to a great extent, in regard to the temperature at which they may be distilled most quickly in an atmosphere of steam or vapour of water without decomposing the glycerine. A workman, however, with attention, when acting on the first charge of a neutral oil or fat with which he has not before operated, will, by raising the temperature gradually, and noticing at what temperature the matters come over most freely, and yet avoid the production of acrolein, ascertain at what temperature the particular fat or oil may be distilled most favourably. And then, in distilling subsequent charges of the same fat or oil, he will retain the contents of the still as near as may be at the most favourable temperature, that is, at temperature which will bring over the products most quickly without allowing the heat to rise so high as to produce acrolein. When using a still with a refrigerator or condenser in compartments, each being more or more distant from the still, and each compartment provided with a cock to draw off the distilled and condensed products, which is the most convenient arrangement, it is found that the products which flow from the hottest of the condensers are for the most part free from water and glycerine, most of the glycerine passing off with the products which condense in the compartment of the condenser more distant from the still and here the condenser is kept lower in temperature. And in all the receivers the fat acids quickly separate from the glycerine and the water when

allowed to stand and cool for a short time. It may be proper to state that the compartment of the condenser most distant from the still is open to the atmosphere, no pressure being necessary within the still and condenser. When the glycerine is required in a more concentrated state than when it comes over and is condensed, the water contained in it may be more or less separated by evaporation, and in this manner very pure glycerine will be obtained as well as fat acids. The process of distillation just described may also be employed to purify glycerine prepared by either of the old processes, such as saponification by lime or oxide of lead.

In Manufacture of Stearic Candles.—The old tallow candle, besides giving a bad light, gave when blown out a bad smell, due to the decomposition of the glyceryl radical in the tallow and production of acrolein, a body whose name explains its disagreeable properties. It is found that by removing the glyceryl radical from tallow and using the pure fatty acid, a candle giving a better light is obtained, while all the glycerine is saved. The method of obtaining glycerine from tallow is the lime saponification process, which is performed in the same way as in the manufacture of soap, substituting lime or oxide of calcium for the soda compound. The stearic acid combines with the oxide of calcium to form insoluble soap, and the glycerine remains in solution in the form of a brown liquid. This is purified by evaporating to a syrup, treating the residue with alcohol, expelling the alcohol from the filtered liquid by distillation, digesting the solution with oxide of lead till a portion of the oxide dissolved, then filtering and removing the lead with sulphuretted hydrogen, the object of this treatment being to free the glycerine from peculiar acids produced during saponification, and which form insoluble compounds with lead. The liquor after this treatment has only a slight yellowish tint, which is removed by filtration through animal charcoal, and the glycerine is finally concentrated by evaporation. A method better adapted for large operations is that devised by M. Cap, which consists in concentration of glycerine from the lime saponification, and afterwards treating with sulphuric acid to remove remaining lime. It is then boiled and agitated in a closed vessel to expel volatile fatty acids, left to cool when it has attained the density of 1.07, then rendered neutral if necessary by the addition of carbonate of calcium. After this the boiling is renewed and continued till the liquid has a sp. gr. 1.187, when it is again cooled, and any further deposit of lime sulphate removed by filtration. Finally the liquid is concentrated by evaporation to sp. gr. 1.245, and passed through washed animal charcoal to remove colour. This reduces the sp. gr. to 1.225, but by careful concentration a fourth part of the water may be removed and the density raised to sp. gr. 1.256. A serious objection to this process is its complication, and the fact that in unskilled or careless hands the whole of the lime is not removed, thus rendering it unfit for medicinal and pharmaceutical use. The most recent method for the production of stearic acid, &c., for candles by the lime saponification is as follows:—Into a large lead-lined tank, certain proportions of tallow and palm-oil are emptied from the original tubs, which are finally steamed. Thereupon a certain amount of slaked lime, varying in quantity with the nature of the fat used, is added, and the whole boiled for some hours with open steam. The tallow acids combine with the lime to form a substance technically known as "rock," chemically a mixture of stearate, palmitate, and oleate of lime. The liquid contains the glycerine highly diluted, and is known as "sweet water."

From Residue of Soap Manufacture.—Chevreul, who devoted a great deal of time and labour to the study of fats, &c., showed that glycerine was always one of the results of their saponification, and that it is an alcohol, and bears the same relation to the fats—stearin, olein, &c.—that ordinary ethylic alcohol bears to the compound ethers.

Berthollet, in his recent researches, shows that by the aid of glycerine, and substitution of some of its hydrogen by acid radicals, fatty or oily compounds—some identical in composition and properties with the neutral fats: stearin, palmitin, &c.—are produced. It is a process of considerable difficulty to obtain pure glycerine from soap lyes, and, although numerous patents have been taken, I am unable to obtain pure glycerine, or glycerine of anything approaching absolute purity, from this source. To understand fully what these lyes are it will be necessary to describe the manufacture of soap. The fatty and oily materials used for the production of hard soaps in this country are tallow, palm

oil and cocoanut oil, and resin, the whole of which are saponified by soda. Solutions of caustic soda of various strengths, called "lyes," are made by boiling together solutions of carbonate of sodium and slaked lime, running off the first solutions, and washing the residual carbonate of calcium with several effusions of water, the last liquors thus obtained being used for dissolving a fresh batch of carbonate of sodium. Perfect decomposition of the carbonate is not effected by these means unless the latter is present as a weak solution. As an alkali, in the state of carbonate, which may be introduced into the soap-cauldron is incapable of decomposing the neutral oils or fats, and becomes wasted, the strengths best suited are those which will yield lyces having a sp. gr. 1.090. The vessels in which the saponification is conducted are usually made of iron plates riveted together, and capable of holding from 10 to 30 tons of finished soap. The source of heat was originally from fires placed beneath these vessels, but now steam, injected through numerous small holes in a circular-bent pipe in connection with a steam-boiler, is employed. The manufacturer charges the soap-pan at the commencement with a quantity of neutral oil or fat, and adds to this weak lyces having a sp. gr. of about 1.050. He causes steam to be injected to produce mixture and ebullition. If the process goes on properly, the oil or fat previously floating on the surface of the lye combines therewith, producing a uniform milky emulsion, from which no watery particles separate on cooling.

If this combination does not take place, the operator adds either water or weaker lye, and continues the boiling until the emulsion is produced. All taste of alkali in the compound has now passed away, the tongue being used by the operator in place of turmeric paper to ascertain the presence of free alkali. The combination of the oil or fat with the mineral alkali, or the displacement of the glycerine, having been thus fairly put in progress, the operator makes repeated additions of stronger lyces, continuing the boiling until he finds the presence of free alkali in the compound. He then adds more oil or fat, or some resin if he is making yellow soap. He takes care that there shall be no excess of alkali present in the compound when the soap-pan has become nearly filled by the repeated addition of oils or fats and lyces. He then adds common salt to the mixture, which effects the decomposition of the emulsion into soap, combined with a definite quantity of water, but not having its full proportion of alkali, and a solution of common salt, which latter contains the glycerine of the fats or oils employed; the soap floats in a granulated state on the surface of the solution, which is then called spent lye and should contain no free alkali. After a few hours for subsidence, the exhausted solution or spent lye is withdrawn from the soap-pan from under the imperfectly-made soap, and is rejected as worthless.

Up to a very recent date this waste was discharged into rivers, and no further notice taken of the fact that large quantities of such a valuable agent as glycerine were being lost. It consists of very weak glycerine, with carbonate of sodium, caustic soda, chloride of sodium, gelatinous, and albuminous matters, and is usually turbid and of a dark sherry colour when suspended matters are removed by filtration through paper. The sample I examined had a sp. gr. (before filtration) of 1.0936, and after filtration sp. gr. 1.0936; but this of course would be very variable. It was very alkaline to test-paper, effervesced with acids giving off carbonic dioxide, and gave with the reagents the results mentioned under No. 13 in the table. A few of the numerous processes recently patented for the production of glycerine from the waste liquor of soap-works may be briefly mentioned to give some idea of the direction in which inventors have worked on this most interesting subject.

1. Concentration of the waste lyces until the salts begin to crystallise out; cool, filter to remove gelatinous and albuminous matters. Made to absorb carbon dioxide, which causes precipitation of carbonate of sodium, which is separated. Then gaseous hydrochloric acid is passed through to convert the remaining portions of carbonate of sodium into chloride, and then further precipitation of the sodium chloride. It now contains water, hydrochloric acid, and glycerine, the two first being removed by evaporation, the acid being collected (and used again), leaving the glycerine

behind. The dilute glycerine then purified by means of animal charcoal or concentrated and distilled.

2. First neutralise with hydrochloric acid; then remove sodium chloride by means of a turbine or by dialysis; evaporate to 32° Baumé; pass hot air to render the glycerine anhydrous, and in which the sodium chloride is insoluble or nearly so, or obtain anhydrous glycerine by evaporation in vacuo and then distilling.

3. Instead of using chloride of sodium to eliminate soap, sulphate of sodium has been recommended, and the lyces being then alkaline are neutralised by acid sulphate of sodium, and the whole removed by evaporation and filtration, and the glycerine purified by distillation.

4. Neutralisation by means of sulphuric, oxalic, or other suitable acid after concentration of lye. Filter, continue evaporation of filtrate, and extract impurities by agents which readily dissolve them and leave glycerine behind, amongst which may be named coal tar or mineral hydrocarbons, bisulphide of carbon, ether, &c., and subsequent removal of glycerine and purification by distillation.

5. Evaporation and treatment with methylated spirit, which dissolves glycerine, separation being effected by distillation, or the lye may be used again in the production of soap until a maximum of glycerine is obtained with a minimum of lye.

6. Neutralisation, evaporation, and removal of salts, and oleic, palmitic, or stearic acid added. The neutral glycerides thus obtained, after being washed, are then treated as in the process of candle-making, either by the lime saponification or superheated steam.

7. Neutralisation with hydrochloric acid. Separation of gelatinous and albuminous matters by tannin. Filtration, concentration, and distillation. The glycerine passes over and sodium chloride remains.

8. Evaporation by superheated steam, neutralisation, addition of carbonate of calcium, filtration, and treatment with a centrifugal machine such as is used to separate sugar from molasses, in combination with evaporation and distillation. Sometimes methylated or rectified spirit may be used, and the product passed through bone-black.

9. Neutralise with any ordinary mineral acid; after settling add alum and chlorinated lime or crude acetic acid, and stir, and evaporate before addition of the above to salting-point. Distil with superheated steam, making an exit pipe for the removal of salt as it accumulates.

10. Concentration, filtration, and addition of hydrochloric acid. Add gelatine, albumen, blood, or salts of aluminium; or by coagulation by means of ferric chloride, aluminium chloride, chloride zinc, sulphate of iron, or sulphate of aluminium, and employment of certain distilling apparatus.

11. Of the nine patents which have up to now been taken out in this year, one by Venables has been printed, and is as follows:—"The liquor from the soap either before or after filtration is neutralised by means of aluminium sulphate, alum, or any soluble salt of aluminium, or any substance containing soluble alumina. The hydrate of sodium and carbonate, combining with the acid, precipitate the alumina, and the alumina combining with some of the organic matters, and carrying off the rest, purifies the spent lyces. Filter, concentrate. Instead of only neutralising the lyces the salt of aluminium may be added until liquid becomes acid, it can then be rendered alkaline by addition of caustic lime or any other alkali which may be found convenient. The spent lyces may also be first partially neutralised by the addition of a small quantity of hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, the remaining free sodic hydrate will then be neutralised by the sulphate of aluminium, alum, or any other soluble salt of aluminium which may be added to exact neutrality or in excess; in the latter case, the liquid should be rendered neutral or alkaline by the addition of an alkali. The resulting liquor will then yield glycerine by distillation.

Of the official descriptions of glycerine the British Pharmacopœia characters and test are as follows:—"A clear colourless fluid, oily to the touch, without odour, of a sweet taste, freely soluble in water and in alcohol. When decomposed by heat it evolves intensely irritating vapours. Sp. gr. 1.25.

French Codex, 1866.—Colourless, odourless, sweet, the after taste not being acid or bitter; neutral to test-paper, and does not turn syrup of violets green. Sp. gr. 1.260, 30° Baumé. Oxalic acid should give neither precipitate nor tur-

lity, nor should the soluble salts of barium, and nitrate of ver solution only a faint turbidity. The colour is not changed by sulphhydrate of sodium, nor when boiled with tassic hydrate; no re-ide should be left when burnt.

German.—Clear, no colour and no odour, sweet, neutral, nsistence of syrup. Sp. gr. 1.225 to 1.235. Soluble in any oporion in water, spirit, and spirit of ether (ether 1 part, irit 3 parts); insoluble in ether, chloroform, and fixed oils. hen diluted with 5 parts of water the solution does not ve colorations with sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphhydrate of monium, nor precipitates nor turbidity with nitrate of lver, nitrate of barium, oxalate of ammonium, and chloride calcium. When ignited leaves no residue. It does not educe ammonio-nitrate of silver. Equal volumes of the olution of hydrate of sodium (15 per cent.) and glycerine armed give no colour, and do not evolve the odour of monia-gas, and with dilute sulphuric acid (1 in 6), gently armed, does not evolve any disagreeable or rancid odour.

United States (Sixth Decennial Revision, 1882).—Liquid containing 95 per cent. absolute glycerine. Clear, colourless liquid of, syrupy consistence, oily to the touch, hygroscopic, without odour, very sweet, and slightly warm to the aste, neutral in reaction. It is soluble in all proportions in water, alcohol, and in a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and of ether, but insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzol, and fixed oils. Its sp. gr. should not be less than 1.230, showing 5 per cent. absolute glycerine. In solution with water it is slowly vaporised with steam at 212° Fabr. Exposed alone to higher temperature it yields acrid decomposition vapours of a characteristic odour with a little glycerine vapour, and

at 551° Fabr. it boils, and is decomposed. If a fused bead of borax on a loop of platinum-wire be moistened with glycerine, previously made slightly alkaline with a dilute solution of sodium hydrate, and after a few minutes held in a colourless flame, the latter will be tinted deep green; glycerine should be neutral to litmus-paper. Upon warming a portion of 5 to 6 grammes with half its weight of dilute sulphuric acid no butyric or other acidulous odour should be developed. A portion of 2 to 3 grammes gently warmed with an equal volume of sulphuric acid in a test-tube should not become dark coloured (absence of cane sugar). A portion of about 2 grammes heated in a small open porcelain or platinum capsule upon a sand-bath until it boils, and then ignited, should burn and vaporise, so as to leave not more than a dark stain (absence of sugar and dextrose, which leave a porous cone). A portion heated to about 185° Fabr. with a test solution of potassio-cupric tartrate should not give a decided yellowish-brown precipitate, and the same result should be obtained if, after applying this test, another portion be boiled with a little diluted hydrochloric acid for half an hour (absence of sugar). After full combustion no residue should be left (absence of metallic salts). Diluted with ten times its volume of distilled water, portions should give neither precipitate nor colour when mixed with solutions of nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, chloride of calcium, sulphhydrate of ammonium, oxalate of ammonium, each to a separate portion (absence of acrylic or hydrochloric acids, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, iron, or calcium salts).

(To be continued.)

FAILURES.

Statistics of Failures in the United Kingdom during the Years 1881, 1882, and 1883. By Richard Seyd, F.R.S.

THE number of failures announced during the year 1883 has been 10,599, of which 1,361 are in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade, and 9,238 in retail trade, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, among the working-classes, &c. The various branches of commerce show the following proportions of failures:—

Wholesale Financial, &c.				In Retail Trades, &c., there were:—				1881	1882	1883	
Agents, commission, yarn, &c.	1881	1882	1883		1881	1882	1883	Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	1881	1882	1883
Bankers, joint-stock banks, and foreign bankers	105	94	98	Accountants	18	19	28	po ato salesmen ..	160	110	118
Boots and shoes	91	114	107	Actors, artists, &c. ..	12	13	6	Grocers, provision dealers, &c.	1,226	1,068	1,000
Brewers	8	8	11	Aërated waters, ginger beer, &c.	28	20	27	Harddressers, perfumers ..	37	30	28
Cigars and tobacco ..	10	5	5	Auctioneers, house-agents, surveyors ..	133	140	143	Hatters	45	38	41
Cement and asphalt ..	—	6	4	Bakers	340	287	270	Ironmongers, japanners, tinmen	151	172	168
Coals	60	32	34	Blacksmiths	64	46	57	Jewellers, watchmakers ..	117	101	124
Contractors	5	5	4	Boat-builders, mast-makers	19	11	10	Labourers, bricklayers, slaters	157	120	143
Corn merchants, millers, &c.	28	32	26	Brewers	37	35	38	Leather dealers	15	15	15
Cotton and colonial brokers	12	11	11	Brickmakers	62	32	41	Lodging-house keepers ..	31	49	35
Cotton spinners and manufacturers ..	25	33	54	Brush and basket makers ..	33	23	19	Looking-glass makers, picture frames ..	23	16	33
Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants ..	28	45	53	Builders, architects, &c.	605	652	609	Millers and corndealers ..	73	58	48
Discount and bill brokers ..	—	—	—	Butchers	302	293	275	Milliners, artificial florists, &c.	75	60	61
Druggists, &c., wholesale	17	9	35	Cabdrivers, carters, &c.	12	17	11	Miners, colliers	36	26	17
Drysalts oils & colours	46	31	31	Cab, omnibus proprietors, livery-stable keepers ..	75	62	64	Music sellers and publishers	17	17	6
Dyers, bleachers, and finishers	23	25	40	Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, furniture, &c., makers	134	170	176	Musical instrument makers and dealers ..	16	18	27
Electroplaters	8	5	3	Carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights	282	273	163	Newspaper proprietors ..	3	2	8
Engineers, founders, iron, metal, and hardware merchants	218	186	180	Carriage-builders	39	55	48	Nurserymen, florists ..	34	33	47
Financial agents	2	8	8	Carriers, cart-owners ..	53	21	51	Oilmen	56	60	49
Glass, lead, earthenware, &c.	7	8	7	Carvers, gilders	15	21	16	Opticians	2	8	1
Gunpowder	—	—	—	Cattle and horse dealers ..	73	41	46	Pawnbrokers	9	17	12
Hats and caps	22	15	21	Chemists, druggists	62	72	61	Photographers	18	18	29
Hops	3	4	3	Clerks and commercial travellers	183	184	150	Plumbers, painters, gas-fitters	251	241	29
Jewellers	17	16	21	Clerks in holy orders	30	32	31	Printers, stationers, engravers, &c.	159	129	127
Manufacturers and merchants of woollens, worsted, elastics, silks, stuffs, hosiery ..	166	161	159	Coal-dealers	159	129	132	Professors of music	8	11	8
Merchants	133	132	147	Coffee and eating house keepers	41	39	30	Publicans	859	813	886
Oilcloth	2	1	—	Confectioners	75	61	43	Saddlers, harness-makers ..	93	59	59
Provisions	26	34	53	Coopers	11	16	7	Schoolmasters	54	55	31
Rope, sails, &c.	21	15	9	Corn chandlers, hay and straw dealers	98	76	95	Shipwrights	2	11	5
Ship brokers and owners ..	21	25	17	Cowkeepers, dairymen ..	84	60	62	Shoe and boot makers and dealers	501	316	259
Shipbuilders	3	5	6	Drapers, hosiers, &c. ..	374	358	377	Solicitors	43	88	82
Stationers, paper, &c. ..	22	29	17	Engineers in Navy and officers in Army and Navy (active & retired) ..	21	17	22	Stoc brokers, jobbers, &c.	13	26	27
Sugar-refiners	—	—	1	Farmers	856	896	413	Surgeons, physicians, dentists	71	59	56
Tea, coffee, and groceries ..	17	17	17	Fishing-smack owners ..	26	17	14	Tailors	298	314	277
Timber	36	34	26	Fishmongers, poulterers ..	97	96	98	Timber dealers & sawyers ..	30	46	39
Warehousemen and importers of foreign goods ..	42	68	63	Furniture dealers, brokers ..	50	64	56	Tobacconists	99	85	114
Wine	71	73	62	Gardeners, market gardeners	63	47	44	Toy and fancy dealers ..	31	38	37
Woollaplers and merchants ..	13	9	3	General dealers, curiosities	223	211	143	Tradesmen's assistants ..	87	68	63
Woolen and cotton wastes	14	19	19	Glass & earthenware dealers ..	60	54	62	Undertakers	9	13	15
Total	1,325	1,314	1,361	Total	10,680	9,705	9,238	Miscellaneous	570	469	472
								Private persons	530	488	477

MERCURIAL OINTMENTS, AND THEIR BEHAVIOUR WITH REGARD TO STEEL KNIVES.

By J. F. Burnett.

SOME time ago my attention was drawn to this subject by a statement made that the precipitated yellow oxide of mercury when made into ointment was unaffected by being worked with a steel knife. This led to my preparing small quantities of ointment with both yellow and red oxide, and with both steel and bone knives, and setting them aside for comparison. Finding that, contrary to my expectation, those prepared with steel knives kept as well as those prepared with bone knives, I experimented similarly with mercurial preparations other than the oxides in order to ascertain whether steel knives were capable of exerting any reducing action upon them. I made small quantities of ointments with white precipitate, calomel, mercuric chloride, mercuric iodide, and mercuric nitrate, of uniform strength, some with lard (I used Ewen's prepared lard), and some with vaseline (I used the Chescbrough White Vaseline), preparing some with steel knives and some with bone spatulas.

The specimens are on the table before me now, December 5, 1883, at the writing of this paper, and the following table shows the experiments and the results:—

No.	Date of Preparation	Strength	Bone or Steel Knife	Basis	Preparation of Mercury	Present Appearance
1 ..	Aug. 29, 1883	10 grs. in 3j.	steel	vaseline	yellow oxide	no visible change
2 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
3 ..	"	"	steel	lard	"	slight darkening in colour
4 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
5 ..	"	"	steel	vaseline	red oxide	no visible change
6 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
7 ..	"	"	steel	lard	"	slight darkening in colour
8 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
9 ..	Sept. 22, 1883	"	"	vaseline	calomel	no visible effect
10 ..	"	"	"	lard	"	"
11 ..	"	1 gr. in 3j.	"	vaseline	perchloride	"
12 ..	"	"	"	lard	"	"
13 ..	"	10 grs. to 5j.	steel	vaseline	calomel	"
14 ..	"	"	"	lard	"	"
15 ..	"	1 gr. in 5j.	"	"	perchloride	"
16 ..	"	"	"	vaseline	"	"
17 ..	"	10 grs. in 5j.	"	"	white precip.	"
18 ..	"	"	"	lard	"	"
19 ..	"	"	bone	vaseline	"	"
20 ..	"	"	"	lard	"	"
21 ..	Oct. 6, 1883	"	steel	"	mer. nitrate (Xtal.)	very much darker
22 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
23 ..	"	"	steel	vaseline	"	scarcely any change
24 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"
25 ..	"	"	"	"	B.P. nitrate	considerably darker
26 ..	"	"	steel	"	"	much darker
27 ..	"	10 grs. in 3j.	"	lard	red iodide	somewhat lighter
28 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	much lighter
29 ..	"	"	steel	vaseline	"	no visible change
30 ..	"	"	bone	"	"	"

It will thus be seen that not the slightest visible change appears in the calomel, white precipitate, and mercuric chloride ointments, whether prepared with vaseline or lard, with bone or with steel spatulas. And again no effect appears upon the vaseline ointments of mercuric nitrate, mercuric iodide, and the mercuric oxides, while the lard ointments of the iodides and oxides exhibit slight reduction, and the lard ointments of the nitrate a very marked reduction. This is another evidence in favour of the now generally acknowledged superiority of vaseline over lard as an ointment basis. It is remarkable that the ointments prepared with bone and with steel knives when laid side by side are not distinguishable, even when, as in the oxides, nitrates, and iodides, a reduction appears to have taken place, except in the instance of unguent. hydrarg. nitratis, B.P. Indeed, the red iodide prepared with the bone knife in lard changed colour before that prepared with a steel knife, this powerfully supporting the theory, in which I am now a believer, that steel knives exert no reducing action on the neutral ointments of mercury. The change which has taken place in unguent. hydrarg. nit., B.P., does not refute this statement, when it is remembered that this ointment contains traces of free acid, it being easy to understand and reasonable to suppose that this free acid attacks the iron, forming a ferrous salt, which

becomes oxidised to the ferric at the expense of the mercuric salt.

I was anxious to find out if iron was capable of displacing mercury from its salts, and I accordingly immersed some fragments of iron wire, free from oxide, in a hot solution of mercuric nitrate, also in a hot solution of perchloride, maintaining a temperature near the boiling-point for about fifteen minutes. On taking them out, drying, and heating in a dry test-tube, I obtained slight sublimates of metal mercury, demonstrating that some small amount of interchange had taken place. But even this is far from proving that a similar interchange takes place in a greasy medium like an ointment. Again, I tried the effect of warm 20 per cent. oleate of mercury upon iron, and I obtained a deposit of mercury upon the iron, on digestion for some little time at a temperature sufficiently high to keep the oleate fluid. But as the oleates are usually solutions of mercuric oxide in oleic acid, the product is very far from neutral, and it is more than likely that an action takes place similar to that referred to when speaking of ung. hyd. nit., B.P.

In conclusion, I must say that the general result of the experiments upon this subject is such as to completely disburden my mind of the old superstitions concerning steel knives reducing or otherwise changing the neutral ointments of mercury. I may add that of the perchloride ointments, long after they were first prepared, I found those made with

steel knives were totally soluble in ether, so that no reduction either to calomel or metal could possibly have taken place.

KAIRIN.—This is the hydrochloride of oxyethyl-quinoline hydride, but it is also a febrifuge recently introduced, and likely, in many cases, to be more useful than quinine. It is best administered in wafer or gelatine capsules, followed by a large draught of water, in hourly doses, commencing with 8 grains and reducing this to 4 grains, when the temperature has fallen to 100° Fahr. Any rise of temperature is indication for an increased dose, and a full dose must be kept in readiness to be taken directly the patient feels chilly. No disagreeable cumulative or after effect seems to be produced, nor does the system get accustomed to the remedy. During the action of the drug the urine is of a blackish green colour. Specimens of kairin which have been kept some time may produce alarming symptoms of collapse. Compared with quinine this febrifuge acts more rapidly, but its effects do not last so long. The manufacturers of the alkaloid are the dyeworks formerly known as Meister Lucius & Brüning, of Höchst-on-the-Main. The sole consignees are Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.



BROKERS' LIABILITIES.

DOMEIER V. HALE & SON.

In this case, heard in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on December 17 and 18, 1883, before Mr. Justice Lopes and a special jury, Albert Domeier, trading as Domeier & Co., drug merchants, then of Botolph House, now 181, St. Mary at Hill, sued Hale & Son, brokers, for the sum of £27. 18s. 8d., and interest, as the value of 59 bales of camomiles sold and delivered to the defendants in November, 1882, being 66 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., at 82s. 6d. per cwt., less 1 per cent. brokerage.

The statement of claim set forth that on November 15, 1882, the plaintiff retained the defendants, as produce-brokers, to sell for him 140 bales of camomiles expected to arrive in about ten days, from two samples. That defendants accepted retainer, and sold, on plaintiff's account, 100 bales at 112s. 6d. per cwt., and 40 bales at 57s. 7d. per cwt. These were to be delivered in usual dock or public warehouses, and the contract also stated that, should the said camomiles, any portion of them, be transhipped and arrive on account-importers by any other vessel, the contract for such portion should still hold good, and that each separate shipment should be separately invoiced. And that prompt payment, less 2½ per cent., should be made in fourteen days from date of landing. The plaintiff said that 59 bales of the first parcel to arrive on November 21, and were duly delivered to the defendants, and claimed that, according to a custom or usage of the trade, as the defendants had not disclosed the names of any buyers within three days of the sale, the defendants were themselves to be treated as the buyers. Alternatively the plaintiff claimed the said sum, on the ground of negligence on the part of the defendants, alleging that they had not tendered delivery of the goods to the buyers, and had omitted to communicate to plaintiff the sound of an objection made by buyers as to the size of the bales, which, had the plaintiff known of, he would have remedied by packing.

The defendants admitted that they had been retained as brokers, and said that, in pursuance of that retainer, they sold the camomiles to Messrs. Bryant & Aitkins. They denied the existence of any such custom or usage of the trade as had been set up, but said that immediately after the sale, and within three days, they did disclose to plaintiff the names of the buyers. They further said that they had duly and properly done and performed all such things and duties as they were bound to do and perform under their retainer as brokers, and they set up a counter claim for 67s. 5s. 2d. for commission due to them as brokers.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Edge, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Vaughan Williams represented the defendants.

Mr. Lockwood opened the case for the plaintiff, and read portions of the correspondence which had taken place in reference to the transaction. He said that only the 59 bales, the value of which was now sued for, were to be considered, and that the sum really in dispute was the difference between the amount claimed and the amount realised by the subsequent sale of the camomiles by order of the court. From Mr. Lockwood's speech it appeared that the dispute originated in this way: The contract having been made on November 15, on November 21 the plaintiff wrote to defendants that 59 bales had been landed, and inclosed a voice for that quantity. The defendants, however, claimed that the goods were to be delivered in public warehouses. Then followed correspondence based on the question of the weight. Those 59 bales weighed nearly 70 cwt., and plaintiff desired to deliver them as 70 bales, but defendants

wrote that "our buyers" would not agree to that. Camomiles were then advancing. Subsequently plaintiff agreed to waive that point, and deliver the camomiles as 59 bales only. It was not, however, till Dec. 6 that the defendants mentioned the name of Bryant & Aitkins as their principals. Other correspondence was read, showing that on December 11 Bryant & Aitkins wrote to defendants asking them to furnish delivery-orders for the 59 bales of camomiles, and other letters were also read from Mr. Rubeck, who had bought the camomiles from Bryant & Aitkins, and had sold them to Lewis & Peat, threatening (as the market was still rising) to buy against the sellers. On December 23 the defendants took out dock-warrants for the camomiles in their own names. Mr. Lockwood said he should be able to prove by the evidence of men of great experience that the custom of the trade was that if the broker did not declare his principal within three days after the contract had been made, he himself became liable as principal, and in regard to negligence he maintained that the correspondence showed that Messrs. Hale & Son were themselves responsible for the non-delivery of the 59 bales.

ALBERT DOMEIER, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Edge, said that some time in November, 1882, he had had some conversation with Mr. Evans, the market clerk of the defendants, which had led to a firm offer on the part of the defendants, who, on November 15, 1882, sent him (plaintiff) a sold note in terms already quoted. After referring to correspondence while the camomiles were on the way, witness said: On December 5, the 59 bales having arrived, he sent delivery order to defendants, together with invoice. The delivery order was addressed to the Superintendent of Dowgate Dock. On December 6 defendants sent back invoice, saying that their principals, Messrs. Bryant & Aitkins, declined to accept delivery of the camomiles as 70 bales (though they weighed nearly 70 cwt.). Plaintiff had never heard of Bryant & Aitkins in the affair until then, and he replied to Messrs. Hale, saying that he only recognised them in the business. He afterwards saw Mr. Evans, and confirmed what he had said, but agreed, as the matter was small, to regard the 59 bales as 59 only, and to deliver 41 bales more on the contract for the 100 bales. On December 11 defendants sent him copy of a letter from Bryant & Aitkins, saying that their buyer, Mr. Rubeck, had threatened to buy against them if the camomiles were not delivered. Plaintiff replied that he did not wish to be troubled with correspondence that did not concern him. The account not being paid on December 22, plaintiff wrote on December 23 to say that he should instruct his solicitors to sue, and defendants replied by sending a claim made upon them by Bryant & Aitkins for non-delivery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay, witness denied that he had made any "legal" claim on his French friends for non-delivery of the whole of the camomiles in time to fulfil his English contracts. Had very likely written to them complaining, but had not commenced any action. He was further questioned as to the weights of the bales, which he admitted varied from 1 qr. 26 lbs. to 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., though 1 cwt., or 50 kilos., was the customary weight of a bale. He considered bales of such weight were merchantable camomiles, and that under his contract he was entitled to deliver these. If the contract had been completed he should have delivered about 140 cwt.

Mr. Finlay: Do you contend, then, that, having sold so many bales, you may deliver any quantity you like in a bale, from 2 lbs. to a ton?

Mr. Lockwood objected to this cross-examination, as there was no mention of this objection to delivery in the statement of defence.

Mr. Finlay claimed that, as the defendants were charged as principals, he was entitled to show that there was reason for rejecting delivery.

The Judge did not think there was anything in the statement of defence which justified the defendants raising this point now, but if Mr. Finlay thought it important, and would guarantee all costs, he might take an adjournment to have the statement of defence amended.

Mr. Finlay said he had plenty of other points to depend upon.

Cross-examination continued: Did not know until December 6 that Bryant & Aitkins were the buyers. Had previously often seen Mr. Evans on 'Change and elsewhere,

but had not heard from him in November that defendants had bought for Bryant & Aitkins. Did not know whether defendants were buying on their own account. Their letter of December 1, in which they referred to their "buyer," might only show that they had bought on their own account and had sold again.

If they bought on their own account, what reason had they to send on to you letters from their buyers?—That is exactly my strong point. I had nothing to do with their buyers.

Did you pay them a brokerage?—Yes; they were entitled to it, whether they bought as principals or for other persons.

When they spoke of "they" in their letter of November 22 whom did you suppose they referred to? It might have been Mr. Hale, senior, and Mr. Hale, junior. I can't say who was meant. It was not my business.

Do you believe now they bought for themselves?—If I believe them, I don't.

The Judge: What are the defendants?—Brokers; but many brokers buy for themselves.

Mr. Hale (in Court): We don't, my lord.

Mr. Finlay: Is it not the fact that at the time when delivery was refused the prices for camomiles had risen?—Yes.

Then, if Messrs. Hale had taken the goods at the contract price they could have made a handsome profit?—Certainly. I wonder they did not do so.

But, if they were only agents, it would not have been honest for them to have done so?—No; as agents it would be their duty to have protected my interests and give me notice.

Can you explain why they did not take advantage of the markets?—No; that is just what I am wondering at.

In reply to a juror it was stated that the bought and sold notes were both of the same date.

Re-examined by Mr. Edge: Witness said his reason for believing Messrs. Hale & Son were acting as their own principals was that in arranging with Mr. Evans the latter seemed in a position to make terms without referring to a principal.

JESSE GOODRIDGE, a clerk at Dowgate Wharf, proved the entry of the arrival of the 59 bales on December 4, and that on December 20 Messrs. Hale lodged delivery order and applied for a warrant, which was made out and delivered to them on December 23.

WM. MEHL, merchant, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said he had had twenty-three years' experience in the Mincing Lane markets. He regarded it as the custom of the trade that if a broker did not give up the name of his principal within three days from the date of the contract, he was himself to be considered the principal. He had acted on that custom himself.

The Judge: Do you always?—Yes

Do others?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay: Had not heard that some houses paid brokers an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to guarantee their principals. Knew the General Produce Brokers' Association, but was not aware that one of their rules was that brokers were not responsible for principals unless their responsibility was expressly written on the contract. Such rule had never been enforced. The rule as to the three days was that of the public sales, and was usually printed on the catalogues. Believed it did vary sometimes on the catalogues; was sometimes twenty-four hours. Public sales and sales by members of the Association would form a large proportion of the transactions. The public sales were spot contracts. Did not think the rule more reasonable in regard to spot contracts than in arrival contracts. Thought it more necessary in regard to arrival contracts. If any question as to the quality not being equal to sample arose, it was generally settled by arbitration. If not, supposed the vendor would fight it out with the principal.

Re-examined: The custom as to the three days would apply to contracts such as this.

SAMUEL HY. LAMBERT, drug and chemical agent, had had over twenty years' experience in the Mincing Lane markets. He agreed with last witness as to the custom.

Cross-examined: Believed the practice did vary in different departments of Mincing Lane trade.

Sometimes the broker is not liable?—Yes; I believe the broker is always liable if he does not disclose his principal.

What are other departments of Mincing Lane trade?—Tea, ivory.

Is there a special market for drugs? They would hardly rise to the dignity of a special trade?—Oh! yes.

The Judge: Would camomiles come under the drug trade?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued: Had never known the custom vary in the drug trade. Did not remember to have ever heard it disputed. Had known brokers try to repudiate it, but it had been turned against them on arbitration.

But, if the question arose for arbitration, the custom must have been disputed?—There will always be disputes, but I have never known the principle upset.

But is not what you call the custom the subject of continual dispute?—I believe disputes are frequently occurring.

Then when you speak of a custom you speak of what you think right? Is the custom admitted by the brokers?—They sometimes get nipped in a contract, and then they try to get out of it.

You know they have always disputed it?—Yes, but they have never overthrown it.

Do you get your notion of the custom from the public sales?—No; it seems to have come to one. Never noticed any catalogues with other than the three days' conditions printed on them. The twenty-four hours' rule new to him. Believed a good many brokers belonged to Produce Brokers' Association, but did not know all their rules. Might have read them. Had had no reason to inquire into the subject. Brokers would naturally contend against the custom when they got into a mess. Was twelve years in a broker's office.

The Judge: Was that where you learned the custom?—Yes. Did that broker successfully resist it?—No. Did he try?—Yes.

DANIEL LAKE, market representative for Spencer, Chapman & Co., chemical merchants, had had nine years' experience, and endorsed the evidence of last witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay: Then you endorse the statement that brokers always dispute the custom?—Not as far as we are concerned.

Do not you know that they do as a body?—I cannot say.

Have you ever been in a broker's office?—No.

Perhaps that is the reason you do not know their view of the custom.

Mr. Lockwood said the witness had given his evidence quite properly, and he did not see why he should be treated rudely.

Mr. Finlay said he was sorry if he had been rude, but he hoped witness's feelings were not so sensitive as those of his learned friend.

In re-examination, witness said he had known brokers disclose names which were not satisfactory, and on the contract being returned, the brokers had accepted responsibility themselves by simply giving the names of principals.

F. W. VON LIMBURG, of the firm of Fraser, Limburg & Co., had had about twenty years' experience on the Mincing Lane markets. He considered the custom to be that when such a contract as this was made the broker's liabilities commenced as soon as he sent in the contract.

J. F. E. MULLETT, drug merchant, had had twenty-one years' experience, and had always understood that unless names of principals were given on the contract note the brokers were responsible.

The Judge: This is rather awkward for your custom.

Mr. Lockwood did not so regard it, but Mr. Finlay said their custom was totally different from what had at first been relied on. Mr. Lockwood was proceeding to discuss the point, but Mr. Finlay said it would be rather inconvenient to argue it in the presence of witnesses yet to be called. He had no questions to ask the witness.

J. SCHLIEPER, merchant, supported the evidence of the last two witnesses.

WM. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, of the firm of Barnes & Co., manufacturing chemists, Hackney Wick, had the same opinion in regard to the custom as had been first testified. In cross-examination by Mr. Finlay, he was asked, if he had sold goods through a shaky broker and ten days later the broker gave him the name of a more solvent person than himself, what he would do? He said he had not had any experience of that kind, but supposed he should do the best he could for himself.

Mr. Lockwood: If you had dealt with an insolvent broker, and a gentleman came forward and offered to take the responsibility, you would not refuse him?—No. But you would not consider you had a claim on the buyer if you had done business with an insolvent broker?—No.

Mr. Finlay said it was evident the plaintiff's witnesses were at war with each other as to the custom.

SECOND DAY.

ROBERT COCKRAM, buyer and market clerk for Hearon, Quire & Francis, wholesale druggists, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said he had had eighteen years' continuous experience in the Mincing Lane markets, and he considered the custom to be, in the case of a contract, that, unless the principal were disclosed in three days, the broker would be responsible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay: Does the broker guarantee the solvency of the buyer?—Distinctly; that is why we employ brokers.

Do you know that brokers are sometimes paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in order that they may guarantee the solvency of the buyer?—Never to my knowledge.

Do you represent that 1 per cent. is a sufficient remuneration for the broker to take the responsibility?—The broker generally gets 1 per cent. from the seller and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the buyer.

If he does not get the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would the same rule apply?—I do not know such a case. When principals buy from brokers they do not get the extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

These were not specially his views, they were the views of the drug and chemical trade generally. Did not know that brokers always repudiated such liability. Such repudiation had never occurred to him. It never entered into their calculations. Had heard that attempts to repudiate liability had been made in one or two isolated cases.

THOS. DONALD WATSON had had 25 years' experience of the drug and chemical markets, and was manager for Messrs. Johnson & Sons, manufacturing chemists and export druggists, and he considered that if a broker made a contract and failed to disclose his principal within three days he would be himself responsible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay: If the real buyer were to apply to him as seller for goods, contract for which had been made by a broker, he would not deliver them to him direct, but would refer him to the broker. If principal disclosed after three days, should consider he, as seller, had the option of accepting him or not.

WALTER ROBERT KING had had five or six years' experience on the markets, had always understood the custom to be the three days' limit.

Cross-examined, witness said he had heard the day before for the first time, that the responsibility of brokers commenced when the contract was delivered. Had heard that brokers repudiated the custom, but such repudiation had never come within his cognisance. Never heard till the day before of any other than the three days' conditions in public sales. Had attended public sales for a year or two.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Finlay said they had entirely failed to prove the custom. About half of his friend's witnesses were at war with the other half, and all had admitted that brokers universally repudiated the alleged custom.

The Judge said they had not said more than that the brokers had tried to repudiate it.

After a short discussion between the counsel, Mr. Finlay called.

WM. HY. PEAT (of the firm of Lewis & Peat), who said his firm did a very large business in the Mincing Lane trade. They were brokers, and not principals, and they could not be made to accept liability as principals. They could, and did continually, guarantee their principals, and were always ready to do so, because they should not sell to unsafe parties. Sometimes they might say to their importers, "We can get you the best price from Mr. —, but we do not think him very strong." It was then for the importer to decide if he would accept him.

The Judge: That looks as if, when you say nothing, you do guarantee your principals.

Witness did not mean that, When they guaranteed a prin-

cipal they wrote "guaranteed" on the contract-note. They did this continually, and were paid extra brokerage when they did it. They guaranteed the solvency of the principals, and not against disputes. As far as he knew, the three days' practice had to do with public sales only, and had no reference to private contracts. Such a condition was necessary in public sales, because the transactions were between brokers and brokers.

To the Judge: He believed there was some time custom in the coffee trade, because in that trade there was a great deal of "buying over" by brokers themselves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, witness repeated that conditions were necessary in public sales, because brokers who bought might disclose worthless principals to the selling broker. In private contracts the seller trusts his broker to look after his interests. At public sales a broker had the right to reject a bid unless a deposit were paid.

Some comments being made by some listeners near Mr. Lockwood, the learned gentleman asked the excitable gentlemen near him to control themselves; he could not cross-examine three brokers at once.

Witness said if a difficulty arose about delivery, he should take the earliest opportunity of advising the seller. The broker could go on till prompt without disclosing his principal.

As a rule, you do not disclose your principals?—No.

Why not?—Sellers don't want to be troubled. It is not usual. Never has been usual since I was born.

A good conservative reason; but is it not because you don't want the seller to know the buyer? Were you not the ultimate seller of these camomiles?—Yes. And the buyer was, shaky?—Very; he went all to pieces. You disclosed him?—Yes.

Have you not known your contracts returned with name of principal objected to?—It is possible such a circumstance may have occurred.

And have you not returned contract with name of buyer struck out?—I cannot say. Haven't you done it scores of times?—No.

Suppose such a case, who would be responsible?—Not the broker. Who, then?—Cannot say; never knew such a case occur where the question of responsibility arose.

Do you sell under the rules of the Produce Brokers' Association?—Yes.

Did you form that association?—No; I was president of it for some years.

Why was rule 7 put in?—Because new people had come into the trade, and it was well they should know the custom.

Had the question been discussed?—No, I think not.

Had you no special reason for putting in that rule?—Only the same reason as for putting in the other rules.

Does this claim of a custom come on you as a surprise, Mr. Peat?—I dare say I have heard of it. We hear of all sorts of new rules being tried to be imported.

Have you ever arbitrated on such a question as this?—I have arbitrated on a good many cases, but cannot remember any case of this kind. Do you remember any such case as Sturge and Bucknill?—I cannot remember it. Something about Bucknill is running in my head.—Does anything run in your head about deciding against brokers on this question?—No, I am sure I did not; or, if I did, there were some circumstances you don't tell me of.

Re-examined: Has your firm ever been made liable as principals?—I think not.

To the Jury: The seller could refuse a contract altogether if he chose. He should not guarantee the principal unless he were paid extra.

J. C. ROHRWEGER, merchant, had had forty-six years' experience, and never heard of such a custom.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cohen, said he had never heard of such a custom.

M. L. BAUER, a merchant, had had twenty-five years' experience and knew of no such custom. If there had been such would have known of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cohen: Never was such a custom. Should have said the same ten years ago.

Why did not brokers generally put the names of principals in the contracts?—Because they do not want them to know to whom they sell. Then if the seller does not trust the buyer, whom does he trust?—His broker.

Mr. Cohen: Thank you.

Re-examined by Mr. Finlay: Meant by that that he trusted his broker to select proper principals.

ANDREW MARIS, of Maclean, Maris & Co., with forty years' experience, had never heard of such a custom, and would have known of it if it existed.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, formerly a merchant, now a broker, knew of no such custom.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: Knew of no limit. If goods not paid for at prompt broker would not be liable. Seller must look to buyer. If the latter were undisclosed seller must find out from broker who is the buyer.

Mr. QUINCEY, drug dealer, gave similar evidence.

JOHN GRIFFIN, who affirmed instead of taking the oath, said he was a member of the firm of Griffin & Sons, drug and colonial brokers; had had thirty years' experience, and never looked upon the broker as responsible.

In cross-examination said he had heard of the custom in the case of Southwood v. Bowditch. Did not admit that the custom had been changed by the result of that case. Never heard that it had been affected thereby. Brokers did not, as a rule, disclose their principals. The broker might disclose his principal up till prompt. If he did not get money from buyer would return warrants to merchants.

THOS. HALE, the defendant, said, in answer to Mr. Finlay, he had had fifty-five years' experience, and his firm had a pretty good show of business. Had entered on this contract purely as a broker, and not on his own account. Knew of no such custom as had been alleged. Had it existed he would have known of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cohen: Was the defendant in the case. Bryant & Aitkins were their buyers. Did not personally disclose their names to plaintiff. One of his clerks had done so. Their firm obtained the warrants for the goods; kept them, thinking Bryant & Aitkins would take them up. Did tender warrant to Bryant on prompt delivery.

Mr. Finlay said that was the case for the defence.

The Judge asked Mr. Cohen if he wanted any of Mr. Hale's clerks in the box.

Mr. Cohen said if they were not called he should make his observations accordingly.

Mr. Finlay said perhaps Mr. Cohen would indicate what evidence he wanted.

Mr. Cohen said it was not his business to teach his learned friend how to conduct his case.

Mr. Finlay, addressing the jury for the defence, said something had been said towards the end of the case, in cross-examination, which implied that the plaintiffs meant to raise the question of negligence on the part of the defendants. He felt so much respect for the judgment of his friend Mr. Lockwood that he was sure he would not put forward that claim if it were not that he felt the ground crumbling under his feet in regard to the custom which he had undertaken to prove. He thought it was unnecessary to take up much time on the subject. It would be seen whether there was any reason for falling back on that charge. He supposed they might take it the charge of Messrs. Hale & Son acting as principals was withdrawn. The facts of the case were, that on November 15, 1882, Messrs. Hale & Son had sold for Mr. Domeier 140 bales of camomiles, which, it was said, were expected to arrive within ten days. Now, in fact, 59 bales were ready for delivery on December 4, 41 bales were tendered in January, and the remaining 40 bales as long after as March. The buyers declined to take delivery of such a portion of the goods contracted for as 59 bales, and he maintained—though perhaps it was a question for His Lordship rather than for the jury—that they were quite within their right in so refusing.

Mr. Lockwood asked for reference to the letter in which the buyers refused to take the 59 bales.

Mr. Finlay said he was referring to the whole correspondence. The plaintiff claimed the right to deliver in instalments, but he contended that no clause in the contract-note gave him that right.

The Judge: We have nothing to do with that now.

Mr. Finlay said: Perhaps not directly. On December 23 Messrs. Bryant & Aitkins, the buyers, wrote to Messrs. Hale & Son claiming the right to buy against them, as the goods were not delivered. The difference would have amounted to about 155*l*. Messrs. Hale & Son immediately, on the same date, wrote to plaintiffs to inform them of this claim. But

then Messrs. Domeier & Co. turn round and say they will not litigate with the principals on this matter. They prefer to hold the brokers responsible on an alleged custom of the trade, and they seek to establish on Messrs. Hale & Son not only the guarantee of the solvency of their principals, but also the responsibility of proving the propriety on the part of their principals of refusing the goods. A mere guarantee of solvency would not do for this case. There might be something to be said for that; but it was necessary for this case that Messrs. Hale & Son should be treated in all respects as principals, although they were only paid brokerage. For this, then, they had to prove the custom. Now, in regard to these customs of trade, there was far too much readiness to manufacture them. Witnesses came forward and gave as evidence of what they called the custom of a trade, their opinion as to what ought to be the custom. A learned judge had said that a trade custom ought to be proved to be fixed and certain, reasonable and not inconsistent with law, and so well established that everyone knew of it, or could ascertain it if he would take the pains to inquire about it. Now, if ever there was a case wherein a custom had been failed to be proved, this was such a case. The jury would judge as to the comparative weight of the evidence tendered on the two sides. He would not dwell on that. But he would call attention to the fact that the witnesses for the plaintiff were at open war among themselves as to the custom which it had been attempted to set up. First, it was a noticeable fact that the plaintiff himself, when in the box, was never asked as to the custom.

The Judge said he had noticed that.

Mr. Finlay said that was a most significant silence. As to the other witnesses the evidence of Messrs. Mehl, Lambert, and Lake did go to show to some extent that they understood the custom to be that a broker must disclose his principal within three days after signing the contract-note, or must himself assume responsibility. But Messrs. Limburg, Mullett, Schlieper, and one or two others say, "Oh no, that is not the custom at all; when the buyer's name is not in the contract the broker is responsible as soon as he has given the contract-note." That, he submitted, was evidence of totally different usage. Then the court adjourned, and that morning it seemed, if they might suspect at all, that a purging process had gone on among the witnesses, for the evidence of Messrs. Cockram, Watson, and King, went back again to the original terms. Now, the burden of proving the custom rested with the plaintiff, and it would have failed if the case rested on the plaintiff's witnesses only. It was not a question of what the jury might think ought to be the usage; it was a question of what the usage actually was. The defendants really need not have tendered any evidence on this point. They might have only sat still and watched, not without amusement, the war in the opposite camp. But having a number of important witnesses in court, he thought it his duty to sample them to the jury. And he ventured to say that the experience of any one of his witnesses was equal to that of the whole of that of the witnesses on the other side. He had offered the evidence of all classes—brokers, merchants, and dealers. Mr. Peat had told them that they never guaranteed the solvency of the buyers, unless they gave such guarantee in writing, and for that they got an extra payment. But that in such cases they did not become liable as was sought to make the defendants liable in this case. Messrs.

Rohrweger, Bauer, and Maris—all merchants, whose interest, if they had any, was to make the brokers liable—had told them that, as a matter of fact, they did not know of the existence of any such custom as had been alleged. They had also, to the same effect, the evidence of Messrs. Williams, Griffin, and Hale. He had the greatest confidence in Mr. Lockwood's powers of imagination, and had had experience of his powers of eloquence; but if he could make out of the evidence even a plausible case in favour of this alleged custom, he would be a greater master of fiction than he had ever supposed. Mr. Cohen had induced one witness to say that he trusted the brokers. Of course the jury knew what was meant by that expression. The seller trusted the broker to look after his interest. If the broker should negligently sell to insolvent parties, of course the seller would have a remedy against the broker for his negligence. But what had been said as to custom resolved itself entirely into a matter of arrangement. There were special arrangements for public sales, and there were special

regulations for sales conducted under the regulations of the Produce Brokers' Association. With these cut out what became of the "eustom"? The question of solvency did not arise here. The buyers had refused to take 9 instead of 140 bales. There was only one other point wished to put before the jury. It must be remembered that if Messrs. Hale & Son had taken to this contract they could have made a handsome sum out of it. But they refused to take the advantage. Was not that the strongest evidence that they did not regard themselves as at liberty to act as principals in the matter? Mr. Domeier had thought it to treat the matter facetiously, and expressed his surprise that they should have been so foolish as to miss the chance. But the jury would regard the matter from a different point of view, and would see that they had acted honestly in the matter.

Mr. Lockwood said Mr. Finlay had complained that the charge of negligence had been somewhat sprung on them. He thought that was unfair. He had laid a good deal of emphasis on that part of the case in his opening, and the correspondence put in bore it out, though Mr. Finlay had persistently, and as an advocate wisely, shut his eyes to it. But when the defendant, Mr. Hale, was in the box, Mr. Cohen had pressed him about these transactions, but Mr. Hale, in consequence of his extensive business, knew nothing of the transactions. Mr. Cohen then asked if the clerk who conducted the business was in court, and was told he was. Obviously they could ask Mr. Hale no more questions. But when Mr. Finlay declined to call any more witnesses, Mr. Cohen had directly challenged him on this matter, by telling him he should make his observations accordingly. Mr. Finlay had put certain questions to the plaintiff as to a specific conversation with the market clerk of the defendants, Mr. Evans, as to the time when the name of the principals was disclosed. If they were so confident as to the non-existence of his eustom, why did they suggest that the name was disclosed? But they had not allowed this Mr. Evans to justify the suggestion. Mr. Finlay had cross-examined the plaintiff as to the size of the bales; but the defendants had never written to the plaintiff that their buyer objected to the sales on this ground. If they had been acting in his plaintiff's interest, should they not have done so that he might have had them re-packed or might have sold them when the market was higher? And where was the letter in which, as alleged, the buyers, Messrs. Bryant & Aitkins, had refused to accept delivery of the 59 bales? On December 11 Messrs. Bryant & Aitkins had written to Messrs. Hale, asking them urgently for warrant for the 59 bales. It was only these 59 bales which were affected in this action. If Bryant & Aitkins had objected, would Messrs. Hale & Son contend that it was not their duty to communicate at once with the seller? Surely the plaintiff had a right to allege negligence in such circumstances.

The Judge: You allege negligence in the defendants not forwarding delivery note?

Mr. Lockwood: Yes. Mr. Hale had told Mr. Cohen that Mr. Bryant was in court, and Mr. Cohen had challenged the defendants to produce him. It was impossible for the defendants to extricate themselves. Either Bryant & Aitkins were willing to take the eamomiles, and the defendants did not send them the warrants, or they refused to accept them, and the defendants did not inform the plaintiff. If Mr. Bryant had been put in the witness-box he would have been asked when he first heard of these eamomiles, and they would have perhaps known more of these transactions. Mr. Finlay had remarked that the plaintiff was not asked about the eustom, was that necessary? There was his letter of December 6 stating, "We have only dealt with you, as you have stated to principal."

Mr. Finlay said, the letter said, "and you have stated no principal." The word was copied "and" for defendants, and as" for plaintiffs, and Mr. Lockwood, therefore, called for the original. When produced, it was found that the file had passed exactly through the word. Mr. Domeier's letter-book was, therefore, produced, and the word was found to be as."

Mr. Lockwood said perhaps that error accounted for Messrs. Hale & Son defending the action. But after receiving his notice from the plaintiffs, Messrs. Hale go the docks for warrants in their own names, which they held until, by order of the Court, the goods were sold; and they never put pen

to paper in contradiction of the plaintiff's claim. He maintained that they had proved negligence on the part of the defendants. Then as to the eustom. There was no war between his witnesses. They all maintained the principle that a broker was responsible if he did not disclose his principal, though, as would be found, those witnesses not so closely connected with the drug trade said he was responsible from the signing of the contract, while in the drug trade it was usual to give him three days. Mr. Finlay said it was not for them to say what they thought of the rule. With all deference he contended it was for them to say that, because they had to judge whether such a custom was reasonable or not. That was evident at once. Some of the brokers who had been called had frankly stated that it was not to their interest to name their buyers. Their occupation would be gone if they did. But if they took the advantage, were they to have no corresponding disadvantages? And was the seller to have no protection? Mr. Peat had said the condition was necessary in public sales, because brokers bought of brokers. But whether one or more brokers were concerned the seller was equally in the dark as to the buyer. If Mr. Peat and others were correct in their emphatic denial of the existence of this eustom, why did they go out of their way in forming the Produce Brokers' Association to limit their responsibility? They claimed the right of disclosing their principal any time up to prompt. Surely some one was liable. He did not deny that the brokers had been trying to get rid of this eustom, and some of them seemed to think that in the case of Southwood v. Bowditch the eustom was got rid of, but the learned Judge would support him that that case had been decided on a totally different issue. How came it that the brokers knew so much about that case, except that they believed it affected this very eustom? In the case of Fleet v. Merton a similar eustom had been found to exist in the fruit trade, and though it might be easy to call men who did not know of the eustom, he maintained that they ought to have known of it, and that he had sufficiently proved its existence.

The Judge, in summing up the case, said the plaintiff had claimed on three grounds: (1) That the defendants had acted as principals and not as brokers; (2) that of the custom of the trade in regard to the disclosure of principals; and (3) that the defendants were liable in consequence of their negligence as brokers. The first point had been practically abandoned by the plaintiff. As to the eustom which it was endeavoured to set up, it must be established by satisfactory evidence that (in the words of an eminent judge) that eustom must be well known by all in the trade, or, if not known, might have been known on inquiry, must be reasonable, that is, not inconsistent with law, and must be so fixed and certain as to be generally acquiesced in. If the eustom were proved, then the eustom became part of the contract just as if it had been written out *in extenso*. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence in detail. He pointed out that, except by some of the correspondence put in, there had been but little attempt to prove the negligence.

The jury were absent over an hour. On returning they said they were agreed, and found for the plaintiff.

On the application of Mr. Edge, the judge certified for a special jury and for judgment.

On the following Friday an application was made to Mr. Justice Lopes for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the Divisional Court; when it came out that the jury were not unanimous upon either point left to them—that is, whether there was a eustom, or whether Messrs. Hale & Son had been guilty of negligence; and in the result the Judge suggested that the jury should be discharged and that there should be a new trial.

INHALATION FOR CATARRH, CORYZA, ASTHMA, &c.—The *D. A. Apoth. Zeit.* quotes from the *J. de Med. de Paris* the formula below, from the prescription of M. St. Martin:—

	Parts
Acid. carbolic.	5
Ammon. pur. liq.	6
Aque dest.	10
Alcohol	15

Soak some cotton wool well with this mixture, and breathe the vapour from a wide-mouthed bottle.

Medical Cleanings.

TONIC PILLS.—A French correspondent of the *Medical Press* gives the following as an excellent formula:—

Reduced iron	1 gr.
Ext. cinchona	4 grs.
Arsenious acid	$\frac{1}{10}$ "
Ext. nux vomica	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gentian	q.s.

For one pill, one three times a day.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ALCOHOLIC EXCESS?—Henry Leffmann, M.D., in the *Polyclinic*, says:—The rule upon which the allowable limit of alcoholic beverages has generally been established is the quantity which can be taken in twenty-four hours, without any of it appearing in the secretions. Parkes gives the limit of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of absolute alcohol during the twenty-four hours. With quantities in excess of this some will appear unchanged in the urine, and the system will exhibit signs of alcohol narcosis. To convert this into approximate equivalents of the common beverages is easy. Brandy, whisky, rum, and gin contain about one half their volume of alcohol; wines vary from one-tenth to one-fifth; some samples are below and some above these limits; beers contain about one-twentieth. The safe limit of the use of these beverages will be therefore about 2 oz. of the stronger spirits, 5 oz. to 10 oz. of wine, and 25 oz. of ordinary beers. These quantities, however, are subject to reduction, having regard to variations in the habits and constitution of different individuals; and, besides, it must be noted that the limit laid down by Parkes and others applies to a period of twenty-four hours: the life of each individual is such that only about three-fourths of this period is utilised, so that unless the use of alcohol is carefully distributed the quantities which can be taken will have to be reduced by about 25 per cent. What is taken should be taken well diluted, and it must further be remembered that brandy, wine, and beer may contain constituents other than alcohol which may be injurious, especially in gouty or dyspeptic conditions.

HOT MILK AS A RESTORATIVE.—Milk that is heated to much above 100° Fahr. loses, for the time, a degree of its sweetness and density; but no one fatigued by over-exertion of body or mind who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labour of brain or body will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be as abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.—*Med. Times*, from *Louisville Med. News*.

CHLOROFORM WATER.—This application, which is much employed in the Paris hospitals, is prepared as follows, according to Professors Lasègue and Regnaud's formula:—An excess of chloroform is poured into a bottle three-parts filled with distilled water, and, after repeated shaking, the mixture is allowed to stand until the extra chloroform is deposited, and the liquid quite clear. The transparent portion is then to be removed by a siphon, forming a saturated solution of 10 grammes of chloroform per litre. Applied on compresses, either in its pure state, or diluted with a half or its whole weight of water, it is found to relieve superficial pains; but when these are more deeply situated, a very hot linseed-meal poultice is first applied, which is afterwards replaced by the compress of chloroform water. Active revulsion is thus produced, which relieves the pain. Associated with a weak solution of opium it relieves vague dental pain; and with syrup of morphia it is successfully given externally for various forms of *malaise* from indigestion, such as gappings, cructations, sense of weight, &c. It is also useful as a palliative in cancer of the stomach.—*Med. Times*, from *Union Med.*

FLIES AND DISEASE.—B. Grassi, in the *Deutsche Medicinische Zeitung*, points out a danger from the common house-fly. He purposely placed an uncovered plate containing the eggs of a human parasite (*trichocephalus*) on a table in

his laboratory, which was soon covered with a swarm of flies, and in a few hours he was able to detect eggs of the same parasite dispersed over some sheets of white paper which had been placed in the kitchen, about 10 metres from the laboratory, and the faces of the flies killed in the kitchen were full of the eggs. Another time, some pieces of tapeworm which had been kept in spirit were put into a glass containing water, so exposed that the flies could get at the water, and within half an hour *tœnia* eggs were found in the faeces of flies which had sucked up some of the water. From experiments made by Grassi with lycopodium, frog's blood, &c., it would seem that flies have the capacity of absorbing almost everything into their bodies and dispersing it in other places wherever they may happen to alight. There can, therefore, be very little doubt, the author thinks, that flies are extensive propagators of all kinds of diseases, and he urges the necessity of seeking for a suitable means of utterly exterminating them.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMULÆ.

ACACIA PASTF.—Mr. F. Schewyck, in the *Journ. de Pharm. d'Amers*, proposes the following as a substitute for Pâte de Guimauve.

	Grammes
Powdered gum arabic	200
Powdered white sugar	200
Whites of three eggs	
Orange-flower water	60

Mix the powders, add the whites of eggs whipped into snow with the orange-flower water, and mix the mass carefully, thicken it with the aid of a gentle heat applied for about ten minutes, kneading it constantly, and when the paste is of such a consistence that it no longer adheres when applied by the spatula to the wood run it on tins previously well floured.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' SOUP.—According to Meffldorsky (*Pharm. Zeitsch. f. Russ.*), quoted in the *Rundschau*, this food can be thus prepared:—Take 480 parts of freshly-ground wheat-flour, not the finest; 480 parts of ground malt; 15 parts bicarbonate of soda, mix with 960 parts of water and 4,800 of milk. Stir well over a gentle fire till the mixture begins to thicken. Then remove the mixture and stir well for five minutes. Heat again, and when it next begins to thicken raise the heat till the mixture just begins to boil. Then pass through a fine strainer so that the husks may be removed. The food is sweet enough without additional sugar. It will keep for 24 hours.

FRENCH SHOE-DRESSING.—Vinegar, 2 pints; soft water, 1 pint; glue (fine), 4 oz.; logwood chips, 8 oz.; powdered indigo, 2 drachms; bichromate potass., 4 drachms; gum tragacanth, 4 drachms; glycerine, 4 oz. Boil, strain, and bottle.—*Scientific American*.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP FROM SOFT SOAP.—The *Scientific American*, answering a correspondent, says:—"A good way to make soft soap hard is to put into a kettle 4 pailfuls of soft soap, and stir in it, by degrees, about 1 quart of common salt. Boil until all the water is separated from the curd, remove the fire from the kettle, and draw off the water with a siphon (a yard or so of india-rubber tubing will answer); then pour the soap into a wooden form in which muslin has been placed. When the soap is firm turn it out to dry, cut into bars with a brass wire, and let it harden. A little powdered resin will assist the soap to harden and give yellow colour. If the soft soap is very thin more salt must be used."

CHEWING-GUM is now made from wax obtained from petroleum. Two hundred lbs. of wax, 30 lbs. of sugar, and some flavouring will make about 10,000 penny cakes.—*Scientific American*.

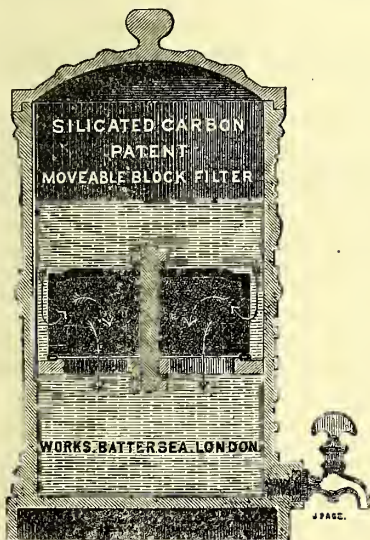
A LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.—The *Therapeutic Review* says:—"Methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil or linimentum saponis, applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, affords instant relief, and, having a pleasant odour, its use is very agreeable."



SILICATED CARBON PATENT MOVABLE-BLOCK FILTERS.

FURTHER improvement in filters has been made by the Silicated Carbon Filter Company, of Battersea. By means of a diaphragm inside the filter carrying a strut, an earthenware spindle is made to pass through the centre of a block of silicated carbon, which is then bolted down by a nut to a hollow flange of indiarubber.

The removal of the nut releases the block, which can thus be instantly taken out for cleansing or renewal, leaving the hole of the interior of the filter open for inspection. The working parts are all stoneware, and no corrosion is possible.



The block itself being non-porous on the top and edges, an upward direction is given to the water, which thus passes through a greater thickness of the silicated carbon, as shown by the arrows in section.

The public and sanitarians have come to see the importance of frequent cleansing of the filter in daily use, and this improvement enables the cleansing to be performed quite easily, without recourse to the makers. The filter-blocks are supplied separately, and can be adapted to any and all kinds of filters.

MUSTARD PENCILS.

BERLIN firm, following up the migrain pencil, or menthol pencil success, have introduced mustard pencils, "stili sinapnati," as an easy method for the application of mustard to any part of the body. They are supplied in varnished cases about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a conical top, the pencils themselves being yellowish white and semi-transparent.

HOOPER'S POTASSIUM PELLETS.

MESSRS. BARTLETT HOOPER & Co., of King William Street, are sending out, in neat 6d. and 1s. boxes, a new compressed carbonate of potash, made in the form of little circular pellets with coarse surfaces. Combinations of chlorate of potash and borax and other chemicals in the same form are also supplied. We understand the pellets may be obtained in bulk.

THE ELECTRIC SULPHUR CURE.

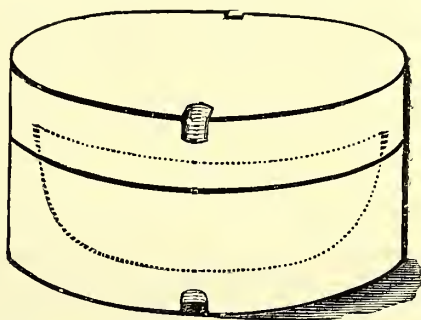
FROM the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris some very extraordinary accounts of cures effected by merely holding pieces of metal of different kinds have been announced. Mr. J. C. Pottage, of Edinburgh, has extended the idea, and has brought out an egg-shaped block of sulphur, which is designed for the cure of rheumatism, sciatica, and the like. The remedy can be applied without any trouble, and as sulphur certainly does assist in generating electricity under certain circumstances, it seems possible that it may have great popularity. The advantage in rheumatic cases of carrying sulphur in the pocket, is an old and perhaps a well-founded legend.

THE SELF-OPENING TIN BOX.

THIS is rather a misleading title for an ingenious new tin box intended for all goods from which air must be excluded. The novelty is in the method of fitting on the cover. By simply pressing with the hand this can be made to fit air-tight and water-tight, though the device that secures this result cannot easily be described. The boxes can be opened without difficulty by means of any small lever, such as a penny, and re-closed as tight as before. The company supplying them is prepared to send samples. Steam generated within the boxes will burst them before the cover is displaced. The company's address is 19 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

TOOGOOD'S REGISTERED COVERED POT.

THE novelty which is illustrated below is not a very large invention, but most chemists will recognise its usefulness. The modification consists in merely notching the cover and

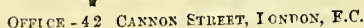


the bottom of the pot, so that a small indiarubber band passed round the whole will hold the lid firmly in position. In other respects the pots are of the first quality.

INSECTICIDE FOR FRUIT-TREES.—Mr. R. McClachlan, F.R.S., last year reporting to Sir Joseph Hooker, on an insect attacking the orange-trees in British Guiana, says:—"The most effective of all insecticides is termed 'kerosine emulsion,' the formula for the preparation of which is here given:—

Pure kerosine	1 gallon
Condensed milk	1½ pint
Water	3 pints

Mix the milk and the water before adding the oil and churn until the whole solidifies and forms a "butter." In applying this preparation the kerosine "butter" should be diluted with from twelve to sixteen times its quantity of water, and then be applied immediately, for if it is allowed to stand the "butter" rises to the surface and the solution is imperfect. The insects can be more readily combatted by insecticides during the very short period in which they are active, just after emergence from the egg.



THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

Non-Poisonous. Colourless. Gives no Stain. Fragrant.

Fluid; Oil; Powder; Hard, Soft, Brown Windsor, and Toilet Soaps; Ointment; Veterinary Ointment; Tooth Powder; Toilet Powder; Toilet Fluid; Furniture Cream; Antiseptic Gauze; Fumigators.

THE SANITAS DISINFECTANTS ARE IN USE
BY 600 PUBLIC HEALTH BODIES.

Liberal Terms, Show Cards and Bills to the Trade.

Sole
Manufacturers, The "Sanitas" Co., Limited, Bethnal Green, E.

SEE SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Advertisement of INDIA
RUBBER POROUS AND SPREAD PLASTERS on page 177

HERBERT & GODFREY'S Aqua Crystal Spectacles } See page 44.

INK AT WHOLESALE PRICE. See page 174.

KOLA—WHAT IS IT? See page 161.

All Chemists are invited to apply for a Copy of our
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
*Mother Tinctures, Pilules, Globules, Sugar of Milk,
 Medicine Chests and Cases, Botts &c, Cardboard Goods, and
 all Sundries connected with the Homœopathic Business.*
W. BUTCHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
315 Regent St., W.; & Spencer Place, Blackheath, S.E.

MUMFORD'S LONDON 1873 MUMFORD'S PARIS 1875
PURE CRUSHED LINSEED

19s. per cwt. net, bag included; in 7, 14, 28, 56 lbs., 20s. per cwt., delivered free in London, and in Tins, 4s. per doz. BEST QUALITY; NO OIL EXTRACTED. Carefully cleaned and ground so as to retain the natural colour of the Seed without being heated.

**MUMFORD'S
PURE STARCH POWDER**

Per cwt., net., 28s., delivered free in London, in 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., 56-lb. and 1-cwt. Bags.

**MUMFORD'S
PURE FULLERS EARTH**

Finest powdered, 14s. per cwt ; in 7, 14, 28, 56 lb. Packages, 16s. per cwt.
delivered free in London. Samples post free.

G. S. MUMFORD, STEAM MILLS, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

As Supplied to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE PAID on Full and Empties.

51 Berners Street, LONDON.

AND AT

Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, Glasgow, and Sydney.

PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD.

PROF. P. W. BEDFORD, Editor and Publisher.

100 FULTON ST., NEW YORK (P. O. Box 1,807).

Published semi-monthly, and sent post paid, to any country in the world at \$1.50 (6s.) per annum: \$1.00 in the United States and Canada.

Ore of the most useful, practical, and instructive Pharmac-utical periodicals published.

Sample Copy mailed free to any address on application.

**ALLEN & HANBURY'S
SPECIALITIES.**

SEE COMPLETE PRICE LIST FACING PAGE 120.

WYNDHAM'S CLINICAL BATTERY.

CLARKE'S PATENT. POCKET SIZE, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 1$ INCHES.

Contains an Induction Coil acted on by chloride of silver in solution. Handsomely and highly finished, with metal handles and ebony insulators, telescoping one within the other, with switch attachment and insulator for creating primary and secondary current. Retail price, One Guinea. Trade, 25 per cent. off. The above supercedes the clumsy and expensive magneto batteries and old-fashioned irritating magnetic appliances.

LONDON ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC ASSOCIATION, 37, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1862

See notice in **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, Dec. 15, 1883, page 611.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER. See page 87.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE. See page 82.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON. See page 82.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FAILURES IN 1883.

WE have received from Mr. Richard Seyd, F.S.S., his statistics of failures for 1883. These we give more fully on another page. Here, however, we take out from this and former lists in tabular form the figures especially concerning chemists and druggists for the past seven years:—

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Total number of failures recorded	11,022	15,069	16,637	13,147	12,006	11,019	10,599
Wholesale chemists, druggists, &c. ..	20	41	30	18	17	9	35
Retail chemists, druggists, &c. ..	76	96	96	95	62	72	61

We are glad to notice that retail chemists and druggists

how a better return than in any of the previous years. Wholesale druggists are such a difficult class to define that their heavy list this year, taken with the exceptionally light one last year, can hardly be said to indicate any serious trading disaster. The 61 retail chemists who have failed are from a total of 13,447, or less than one-half per cent.

We have also received a statistical abstract of failures in the United Kingdom from the publishers of *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*. They give as a special series of figures the failures of farmers from 1872 to 1883 inclusive, which show what a severe strain the agricultural classes have passed through, and which show, too, happily, that better times seem returning. Commencing with 1872, when there were 223 farmers' failures, the rise was progressive to 1878, when 41 failures were recorded. In 1879 the number leaped up to 1,405. Then followed 1,254, 1,014, 636, and this year 513.

DRUG BROKERS AND THE LAW.

THE case of *Domeier versus Hale*, which we report at some length in this journal, excited a good deal of interest in the wholesale drug trade, especially among the Mincing Lane fraternity. These gentlemen, whose business necessarily brings about a goodly number of disputes, very seldom bring any of them to the law courts for settlement. They know a far more excellent method than that. Arbitration is generally provided for in contracts, and the recent experience of litigation is not likely to encourage future references to the Royal Courts of Justice. We have no intention at this time of expressing any opinion in regard to the custom alleged and denied to exist in reference to contracts between merchants and brokers. The only objects of this note are to explain very briefly the point at issue, and to direct attention to the result, or, rather, non-result of the trial, which must be regarded as a disgrace to the law courts (to put it vaguely). Putting aside subsidiary claims and defences, the question fought at the trial was, How far is the broker responsible in regard to contracts where he does not declare his principal? In this case Messrs. Domeier & Co., merchants, sold a quantity of camomiles through Messrs. Hale & Son, brokers, at the time when camomiles went up to a fancy price. Consequently in disputes concerning the quantity, the camomiles were not accepted by Messrs. Hale's buyers until the golden opportunity had gone by; and when ultimately the camomiles were sold by order of the court there was a much smaller sum realised for them than that agreed upon in the contract. Messrs. Domeier & Co. claim that Messrs. Hale & Son, the brokers, are responsible for this difference, because they say there is a custom in the drug trade that unless a broker shall disclose his principal either on the contract note or within three days of the date thereof, he (the broker) shall be himself looked to as principal. Messrs. Hale & Son, and other well-known brokers with them, deny that such a custom is established or even known to many of them. Those who wish to know how each side supported its views must wade through the report. It is sufficient here to say that after a two days' trial before Mr. Justice Lopes and a special jury, with the aid of eminent counsel on both sides, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. Three days after it turned out that in consequence of some official neglect or inadvertence the verdict was valueless, and all the time and money spent on the trial was wasted. This occurred thus: For the plaintiff an alternative claim was set up that if the defendant was not responsible on the ground of the custom, technical negligence could be proved, and that he would be responsible on that count. The jury, as we said, found for the plaintiff, but no one asked them on which ground they came to their decision, and when the question was raised a few days later it was ascertained

from one of the jury who happened to be in the court that some had decided for the plaintiff on one ground and some on the other. The jury did not therefore agree in a legal sense, though there is no telling that they might not have done so if they had appreciated the position. As matters stand the combatants are just where they were before the battle, except that it is not reported that the judge and the lawyers have remitted the trifling honoraria paid them for their parts in the "demonstration." Whether a compromise or a new trial will settle the dispute is not known; both events are spoken of as probable.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS OF 1884.

It may be remembered that we recently in this journal reproduced some part of the report of the Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium, from which it appeared that while the Belgian pharmaciens esteemed the honour done them in proposing to hold the next International Congress in their capital, they would more gladly sacrifice that honour than take upon themselves the burden of organising the Congress and entertaining the representatives of pharmacy universal. Some of them intimated in graceful language, but quite unmistakably, that the Congress had invited itself to Brussels, not only without consulting with the Belgian delegates, but actually in face of their protests. No definite conclusion had been arrived at, and the reluctance of the local pharmaciens to entertain their foreign colleagues seemed to offer an excellent opportunity to the conveners of the Congress to inaugurate a system of assembling independently of the prospect of entertainment. To go to any city and be a burden on the friends to be met with there cannot be a cheerful amusement for any of us; but there could be no difficulty in 50 or 100 pharmacists meeting at Brussels or anywhere else for social or professional improvement and providing entirely for themselves. Surely such a course would be the most agreeable to the majority, and could quite easily be accomplished. The *Pharm. Zeitung* quoted our remarks and supported them, and in the last number of the *Journal de Pharm. d'Anvers* appears a statement in reply. It appears that the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association, held on September 26 last, decided in effect that the Congress should be held at Brussels; but further steps were postponed until the result of an application to the Government had been learned. The Association therefore addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior explaining the circumstances, and asking for a subvention towards the expenses, such as had been granted when the doctors and the veterinary surgeons met in International Congresses at Brussels. No answer to this application is given, but after applying, M. Gille, the President of the Belgian Association, wrote to Mr. Waldheim, of Vienna, the President of the International Congress, to know how the Universal Pharmacopœia was getting on, and whether it would be possible to discuss it in 1884. To this Mr. Waldheim replied that the work could not be got ready for 1884; his spare time had been occupied with their pharmaceutical exhibition for half a year, and since then with the subject of pharmaceutical reforms at home; he hoped, however, to be ready with his work in time for a Congress in 1885.

So the International Pharmaceutical Congress is not likely to take place in 1884, and it only remains once more to pity those gentlemen who are wasting their valuable time on this visionary scheme of a Universal Pharmacopœia. At the same time note should be taken of the dilatory manner in which this business has been conducted, so that in case any important matter should be raised the gentlemen who have failed to fulfil the task they accepted on this occasion should not be intrusted with another.

PATENT MEDICINE AND JOURNALISTIC ETHICS.

THE *Spectator*, which has a deservedly high reputation for the ability with which it is conducted, seems to seek a still more honourable fame for the lofty virtue which it inculcates. The death of Mr. Holloway furnished our modern Ezekiel with an opportunity of unburdening its righteous soul on the subject of advertising fibs. "We must say," says the prophet, "that there seems to us to be too much disposition to make light of the great variety of polyglot fibs by which the original basis of that colossal fortune was laid. From all we have ever heard—of course we have no knowledge on the subject ourselves—Mr. Holloway's ointment has really been found a most useful remedy for sores, especially the sores of horses, by those who have tried it; and Mr. Holloway's pills are probably useful pills of a commonplace kind. But there is no manner of doubt that they would never have earned the sums they did earn if the advertisements had kept within the truth in speaking of their curative effects. We do not suppose that Mr. Holloway thought it wrong to over-praise his own medicines. He probably thought that "Caveat emptor" was a very good motto, and that the credulous who really accepted all his advertisements literally were very few indeed. But we maintain that it is a great misfortune that colossal wealth can be earned by inspiring deliberately a great deal of false hope; that the habit of trying to inspire hope, which must in a vast number of cases be disappointed, is a demoralising habit; and that we would far rather have seen Mr. Holloway advertising far and wide his regret that he had over-praised his pills, and had induced ignorant persons to hope that by their help they might find cures for diseases which the pills were entirely unfitted even to ameliorate, than have seen him acting the Good Samaritan to the insane and providing munificently for the education of girls. The fibs of such advertisers may be more or less venial fibs. We do not for an instant compare them to deliberate attempts to cheat the widows and orphans out of their savings, such as the false prospectuses of so many bubble companies make; but we do say they are part of a bad and demoralising trade system, which tends to bring the great prizes to the least scrupulous of the self-economists, and so puts a premium on commercial insincerities, which exert the worst possible influence in the community."

We ought to be thankful to the *Spectator* for these noble sentiments, the more so on account of the remarkable promptitude with which they were uttered. Surely nothing but an overwhelming sense of public duty would have compelled the publication of this article just within the interval between the death and burial of their subject—a moment when the most savage critic is generally anxious to restrain his pen. But the burden of his prophecy is so heavy on the editor of the *Spectator* that, as he gracefully tells us, "he must say" what is in his mind.

But, curiously enough, this mind of his seems to take reverse views of the same subject, at the same time, under modifying circumstances. Only a few pages further on, in the same number of the same newspaper, we are told respecting Holloway's pills, that "the united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels, in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease, &c."

The conductors of the *Spectator* would hardly plead that the first article is the expression of their own opinion, and that the second is merely an advertisement. That would be only another way of saying that they are willing, for the sake of money, to disseminate statements which they conscientiously believe to be "part of a bad and demoralising trade system," and that while they denounce that system in

one part of their office, they are ready to share in its profits in another part. The truth is that journalists have no right to establish a separate code of ethics for themselves. If they share in the profits of enterprises which they believe to be "bad and demoralising," their sincerity cannot be a very well-made article when they preach against such enterprises; and the assumption of virtue becomes somewhat ludicrous when the *Spectator*, which has probably published Mr. Holloway's advertisements for twenty years or more, solemnly regrets that, instead of founding asylums and colleges with his surplus wealth, he had not "honestly retracted the exaggerated descriptions of the virtues of his pills in all the papers in which he had published those descriptions." That would be for the papers a veritable case of heads we win, tails you lose.

STAMPING OUT THE SCALPERS.

IN two or three vigorous articles in the *Weekly Drug News* of New York, Mr. George J. Seabury advocates a method of stamping out the "scalpers," as he calls the cutting traders, and so confident is he of the success of his plan, if it be put into operation, that he offers, if the pharmacists of New York city will take shares in the scheme to the extent of \$10,000 or \$20,000, to guarantee every dollar's worth of the stock so subscribed. His proposal is this: To induce the 600 pharmacists of New York city and county to take stock, say to the amount of \$10,000, in shares of \$10 each. Then

Select a site as near as possible to the scalper, and open an Association store; or, better, whenever possible, secure the nearest pharmacist to the cutter, and arrange with him.

The store selected and ready for business, the first move is to undersell the cut prices just enough to attract trade to the Association's establishment, mainly through the cutter's advertisements.

As a matter of necessity, the cutter will soon meet the Association's cut-prices cut—the Protective Union then re-cuts its own rates to keep them below the cutter—in other words, keep underselling continually, even though you are compelled to offer the customer the goods requested free of cost, with a history of Chatham Street methods and their effect on the legitimate business of a pharmacist; in this way you will soon enlist public sympathy and the prodigal sons. When they return they will be better relatives, or, if their bumps of acquisitiveness gravitate to brilliant business abilities, let them choose large commercial affairs or engage in the special industry which I have the pleasure of representing. I would prefer to have them compete with me than to make a serious reduction in the modest income of the great majority of pharmacists in large cities. The "prince of cutters" would soon meditate on the situation, when he finds that after paying his advertising bills, store rent, and clerk hire, his individual expenses are making a very powerful impression on his reserve capital—and no prospect of relief from his oppressors (?) that he originally oppressed himself. There are but two things for him to do, either to join the Pharmacists' Protective Union, under a penalty and agreement not to re-enact the scalping policy, or open an establishment like Macy & Co., where he can exercise to his heart's content his theory of trading. Should cost price be reached and sustained for a few months depend upon it negotiations will be in order, but you must remain firm in your policy.

Mr. Seabury believes that the majority of manufacturers would be willing to help in this enterprise by supplying their goods to the Association at special prices while the fight lasted. When victory had declared itself all could go back to their old profits again, with the repentant scalper in the fold.

It is not for us to prophesy, but we cannot see any hope in that direction on this side. Americans can afford to play fast and loose with economic principles, but here they have to be reckoned with. It is a fact that capital can be employed in retail ready-money trade at a rate of profit which, while it means handsome interest for the capitalist, would simply mean ruin to the shopkeeper of small means. In other words we are merely stating the obvious proposition that non-capital cannot compete with capital on equal terms. If an Association could snuff out all the stores in England this week, new ones would be in full blast next month.

Has, then, the non-capitalist no chance, and no choice except between despair and the adoption of the advice of his other American adviser, Mr. Henry George? Yes; his chances lie in skilled labour and special knowledge. That becomes more valuable every year, and will outlive all schemes and all theories involving combination or outside Government protection.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.

DR. DRYSDALE, in a paper read before the British Medical Temperance Association, gives some remarkable statistics which the teetotal section will be sure to make use of. The facts quoted are chiefly those furnished by some of the life insurance companies, and are briefly as follows: The Emperor, which makes a reduction in its premium to total abstainers equal to a bonus of from 5*l.* to 8*l.* on an insurance of 100*l.* The Whittington keeps the two sections separate, and gives a much larger bonus to the teetotallers than to the moderate drinkers. In 1881 the death rate in the temperance section was 23 per 1,000, and in the general section it was 50 per 1,000. The Sceptre Company, in the six years ending 1881, reported 287 actual claims in the general section, against 373 expected claims, while in the temperance section the actual claims were 64 out of an expected total of 130. The Briton Company takes total abstainers at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the premiums. The Temperance and General Provident Institution reports on an experience of sixteen years ending 1881. They expected in that period 4,080 claims from moderate drinkers. The actual number of claims was 4,044. They expected among the temperance section 2,418 deaths; the actual number was 1,704. The bonuses paid to the total abstainers in that period have averaged 17½ per cent. more than those paid to the moderate drinkers. Equally striking comparative results have been observed in some of the accident insurance offices. This fact, however, is not at all surprising.

WITHANIA COAGULANS.

IN our review of the fourth part of Surgeon-Major Dymock's "Materia Medica of Western India" we called attention to the curious properties of *Withania coagulans*. We suggested that pharmacists might produce a useful ferment from it as a substitute for essence of rennet, and we now give a brief abstract of a paper by Mr. A. Sheridan Lea, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which he describes some experiments made to ascertain the best methods of preparing and the properties of the ferment. The active principle is found in the seeds only. The best solvent for the active principle is a 5 per cent. solution of sodic chloride. The solution loses its activity if boiled. The coagulation is not due to the formation of an acid by the ferment. The extract is highly coloured. Attempts to remove the colouring matter by the use of alcohol (which precipitates it), of animal charcoal, kaolin, or ether, are equally successful in removing the colouring matter, but these agents remove also the active principle. Mr. Lea prepared a concentrated extract by infusing the finely-ground seeds with enough of the sodic-chloride solution to make a thin paste, separating the fluid by using a centrifugal machine, and filtering. One part of the extract thus obtained coagulated 200 parts of milk in an hour, and, thus prepared, the curd was quite white. Mr. Lea has added to the infusion, to preserve it, sufficient salt to raise the percentage to 19 per cent., and 4 per cent. of alcohol. It is not yet known if the infusion loses its activity. It is nearly certain that percolation carefully conducted would exhaust the seeds more effectually than the somewhat rough process adopted.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

WE notice with a somewhat modified pleasure the resolution recently passed by the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference respecting the entertainment of the visiting members at future assemblies of that body. It is decreed that members attending the conferences shall pay for the luncheons supplied to them on the business days, and shall pay the railway fares for any excursions that may be organised and in which they may join. The resolution, as given in the report, was passed, we are told, "after a long discussion." It is evidently a compromise between the views of those who wished to let things remain as they were and of those who wished to make visitors pay for whatever they might have. The resident pharmacists are still to have an opening for expenditure, besides being burdened with all the trouble of the entertainment. The principle of thus taxing the residents and tempting visitors is a bad one, which is not capable of defence. The Conference can possess only a forced vitality if it needs the promise of some free feasting to bring together a hundred pharmacists out of all Great Britain and Ireland. Its objects are to encourage scientific research and to promote friendly intercourse among pharmacists. No doubt it has accomplished these ends to some extent; but the friendly intercourse would be all the more genuine if the maintenance of a feeling of respectful independence were insisted upon by the Executive Committee. Some local men must take trouble to make arrangements, and for that they would deserve the gratitude of their visitors. The half-measure adopted by the Committee will not much relieve them, nor fully satisfy those who have felt reluctant to be so much provided for. A fixed-price ticket for the whole programme, which we have so often advocated, would have relieved everybody, and would be a system worth adopting if only for the uncertainty as to numbers it would have saved. Surely the fact that such a practice has been established in Germany and America is not the reason for declining to follow it here!

UNIFORM METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

AT a large meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, held on January 7, the question of appointing committees to decide on authoritative methods of analysis in the various branches of chemical valuation, so that uniform statements of results might be attained, was discussed. Mr. David Howard was in the chair, and he at some length expounded the desirability of taking steps with this object in view. Mr. Tyrer, the Hon. Secretary, read a long letter from Dr. Lunge explaining what the German Society of Chemical Industry had done in this direction, and advocating corresponding action on the part of the English Society. Mr. Farmer Hall also sent a communication showing the desirability of some better agreement, especially in the valuation of manures. He gave a long list of discrepancies which had occurred in actual practice, and which were shown on the black-board. Among other letters, however, one from Mr. Kingzett was read, objecting very forcibly to the proposed scheme, which, the writer urged, would either have the effect of checking scientific progress, or would become a mere dead letter, for an analyst who had discovered an improved process would be hardly likely to wait for the sanction of this committee before he put it into practice. It turned out that the general tone of the meeting was in harmony with Mr. Kingzett's ideas. Mr. Newlands, who had been himself, he said, associated with the "muck trade," did not find the discrepancies pointed out by Mr. Farmer Hall at all serious, and not much more than might be expected in any dupli-

cated analyses. Mr. Allen said that analysts who had had a special experience of twenty years, and who did not work for glory only, would not declare all the details of their processes; and other chemists pointed out that results did not depend so entirely on the methods of analyses as on the way they were conducted. Ultimately a motion to come to an agreement in regard to analytical methods and statements was defeated, but a resolution was carried to the effect that a committee of analytical chemists might advantageously be appointed by the Council from the members of the Society to consider how far an agreement could be arrived at amongst analysts as to the mode of analysis and statement of analytical results of certain commercial products.

THE SALE OF VERMIN-KILLER.

In December last, Mr. Kitson, of Worcester, chemist and druggist, was fined 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, including costs, for having sold a packet of Kitson's Worcestershire Rat Killer, without having made the registration of the sale in the poison-book as required by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in the case of the sale of preparations of strychnine, which it seems to have been admitted this article was. We are not quite sure that in this case the law has been properly interpreted. No doubt as a "preparation of strychnine" the rat-killer would need to be registered if the second part of the schedule contained no reference to vermin-killer, and possibly, also, if it contained merely the words "vermin-killers." Further, it may be noted that in the Pharmaceutical Society's Calendar (page 45 of the Calendar for 1883) a table of poisons is given, which makes it very clear how the editor of that book thinks vermin-killer ought to be sold. Under Part I. of the Schedule is given—

Vermin-killers, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are in Part I. of this Schedule;

and under Part II. we read—

Vermin-killers (see Part I.). Compounds containing "poisons" prepared for the destruction of vermin, if not subject to the provisions, of Part I. are in Part II.

These quotations show how the Pharmaceutical Council understand the law, but their interpretation is not authoritative. Vermin-killers were added to the schedule, and became part thereof by virtue of a publication in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 21, 1869. The additions then made included preparations of prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, strychnine, atropine, corrosive sublimate, and morphine, red and white precipitate, tincture and other liquid vesicating preparations of cantharides, and "every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin." Then it was specially provided that "preparations of prussic acid, preparations of cyanide of potassium, and all metallic cyanides, preparations of strychnine, and preparations of atropine" were to be poisons in Part I. of the Schedule. Thus "every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act when prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin" was expressly left in Part II. of the Schedule. Does not that expression exclude the power of treating a *bonâ-fide* vermin-killer as if it were a preparation of strychnine?

Since writing the above we hear that Mr. Kitson has been summoned again, and that he has raised a defence of somewhat the same nature as that which we have indicated. The point is not yet decided.

THE high-toned students of the "National College of Pharmacy" at Washington were lately insulted by the admission into their midst of a black-skinned colleague. The blue-

blooded pale-faces rose in revolt, and were only prevented from abandoning the institution by the assurance on the part of the manager that such a mistake should not be repeated. It can hardly be possible, we should hope, that this expression of feeling was unanimous.

* *

THE present year, 1884, is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of modern chemistry. It was in 1784 that Cavendish announced his experiments which proved the formation of water from phlogiston and dephlogisticated iron, and it was on April 21, 1784, that Lavoisier laid before the Paris Academy his treatise on the analysis and constitution of water, which fully disposed of the Stahl theory, which up to that time had so hampered and checked scientific progress.

* *

THE appearance of the firm of Condry & Mitchell among our list of new companies signalises the close of a long dispute and costly litigation. For many years Messrs. Condry and Mitchell worked a good specialty with skill and consequent success. Then they fought each other for a period of several years, with not less energy than they had previously thrown into their business affairs. Now commences the third volume of the history, which means, we hope, prosperity and happiness to all concerned.

* *

MR. H. S. CARPENTER, F.I.C., F.C.S., who writes from a City laboratory, tells the editor of the *Times* that, having purchased a cup of coffee at a restaurant, he noticed it was made from coffee extract. He asked to look at the bottle from which the extract was taken, and, having been so privileged, proceeded to harangue, and, probably, to terrify, the "fair attendant" by announcing that there was no coffee in the extract, and that as it was not the article asked for she was probably liable to proceedings under the Adulteration Act. Chemical skill must have reached a very high degree of perfection if an analyst can tell by merely looking at the bottle that "there is no coffee in the extract."

* *

A GERMAN paper (the Berlin *Tagblatt*) undertakes to explain the origin of the pretty-sounding but ugly-meaning word "charlatan." That journal relates that some centuries ago there lived in Paris a doctor named Latan, who, with a horse and carriage (char), used to visit the neighbouring towns and sell his medicines in the cheap-jack style. This man became popular, and was greeted in the streets with shouts of "Voilà le char de Latan." From this the title "charlatan" became general to describe the travelling doctors. The interpretation is far fetched, but was probably home-hatched; but it is singular that Littré gives as the first meaning of the word "a wandering vendor of drugs in streets and fairs." Littré traces the origin of the word, however, to the Italian "Ciarlato," a chatterer.

* *

THE German patent office has lately annulled a patent granted some years previously to a certain Professor Mitscherlich, of Minden, for the manufacture of paper from the cellulose of wood. It appears that a patent for this operation was granted in England, more than twenty years ago, to an American named Filghman, but the process did not seem to take root. Mitscherlich reproduced the idea and obtained a German patent some few years ago, and has since leased the right of manufacture to thirty-two paper-mills, from whom he has received in royalties some 500,000 marks a year. Some Swedish makers, it appears, got hold of the Filghman process, and competed with the German houses so seriously as to open their eyes to the position they were in. The result of laying the facts before the authorities has been, as we have said, the sudden drying-up of Professor Mitscherlich's revenue.

* *

MUCH learning has surely driven Don Ramon Botel y Jonulla mad. This gentleman communicates to the Pharmaceutical College of Havana, his notions of "pharmaceutical classification and nomenclature." He wants every

compound preparation to explain its composition by its title, and he has invented a number of prefixes and suffixes which will do that, and which will further, if need be, give quantities likewise. As a simple instance of this method we may mention his interpretation of the unscientific term "Dover's powder." This would be in Spanish, "Osulfo potaso nitropotasmicto glicirrizanipecauanhico extractopiado." To indicate quantities as well as ingredients language can easily be subjugated, as shown in the title "Blasaspetesecoluto lohifofosferroquinico mearsenitoquininado," which would explain to the initiated that a compound was referred to of wine, 200 grammes; peptone, 100; hyphosphophite of iron and quinine, 0.4; and arsenite of quinine, .02. Against such a nomenclature secret remedies would have no chance.

* *

"X," writing from Hampstead to the *Times*, states that an educated gentleman while temporarily insane had gone to a chemist's on a Sunday morning and bought 2 drachms of prussic acid, saying he was going to poison a dog, and had killed himself with it. "X," says:—

"A short time ago three chemists in this neighbourhood were charged with selling spirits of nitre of an inferior strength; but it turned out the nitre was just as purchased by them, and there was no fraud whatever on their part. In the meantime the names of these chemists were published, and a possible great injury done to their business.

"Now we have a chemist, whose name is withheld, selling 120 grains of one of the most deadly of poisons, and the buyer seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining from him enough poison in one purchase to kill over 100 men.

"I do not think this case should be treated like 'in the matter of an attorney,' but let the name of the chemist, and the circumstance of the purchase, be made known.

"It is dreadful to think that anyone while temporarily insane can walk into a chemist's shop, ask for 120 grains of prussic acid, and get it."

* *

MR. SALA, of course, has an anecdote to tell of Mr. Holloway:—

I knew the "Professor" slightly, he says, between thirty and forty years ago; and always found him "a good sort of man." That he should have died so immensely wealthy is all the more noticeable when it is remembered that in his early business transactions he was certainly not fortunate.

Why does that circumstance make it remarkable? Does G. A. S. believe in the theory of lucky and unlucky men? Mr. Sala, however, proceeds to tell a story about Mr. Holloway which he considers "somewhat droll." He tells how, at a certain assembly of literary, artistic, and social notabilities, Mr. Holloway was once present.

Presently arrived Mr. Thackeray, arm-in-arm with, I think, John Leech; and the "Professor" whispered to me how supremely happy he would be if I would present him to the author of "Vanity Fair." I hesitated at first; but, fancying that I discerned a benevolent twinkle beneath the great man's spectacles, I took heart of grace, and did the "Professor's" bidding. It is no secret to those who really know the illustrious William Makepeace that he could say upon occasion things which made you intensely uncomfortable. Thus, when (with Mr. Thackeray's permission) I had gone through the ceremony of introduction, he made the "Professor" a very low and stiff bow, and said: "I hope, sir, that you will live longer than your patients." Tableau.

A sham Chinese Mandarin, one of the Sheriffs, and Charles Mathews the comedian happily supervised, and the "Professor" drifted away in the throng of sightseers. But about half-an-hour afterwards I met Mr. Holloway at the entrance gate just as he was departing, and he delivered himself of this remarkable utterance: "That Mr. Thackeray may think himself a very clever man; but I fancy that I could buy him up, ten times over." The "Professor's" good nature, however, speedily reasserted itself, and, shaking my hand cordially, he said: "Good-by, sir, I am very much obliged to you; and if you ever start a periodical I shall be happy to give you a half-page advertisement." He went away, and I never saw him any more; although, scarcely more than a year ago, I had a very kind letter from him. No; not at all a bad sort of man.

Fortunately, Mr. Thackeray's fame rests on higher genius than was displayed in the utterance quoted above. If he was guilty of such fifth-rate wit and such superlative rudeness it would have been kinder of Mr. Sala to have suppressed his record of it.



AND

Literary Notes.

The Pharmacopæia of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. Compiled by a Committee of the Staff. London: J. & A. Churchill.

It is very desirable that all hospitals should publish their formularies, and if they would do so and encourage their out-patients to go to chemists' shops and have their medicines prepared they would benefit themselves, the chemists, and, in a great many instances, the patients themselves. This little volume only contains thirty-two pages of printed matter, but the condensed experience of any hospital must have a particular value. The doses are generally calculated, we are told, for children one year old. We quote two or three formulæ:—

Linctus.

Take of—

Compound tincture of camphor, ipecacuanha	
wine, of each	2½ minims
Travale	20 minims
Peppermint water	to 1 fl. drachm

Mistura Aperiens.

Take of—

Sulphate of magnesia	2½ grains
Tincture of rhubarb	10 minims
Caraway water	to 1 fl. drachm

Mistura Filicis Maris. (For a child four years old.)

Take of—

Liquid extract of male fern	½ fl. drachm
Syrup of ginger	10 minims
Tincture of quillaia	15 minims
Distilled water	½ fl. oz.

The Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index. London: Henry Kimpton. Pp. 305. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

In this work Mr. Kimpton has provided a cheap and useful manual of reference for medical practitioners. The information given consists of a digest from the medical journals of the year, under the title of "The Year's Work;" inventions of the year, with illustrations and notices of new forms of surgical and medical appliances; an account of the health resorts of Great Britain and the Continent; sanitary memoranda, compiled by a C.E.; full information respecting medical education; a medical gazetteer, showing the number of practitioners in the different towns of the United Kingdom; and a few pages devoted to the "Progress of Pharmacy," which would seem to indicate that pharmacy progresses only by the energy of a few enterprising firms. With the exception of this section the editors are entitled to a great deal of credit for having condensed as much information as possible into the space allotted to them.

The Druggist's Pocket Price-book. Third edition. Re-written, re-arranged, and improved, by Benj. Lillard. New York: J. H. Vail & Co.

MR. LILLARD has taken Nelson's *Price-book*, and has aimed to make it simpler and more convenient for reference by re-classification of all the goods therein entered. The classification is the terrible difficulty in all such books as this. The illustration given by the editor shows how doubtful the druggist must always be of the part of the book to refer to. Sarsaparilla preparations are put in the sarsaparilla family, because they are always spoken of in that way, but essence of ginger comes under the essence family. Some 7,000 articles are listed here, and spaces are provided for marking the locality in the shop where they may be found, and also blank spaces to be used, we presume, for showing the cost and selling prices. The notion of getting this into a book which can go into a pocket makes it an awkward shape to write in; for stocktaking its use is obvious, but clerks, we should think, would much prefer it to be a book that would lie flat open on the desk.

How to Arrest Infectious Diseases. By Edgar G. Barnes, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. Pp. 88.

NOT knowing any one handy little work in which the information necessary to be known respecting disinfection is to be found, the author has aimed to supply the deficiency. He has given notes on the various contagious diseases, and has briefly indicated the proper means of disinfection to be adopted in regard to each. He also comments on the numerous disinfecting agents in the market.

Platt's Essays. Volume II. *Life—Morality—Progress.* By James Platt. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Pp. 528. 6s.

THIS is the second and concluding volume of the "library edition" of Mr. Platt's popular essays. The first volume contains "Business, Money, and Economy;" in this "Life, Morality, and Progress" are included. We have previously stated that Mr. Platt is a self-made and self-educated man, who in the course of his upward passage to a good commercial position has thought for himself on most subjects under heaven, and can well express his ideas. His fault is a tendency to diffuseness, but he is clear, shrewd, and healthy. His essays can be read from any point to any other point, and always with a moral and intellectual gain.

The Australasian Medical Directory and Handbook. Edited and compiled by L. Bruck. Sydney: Office of *Australasian Med. Gaz.* London: Baillière, Tindal & Co. Pp. 194.

USEFUL especially to young doctors who have thoughts of emigrating, and to those who may wish to communicate with the medical profession at the Antipodes. Besides the list of qualified medical men, of whom it appears there are 1,693 in the Australasian Colonies, a gazetteer of a thousand towns, with their present medical blessings, is added. Hospitals and medical societies are also described.

Pharmaceutical Preparations: Elixirs, their History, Formulae, and Methods of Preparation; including practical processes for making the popular elixirs of the present day and those which have been officinal in the old Pharmacopœias; together with a résumé of unofficial elixirs from the days of Paracelsus. By J. W. Lloyd, Professor of Pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co. 1883. Pp. 187.

A BOOK on a single class of preparations, produced with an avowed expectation that "it would quickly return to each purchaser more than the outlay for the book," is a strange phenomenon. Professor Lloyd treats thoroughly whatever he undertakes. The present work, commencing with the etymology and history of elixirs, gives their special American history, and a critical collection of 238 formulae, most of them modern. Elixir, we learn, comes immediately from the Arabic *al-iksir*. The latter is an arabicised form of the Greek word *Xirion*, which in medicinal works means any dry powder, such as is used for dusting wounds. In alchemy it was used to denote the magical transformation powder, a pinch of which would convert a whole mass of base metal into gold. *Iksir* in this sense is identical with the Arabic *Kimiya*, from which our word chemistry is derived. This was also applied to the substance supposed to be capable of making gold. We meet with such expressions as *qanatu-l Kimiya*, the making of the *Kimiya*, and *qanatu-l iksir*, the making of the *iksir*, both meaning the same thing.

Some modern tinctures are old elixirs gradually simplified in the course of time. Elixir salutis gives us compound tincture of senna. Elixir pargoricum, tinct. camph. co.; elixir proprietatis gave us compound tincture of aloes; elixir stomachicum, compound tincture of gentian; and elixir sacrum, tincture of rhubarb and aloes. The old elixirs and those still recognised on the Continent are unsweetened, and differ entirely from the American elixirs. These are better described as cordials; they are "sweetened and flavoured pharmaceuticals."

The first formula published in America under the name of elixir appeared in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, January, 1859. It is for an elixir of calisaya. In 1862 a "cordial elixir of calisaya," the first of the kind, was thrown on the market. The number rapidly increased; many makers appeared who produced elixirs of the same name, but totally different in appearance

and flavour. Physicians ordered particular brands, so that the pharmacist had to stock five or six preparations bearing the same name, and even then received prescriptions for which fresh brands had to be procured.

This state of things naturally produced a revolution. The wholesale makers have to a large extent disappeared, and elixirs are now prepared by the retail pharmacists. To assist them in this the present work has been prepared. Large numbers of preparations are still ordered all over America, the formulæ for which are scattered through a vast number of pharmaceutical periodicals, often duplicated, and under various forms. Their collection and arrangement with system must be valuable.

From the headline of the title-page we infer that Professor Lloyd intends this to be only the first of a series of treatises on pharmaceutical preparations.

Painting and Painters' Materials: A Book of Facts for Painters and those who Use or Deal in Paint Materials. By Charles L. Condit, under the supervision of Jacob Scheller, master painter. New York: The *Railroad Gazette*; London: E. & F. N. Spon. 1883.

THE title-page describes the book further as "treating of oils in all their relations to paint and colours; of pigments, their qualities, uses, changes, adulterations, and tests; varnishes, their materials, comparative qualities, uses in decoration, and their mysteries and changes in use; of driers, and their effect in the drying of paint and varnish; of wood and iron as preserved by paint, and their relations to cracking and peeling of paint and varnish; of the management of paint shops; carriage painting and car painting; of decoration and the use of colour; and of the effects of paint on health." The book contains 465 pages, in two parts—*Fundamentals and Finer Painting*. With such a programme and such space its treatment of the subject cannot be very profound. It is, we believe, a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in the *Railroad Gazette*. The object of the book is practical—to put in form and definite shape the knowledge that ought to accompany the skilful brushing and colouring to be acquired only in the workshop. "Three questions will indicate the method of investigation: What is the practical evidence? What has technical investigation discovered or made probable? Do the results of technical investigation fit the conclusions of large experience?" The book is an intelligent and interesting introduction to the subject, certainly worth study by all who have to do with oils, paints, and colours. The man who had mastered it would know the reason of most of the difficulties likely to crop up in the paint shop.

It is made more useful to the serious student by the quotation of authorities, and a bibliography at the end giving a list of some of the best books on each branch of the subject.

Poisons: Their Effects and Detection. By Alexander Wynter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.C.S. London: Charles Griffin & Co. Pp. 712. 16s.

ALTHOUGH, to some extent, this treatise is a portion of a second edition of the author's "Practical Chemistry," it is much more like a new work. It forms a companion volume to the treatise on Foods by the same author, and the two volumes are the outgrowth of the chemistry manual already alluded to. In the volume before us we have the latest scientific consideration of the important subject of poisons, and the work is one which must be of great service to the analytical chemist, the medical practitioner, and the legislator. There is no reference, we think, throughout the volume to the regulations for the sale of poisons; but a large number of statistics are brought forward bearing on the subject, which may furnish the basis for what must soon be done to remedy the present unsatisfactory condition of the law in this respect. These statistics show, among other things, how rapidly carbolic acid has risen in favour as an agent in suicides, or how frequently it is the accidental cause of death. In the five years, 1863-1867, carbolic acid was responsible for 5 out of 1,620 cases of poisoning. In the ten years, 1871-1880, out of every 1,000 cases of recorded deaths by poisoning opium and opiates are credited with 423 deaths, cyanides (including prussic acid) with 356, vermin-killers with 242, and carbolic acid with 188. Arsenic, generally regarded as the typical poison, comes below strychnine, the

mineral acids and oxalic acid with only a score of 79 out of the thousand; while belladonna, aconite, chloroform, and other scheduled poisons, figure considerably lower in the list. And yet carbolic acid is not yet a poison according to law, and our representatives dare not ask the Government to make it so, but propose to label it poisonous, and perpetuate their blunder in an amended Act of Parliament!

Mr. Wyuter Blyth gives an interesting sketch of the history of poisons, important chapters on the identification of poison by experiments on animals, and on the procedure in searching for poisons, and then a series of monographs on each poison individually. Chemical and medical notes run side by side, and the works of previous authorities seem to be carefully bleuded with the results of the author's personal experience. We think the work will take its place as a standard one on the subject it treats.

A Compendium of Modern Pharmacy and Druggists' Formulary. By W. B. Kilner, Pharmacist. Fifth edition. London: H. Kimpton. Pp. 905.

THIS is described as a fifth edition. Its progenitor, the fourth edition, we reviewed in November 1882. The same blunders, misprints, and faulty Latin occur on exactly the same pages in both editions, leading us to believe that this is not a new edition in the proper sense of the term, but merely a rebinding of the original volume with the four supplement pamphlets, which were then issued separately, all in one book. This has been done with so little regard for the reader's convenience, that no attempt has been made even to index the compilation. The original volume and the four supplements have each their separate index, so that we have five indexes scattered through the book, and even these are classified just as the sections of the book are printed. And this is what the author or compiler has the coolness to describe as "a work of better reference." The volume is a bulky one and cannot help containing some formulæ which may prove useful, but its bulk is unnecessarily extended by extracts from the United States Pharmacopœia.

Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Therapeutics. By William Whitla, M.D. Second edition. London: H. Renshaw. Pp. 602.

IN reviewing the first edition of this work we alluded to its interest and value to the practising pharmacist, and with the permission of the author we quoted a short chapter of general hints to dispensers. That quotation of ours has been travelling ever since through the numberless American medical and pharmaceutical journals, and occasionally turns up again in Europe, showing that the general judgment of editors at least coincides with our own. Dr. Whitla has now published a second edition, and has evidently taken a great deal of pains to bring it up to date as closely as possible. The pharmaceutical section remains much as it was, but the therapeutical notes have been a good deal touched up, and we notice particularly that a chapter on non-official remedies which filled only 7 pages in the first edition is in this volume extended to 60 pages. It is only by following closely current literature that a book of this kind can be kept up to the mark, but at present Dr. Whitla seems quite willing to give himself this necessary trouble.

Our Duty. Being the introductory address delivered at the London Homœopathic Hospital, October 5, 1882, by J. Compton Burnett, M.D. London: Leath & Ross. 3d.

THIS pamphlet of twenty pages contains a vigorous address couched in racy language. The chief subject is a demonstration of the intolerance, prejudice, and low mental level of the allopathic practitioners, and it is only towards the end that we gain clear ideas of the duty of homœopathic practitioners. It seems to embrace two things—the instruction in homœopathy of medical students and young medical practitioners, and insistence that homœopathy should be made an essential part of the medical curriculum. The author expresses his intention of carrying the war into the enemy's camp. He certainly puts his statements concerning their devices in a forcible and anything but conciliatory form.

MESSRS CHARLES GRIFFIN & Co. announce the early publication of "A Manual of Chemistry," by Prof. Dupré, F.R.S., and Dr. H. Wilson Hake; "A Manual of Botany: the

Morphology, Physiology, and Classification of Plants, for the Use of Students," by Prof. W. R. McNab.

THE "Year-book of Pharmacy for 1883" has reached us. As always, it exhibits the wide research and the excellent judgment of the editor in the abstracts. It also provides, of course, the full report of the Southport meeting of the Conference.

CHURCHILL'S "TECHNOLOGICAL HANDBOOKS."—The second volume of this series deals with bleaching, dyeing, and calico printing. It gives a summary of the chief facts concerned in these industries, with numerous formulæ. The editor expresses his obligations to Mr. J. F. Hodges, of Belfast, for assistance in the chapter on bleaching, and to Mr. James Chadwick, of Manchester, for similar help in the sections on dyeing and calico printing, while existing treatises on the subjects seem to have been freely used.

WE have received a second edition of Mr. John Hamilton's "Notes and Statistics of Cinchona Bark" (J. W. Collings, Botolph Lane, 3s. 6d.). The statistical matter has been brought up to the year 1882, with a few particulars concerning population and area of the countries mentioned. A second part has been added—a short history of wild and cultivated cinchona in Bolivia, East Indies, and Ceylon, with other particulars regarding total acreage under cultivation, and possible bark requirements of the world, stocks, markets, &c. There is a great mass of information in this pamphlet, the collection of which must have involved great labour.

Scientific Notes:

On Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c., Original, Selected, and Translated.

ESTIMATION OF TANNIN.

MR. P. CARLES (in the *Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.* Jan., 1884) recommends a modification of the process recommended by M. Rougnès for the estimation of tannin in various compounds. Davy's method was to precipitate the tannin by a solution of gelatine, but the difficulties of filtration render this tedious. The addition, however, of a little milk of sulphate of barytes to the liquid makes the fluid quite limpid, and renders filtration to detect when the operation is finished almost superfluous. Mr. Carles recommends for testing to take 10 c. cm. of the solution of tannin, add 2 to 3 grammes of milk of sulphate of barytes, and test by a solution of 2 parts of gelatine dissolved in 1,500 parts of water, of which one-tenth is cherry laurel water, this being employed so that the gelatine solution may keep.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

By P. Gelston. (Original.)

I HAVE noticed the articles and notes which have appeared lately on the above subject. I have seen and tried many samples of the tincture supplied by wholesale houses, nearly all of which possess a peculiar drug-mill taste and odour, and are not so bright, clear, and bitter as they might be. I consider the process given in the Pharmacopœia unsatisfactory, the steaming, drying, and powdering preventing many chemists from making the powder and preparing the tincture therefrom. The following process I devised some few years ago. It is to make the tincture from the rasped beans; thus: place the beans, two at a time, in a small vice, fastened to the edge of a table, and going over the beans with a long, rough, steel rasp, moving the rasp from left to right—not across—the beans; this quickly reduces them to small particles, the small portion of the bean retained by the vice may either be thrown away or saved for making the powder of nux vomica. Now take of the rasped beans 2 oz., spirit of 20-per-cent. proof, 20 oz.; macerate with 15 oz. of the spirit in a closed vessel for four days, shaking occasionally, then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass continue the percolation with the remaining 5 oz. of spirit, then press, filter, and add sufficient spirit of 20-per-cent. proof to make up to 20 oz. This makes a superior tincture, bright, clear, and very bitter, and free from the contaminations of the drug-mill. Care should be taken not to

touch the vice with the rasp, but if such happens any particles of iron may easily be removed by a piece of magnetised steel. For chemists whose demand is small I would recommend the following process:—Place 1 oz. of the whole beans in a bottle with 10 oz. of spirit of 20-per-cent. proof, and macerate for ten to fourteen days, agitating occasionally, then filter. The spirit of 20-per-cent. proof I have found to give a far better tincture than when rectified or proof spirit is used.

THREADY ORANGE FLOWER AND OTHER WATERS.

IN one of his practical papers in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, Mr. P. Carles describes a simple means of clearing off the parasitic threads which so readily form in many of the distilled waters, such as orange and elder flower and some rose waters, rendering them often viscous, albuminous, and useless. The susceptibility to this impregnation is in direct relation to the quality of the water. Some writers, says Mr. Carles, have proposed the addition of tannin to the waters; but that, he says, changes their flavour and odour, and even then it does not succeed. Others, more thorough, recommend a redistillation with *neoli*—a tedious operation even if one has a still, and which, after all, leaves the most valuable portion of the product in the apparatus. The most usual treatment of waters which have become so affected is to throw them into the gutter.

Acids, and salts of lead, copper, or silver, Mr. Carles has found, will kill the parasites, but there are objections to the use of these, and the best method, he states, is to make a few grammes of the subnitrate of bismuth into a milk, and shake it for a minute or two with the affected water. This does not injure the properties of the water in the least. Two or three grammes of salt are sufficient for a litre of the water, but it is better to use rather more, and the salt may be used repeatedly if it be slightly calcined after recovery. The water thus treated will clarify itself in a few hours, and, in ordinary conditions, is not liable to re-invasion of the parasites.

A DANGEROUS PRESCRIPTION.

A GERMAN Pharmacist states in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, December 12, 1883, that the following prescription had been brought to be made up in his pharmacy:—

Liq. ammon. caust.	..	..	..	..	..	20 gr.
Tr. iodine.	..	..	..	..	..	20 gr.

M. d. s. For external use.

He states that on account of the great danger of the formation of iodide of nitrogen, the latter was first filtered off and the remaining dilute solution of iodine in ammonia sent to the patient. Another pharmacist subsequently asserts that a similar mixture is frequently used, where he lives, as a cure for corns. It is desirable, however, that the danger should be recognised.

Personal ties.

MR. C. BENDELACK (late of Ware) has opened a shop at 1 Alexandra Terrace, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

MRS. SEVERS has sold the business of her late son, at 7 Lupus Street, Belgravia, to Mr. Thomas John Mallett, from Luton.

MR. DAVID SALMOND, of the Wilmington Oil-mills, Hull, seed-crusher, has taken into partnership his son, Mr. David Norman Salmond.

MESSRS. TYERS & THIRLBY, of Leicester, have removed to more convenient premises at 4 Southgate Street, which have been recently fitted for them in a neat and elegant style.

MESSRS. MARRIS & Co., Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, have bought from Mr. T. W. Thomason his business at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, Mr. Thomason leaving this country for Queensland.

SINCE January 1, 1884, the firm theretofore trading as "P. & P. W. Squire," 413 Oxford Street, have entered on the style of "Squire & Sons," carrying on business under new articles of partnership.

MR. N. H. MARTIN, trading as "Brady & Martin," at 27, 29, and 31 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has taken into partnership Mr. Charles Edward Stuart, B.Sc. Lond. Univ. The firm will retain the style of "Brady & Martin."

MR. G. J. SAUNDERS, of 14 Mincing Lane, trading as "W. C. Bacon," chemical manufacturer, has taken into partnership Mr. C. H. Tapply, who assisted the late Mr. Bacon for eighteen years. The firm is now styled "W. C. Bacon & Co."

MR. HENRY CHESTER has retired from the firm of Chester, Holland & Crook, chemical brokers, Eastcheap, and the business is now carried on under the same style as heretofore by Mr. W. J. Crook.

MR. C. E. PARKER, laboratory foreman in the house of Heaton, Squire & Francis, left England for Sydney on the 9th inst. An address, signed by a number of his old comrades in the establishment, was previously presented to him, expressing their lasting esteem and their regret at losing so genial a companion. The address was accompanied by a gold chain, and the firm and some of the older hands also made special gifts to Mr. Parker, who has been employed in the same laboratory for twenty years.

Obituary.

ABEL.—On October 24, Mr. John Abel, chemist and druggist, Forfar. Aged 47.

BROUGHTON.—On January 3, Mr. Joshua Broughton, chemist and druggist, High Street, Wrexham. Aged 75.

CRIDLAND.—On December 24, Mr. Edwin Cridland, chemist and druggist, Stradbroke, Suffolk. Aged 55.

DICKERSON.—On November 9, Mr. Henry Dickerson, Fore Street, Devonport. Aged 78.

ELKINGTON.—On November 27, Mr. Charles Elkington, chemist and druggist, Rugby. Aged 64.

GARRETT.—On November 26, Mr. Isaac Garrett, chemist and druggist, Queen's Road, Brighton. Aged 53.

GRANT.—On December 14, Mr. Alexander Grant, chemist and druggist, Cullen, N.B. Aged 26.

GRISDALE.—On December 23, 1883, Mr. Timothy Grisdale, of Westhoughton, Lancashire, chemist and druggist and wine merchant. Aged nearly 50. Mr. Grisdale had for many years taken an active part in local public affairs, was a prominent Churchman and Conservative, and was held in high respect in the neighbourhood.

HARDCASTLE.—On December 22, Mr. Alfred Wright Hardcastle, chemist and druggist, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees. Aged 35.

HUDSON.—On November 13, Mr. William Bankes Hudson, pharmaceutical chemist, Haymarket, W. Aged 71.

HUGHES.—On October 30, Mr. Henry Milner Hughes, chemist and druggist, Overton, Ruabon. Aged 27.

JACKSON.—On December 8, Mr. William Henry Jackson, chemist and druggist, Sutton, Surrey. Aged 57.

KEMP.—On November 4, Mr. Henry Robert Kemp, chemist and druggist, Holloway Road, N. Aged 49.

KIMBERLEY.—On December 14, Mr. William Kimberley, chemist and druggist, Balsall Street, Birmingham. Aged 77.

LAWS.—On December 8, Mr. James Laws, chemist and druggist, Mare Street, Hackney. Aged 57.

MACARTHY.—On November 8, Mr. Christopher Innes Macarthy, chemist and druggist, Romford. Aged 50.

OXLEY.—On December 25, Mr. John Ransome Oxley, chemist and druggist, Market Hill, Sudbury. Aged 70.

PENNINGTON.—On November 18, Mr. Joseph Revill Pennington, chemist and druggist, Calton Road, Worksop. Aged 44.

PISSEY.—On October 20, Mr. William Pissey, pharmaceutical chemist, Rayleigh, Essex. Aged 65.

REEVE.—On November 2, Mr. Isaac Jack Reeve, chemist and druggist, High Street, Newhaven. Aged 60.

Row.—December 29, at 84 Fore Street, Devonport, Alfred Uriah Row, chemist and druggist. Aged 47.

ROWELL.—On January 1, Mr. Robert Rowell, chemist and druggist, Green Street, South Shields. Aged 47.

SMITH.—On November 17, Mr. William Smith, pharmaceutical chemist, Sutton Coldfield. Aged 77.

STUART.—On December 30, Mr. George Stuart, chemist and druggist, Penny Street, Lancaster. Aged 24.

TANKARD.—On October 28, Mr. John Tankard, chemist and druggist, Manchester Road, Bradford. Aged 39.

TRIBE.—On December 5, 1883, at Chatham, Mr. John Tribe, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 78. Mr. Tribe had carried on a successful business in Chatham since 1827. In 1877 he took into partnership Mr. T. C. Lamb, and only a few weeks before his death had retired altogether from active participation in the conduct of his business. Mr. Tribe was a well-known supporter of the Liberal cause in Chatham, and filled many honourable public offices, including the mayoralty of Rochester.

WALTON.—On December 25, Mr. John Walton, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street West, Sunderland. Aged 61.

WHEELER.—On December 9, Mr. James Edward Wheeler, pharmaceutical chemist, Upper Tollington Park, N. Aged 69.

Grade Notes.

THE 32-page price-list of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' which is stitched up with this number is the largest single advertisement we have ever published. It is sure to be examined with care by the trade, and we hope it will be found to contain advantageous offers, so that the enterprise of the eminent firm who have inserted it may be sufficiently rewarded. We would ask for a careful examination of the advertisements generally. A number of important new ones are included in this issue.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & Co., of Clerkenwell Road, have just issued a new illustrated price-list of druggists' sundries and patent medicines.

MR. A. DE ST. DALMAS, of the Medical Plaster Works, Leicester, has just completed extensive additions to his factory, from which it would appear that the spread-plaster trade is flourishing.

MESSRS. H. & E. J. DALE, of Ludgate Hill and Little Britain, have published an illustrated price-list of electrical and other physical apparatus, which will be found very useful to dealers and dabblers in such sciences.

"MANNA CAKE," after a short but successful career in the hands of its originator, has now passed to another proprietor. The business will now be carried on under the firm of "Bennette & Co.," at 62 Dale Street, Liverpool.

AN improved chest-protector has been patented by Mr. William H. Purcell, of Elizabeth City, N.C. This chest-protector consists of some flexible fabric, woollen, and felt put together in layers, and united at the edges to form an air-space within to temper the cold air as it strikes through.

MR. WM. D. GIBB, of Winchester; MR. ROBERT SPENCER, of West Bromwich; and MR. CHARLES GOLDSTRAW, of Bilston, have sent us copies of their almanacs for 1884. Cassell's almanac furnishes the body of each, but in all these cases the neighbours and the patent-medicine proprietors have shared pretty liberally in the expenses. Mr. Gibb shows nearly forty pages of outside advertisements, Mr. Spencer about fifty pages, and Mr. Goldstraw makes the goodly display of 100 pages.

THE proprietor of Dr. Lalor's phosphodyne pills and ointment, in order to meet the increased demand for his preparations, is building new premises, with laboratory attached, at Hampstead, and expects to remove there about March next.

THE BRITISH PATENT PERFORATED PAPER COMPANY (Limited), of Long Lane, are supplying in some novel styles fixtures for water-closets, to which rolls of their perforated paper can be attached. A neat metal frame holding the cylinder of paper is all that is essential, but in some of the styles this is connected with a bevelled-edge mirror.

WE have received from Messrs. Morrison, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, a copy of their "Druggists' Ready Reference," a volume of over 500 pages, which, besides containing a priced and illustrated list of all the classes of goods bought by druggists, also contains, as a *feuilleton*, a large variety of notes and formulæ, very judiciously selected, for druggists' use.

MESSRS. CHAVE & JACKSON have adopted the plan of keeping a good specialty exclusively in the hands of chemists who will maintain prices. They are producing "Celandine," a corn cure, which is already well known and appreciated. They ask for agents through our advertisement pages. The plan adopted has succeeded well in the case of another specialty.

MESSRS. R. CRESSWELL & Co., of 32 Red Lion Square, W.C., have been awarded a prize medal, with the additional and distinctive reward of a diploma of honour, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, for their superb exhibit, which included every known variety commercially useful of the genus sponge. Messrs. Cresswell were equally successful in carrying off the prize at the Amsterdam Exhibition.

WE direct attention to the announcements made by Messrs. Lorimer & Co., of Hargrave Park Road, N. It will be noticed that they offer several special preparations, ready put up, for chemists' sale, but at something near the wholesale prices of the medicines so supplied. These include Parrish's Chemical Food, a quinine and iron tonic, cubeb cigarettes, &c. All these goods are labelled and packed in very handsome style. We have received a new price-list from this firm.

WE notice that the Greenbank Alkali Works Company, of St. Helens, Lancashire, are now offering to the trade two new specialties. The first is chloride of lime, in convenient airtight packages, suitable for retail and export purposes. Druggists will appreciate the advantage of passing these on direct to the consumer. The other is an olive soft soap, which is guaranteed to be manufactured from olive oil and potash only. For a pure article the price quoted seems low, but as the Greenbank Company are large potash manufacturers have exceptional advantages for producing such a soap, it would seem that the price, as well as the product, is what might fairly be expected from them.

MESSRS. ROSS & Co., of Belfast, famous for their "Royal Belfast" ginger ales and other aerated beverages, have sent us a new show card, to which a calendar for 1884 is attached, and which, we believe, they are distributing to their customers. The card has been designed and executed, we understand, entirely by Belfast artists, and is quite remarkable for its beauty. Interspersed among views of the firm's works and *facsimiles* of their labels are finely-toned pictures of Irish scenery and emblematic sketches of harpists, round towers, Irish maidens, and shamrocks. Round the whole is a border of shamrocks, inclosing a series of clocks, showing the time in forty-four cities in all parts of the globe when it is midday at Greenwich. The whole is varnished, and is both handsome and useful.

WE have been favoured with another specimen of the enterprise exhibited by many American houses in the get-up of

their catalogues. This is a handsomely-bound volume of nearly 900 pages, issued by Colburn, Birks & Co., of Peoria, Illinois. On opening the book the ten sections into which the list is divided are seen, and any one can be referred to at once by means of indented margins. The sections include patents, sundries, paints, pharmaceutical preparations, brushes, surgical instruments, &c. On opening at one of these the margins are again found indented and sub-classified. The printing and the illustrations in this work are of the highest character, and lithographs and colours are introduced where necessary.

NEW COMPANIES.

BARRETT'S SCREW-STOPPER BOTTLING.

Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of bottled-beer merchants, now carried on by Messrs. Barrett & Co., Bond Street, Vauxhall, and the sole right to use their patent for stopping. Capital: 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Signatories: G. F. Wills, Crewkerne, 50; L. Graff, 6 Fenchureh Buildings, 100; J. A. Winter, Bridgewater, 600; H. Barrett, Dulwich, 100; W. S. Dalrymple, 16 Selwood Place, S.W., 70; C. G. Elers, 91 Holland Road, W., 100. Directing qualification: The holding of stock of the value of 500*l.* Registered December 31, 1883, by C. Double, 14 Serjeants' Inn.

CONDY AND MITCHELL.

Objects: To manufacture and deal in Condy's Fluid and other disinfectants and medicines. Capital: 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Signatories (with one share each, unless otherwise specified): G. H. Condy, Folkestone; C. E. S. Condy, Folkestone; E. H. Morrison, 94 Cannon Street; W. Webb, 11 Austinfriars; S. B. Beeton, 28 Cheapside; A. D. Mitchell, Turnmill Street, 997; H. J. B. Condy, Turnmill Street, 997; C. A. Mitchell, Hampstead. H. J. B. Condy and A. D. Mitchell are directors. Qualification: The holding of stock of the value of 2,000*l.* Registered December 31, 1883, by Morrison, 94 Cannon Street.

LONDON HOSPITAL RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.

Objects: To establish in connection with the London Hospital and Medical College an institution containing chambers for residents, and providing the comforts of a club. Capital: 15,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. Signatories: J. H. Buxton, Spitalfields, 20; F. C. Carr Gomm, 31 Cadogan Square; Sir A. Clark, 16 Cavendish Square, 20; R. Barclay, 54 Lombard Street, 10; J. E. Adams, 17 Finsbury Circus; S. Fenwick, 29 Harley Street, 10; A. Druce, 1 Mile End, 6; T. G. Smith, 68 Harley Street, 4; W. J. Thompson, jun., 35 Mincing Lane, 5. Directing qualification: The holding of 20 shares. Registered January 1, 1884, by Janson, Cobb & Pearson, 41 Finsbury Circus.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ASSURANCE.

Objects: The granting or effecting assurances as provision for payment of medical attendance incurred through sickness or accident, and to carry on the business of an assurance company, except that of life assurance. Capital: 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Signatories (with one share each): F. J. Allan, 1 Dock Street, E.; P. Keating, 8 Old Jewry; A. P. Allen, 6 Aldermanbury; S. B. Kelton, White House, Telegraph Street; A. Harrison, Colchester; J. J. Cummins, 3 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate; E. Stamp, White House, Telegraph Street; T. R. Glover and Dr. Waugh are managing directors. Directing qualification: The holding of 25 shares. Registered December 21, 1883, by T. R. Glover, The White House, Telegraph Street.

RENDERING CLOTH WATERPROOF.—The Paris correspondent of the *Lancet* refers to a recipe published by M. Chieux, a chemist, at Marseilles, for rendering various cloths waterproof. It consists of steeping the cloth in a solution of acetate of aluminium, and leaving it there for a few minutes until it is well saturated. It is then removed, and, without any pressing or twisting, hung up and exposed to the air for three or four days to dry. Cotton, wool, or silk, while rendered perfectly waterproof by this means, does not prevent the escape of the insensible perspiration of the body.



[The following list has been compiled expressly for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, 4 South Street, Finsbury, London, and at Paris and Brussels.]

Applications for Letters Patent:—

- Abdominal Belt.**—No. 5655.—December 5, 1883.—E. Edwards.—A communication from H. L. Marquis, of Lille, France. An improved abdominal belt.
- Alkalies.**—No. 5849.—December 22, 1883.—P. M. Justice.—A communication from S. G. Thomas, of Algiers. Improvements in the manufacture of alkalies and alkaline salts.
- Ammonia.**—No. 5802.—December 18, 1883.—L. Q. & A. Brin, both of Paris. Improvements in the manufacture or production of ammonia or ammoniacal products, and in the preparation and treatment of materials used in the said manufacture.
- Antiseptic Fluids.**—No. 5723.—December 12, 1883.—S. B. Boulton, of 64 Cannon Street, London. Improvements in treating timber with antiseptic or preservative fluids.
- Carbonate of Ammonia.**—No. 5761.—December 17, 1883.—W. E. Gedge.—A communication from F. C. Glaeser, of Berlin. An improved process for the production of carbonate of ammonia.
- Chlorine.**—No. 5833.—December 27, 1883.—W. Weldon, of Bede Hall, Burstow, Surrey. Improvements in and relating to the manufacturing of chlorine.
- Colouring Matters.**—No. 5767.—December 17, 1883.—C. D. Abel.—A communication from Lucius & Brüning, of Hoechst-am-Main, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture and application of colouring matters.
- Distillation of Co. I. &c.**—No. 5724.—December 13, 1883.—P. Couper, of Edinburgh, and M. Rae, of Middleton Hall, Lidlithgow, North Britain. Improvements in the distillation of coal, shale, and other carbonaceous substances yielding hydrocarbons and nitrogenous compounds, and in the apparatus or means employed therefor.
- Distilling, &c.**—No. 5893.—December 23, 1883.—J. Imry.—A communication from H. Egells, of Berlin. An improvement in apparatus for evaporating, distilling, or concentrating liquids.
- Dyes.**—No. 5780.—December 18, 1883.—A. G. Brookes.—A communication from T. S. Nowell, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States. Improvements in the manufacture of lactic acid and the lactates, and of a mordant derived chiefly therefrom for dyers' use.
- Electric lighting Apparatus.**—No. 5714.—December 11, 1883.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from G. Trouvé, of Paris. Improvements in electric-lighting apparatus for use in certain surgical operations, for personal ornament, and for theatrical and decorative purposes.
- Explosive Compounds.**—No. 5625.—December 4, 1883.—S. R. Devine, of Loeh-Sheldrake, New York, United States. Improvements in explosive compounds and blasting cartridges, and means for preparing the same.
- Explosives.**—No. 5735.—December 13, 1883.—W. A. Barlow.—A communication from A. Gacon, of Paris. Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.
- Obtaining Free Sulphur, &c.**—No. 5958.—December 31, 1883.—C. F. Claus, of Mark Lane, London. Improvements in obtaining from alkali waste ether, free sulphur, or free sulphur and sulphurous acid, or free sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen.
- Obtaining Oil, &c.**—No. 5903.—December 23, 1883.—J. McCulloch, general manager, and H. McVie, furnace manager, both of Calderbank Ironworks, Linark, North Britain. Improvements in obtaining oil and other products from minerals, and in apparatus therefor.
- Obtaining Oil, &c.**—No. 5873.—December 27, 1883.—N. McFarlane Henderson, of the Broxburn Oilworks, Lidlithgow, North Britain. Improvements in obtaining oil and gas from minerals, and in apparatus therefor.
- Obtaining Sulphur.**—No. 5959.—December 31, 1883.—C. F. Claus, of Mark Lane, London. Improvements in obtaining sulphur from sulphuretted hydrogen.
- Obtaining Sulphur.**—No. 5960.—December 31, 1883.—C. F. Claus, of Mark Lane, London. Improvements in the treatment of mixtures of sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases to obtain the sulphur of their sulphuretted hydrogen as sulphurous acid.
- Petroleum, &c.**—No. 5969.—December 31, 1883.—R. Baynes and J. Fearnside, patentees, and W. P. Thompson, all of Liverpool. Improvements in the bleaching or purification of petroleum, and of other distillable oils.

Phosphate of Lime.—No. 5644.—December 4, 1883.—C. D. Abel.—A communication from F. Furbe, of Paris. A new manufacture of solid non-deliquescent phosphate of lime soluble in water.

Salicylic Acid.—No. 5623.—December 4, 1883.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from O. Leopold, of Stuttgart, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of salicylic acid and its homologues.

Soda.—No. 5712.—December 11, 1883.—E. Carey and F. Hurter, both of Widnes, Lancashire. Improvements in the manufacture of soda and chlorine compounds from sodium chloride.

Treating Mineral Oils, &c.—No. 5954.—December 31, 1883.—W. Green, of Florence Terrace, St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Kent. Improvements in the treatment of mineral oils in combination with other matters, and producing therefrom soap, candles, and other articles.

Acids.—No. 221.—January 1, 1884.—D. Urquhart, of 4 The Sanctuary Westminster, London, civil engineer. Improved means for suspending the corrosive action of acids and acid mixtures, more particularly applicable to the manufacture of disinfecting compounds and polishing powders.

Ammonia, &c.—No. 16.—January 1, 1884.—J. Hanson, of Elm-tree Hill, Bingley, Yorkshire, upholsterer. Improvements in apparatus for extracting ammonia and other impurities from coal-gas.

Beverages, &c.—No. 71.—January 1, 1884.—J. Armstrong, of 52 Gauden Road, Clapham, London, merchant. Improvements in the manufacture of beer or other beverages and extracts, or products to be employed in such manufacture, and for similar purposes.

Bottle-stoppers.—No. 107.—January 1, 1884.—T. Jones, of 33 Sloane Street, Belgrave Square, London, surgical-bandage maker. Improvements in stoppers for closing bottles and other articles having similar openings.

Bottle-stoppers.—No. 271.—January 2, 1884.—G. R. Robinson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, Professor of Languages. An improved stopper for bottles, jars, and similar articles.

Bottle-stoppers.—No. 527.—January 3, 1884.—J. Cox, of 47 Leopold Street, Birmingham, brass-caster. Improvements in stoppering or closing bottles, decanters, jars, oil and other cans, and other vessels.

Bottle-stoppers.—No. 592.—January 3, 1884.—C. H. Ryder, of 182 Palmerston Buildings, London. Improvements in stoppers for bottles.

Case for Holding Bottles.—No. 303.—January 2, 1884.—D. Davis, of Wrexham. Improvements in or relating to cases or boxes for holding or transporting bottles.

Distilling Coal.—No. 443.—January 2, 1884.—C. E. Ball, of Park House, Durham, mining engineer. Improvements in apparatus for coking and distilling coal.

Drying Oils.—No. 579.—January 3, 1884.—M. Williams, of the Britannia Varnish-works, 111 Millgate, Wigan. Improvements in the manufacture and preparation of drying oils.

Filters.—No. 190.—January 1, 1884.—F. H. Landon, of Queen Victoria Street, London, civil engineer. Improvements in filtering-apparatus.

Insect-destroyer, &c.—No. 275.—January 2, 1884.—W. G. Little, of Rock House, Conisboro', Yorkshire. Improvements in the production of compounds capable of being employed for the destruction of insects upon vegetation, as an antiseptic, and for cleansing, disinfecting, and lubricating purposes.

Manure.—No. 94.—January 1, 1884.—R. Nicholas, of 2 Parbrook Villas, Victoria Road, Hendon, Middlesex, electrical cloth manufacturer. Improvements in the treatment with sanitary objects of human excreta and other putrescible matter, and in apparatus and means employed in the conversion of the same for manurial purposes.

Obtaining Volatile Products from Coal.—No. 49.—January 1, 1884.—J. G. Willans, of No. 63 Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, steel manufacturer. Improvements in obtaining volatile products from coal.

Oil-can, &c.—No. 510.—January 3, 1884.—J. & H. Lucas, of the Tom Bowling Lampworks, Little King Street, Birmingham, lamp manufacturers. An improved oil-can or bottle.

Purifying Sewer-gas.—No. 92.—January 1, 1884.—S. C. Dean, of 39 Bramber Road, Fulham, London. Purifying sewer-gas and mephitic vapour.

Purifying Sewer-gas, &c.—No. 93.—January 1, 1884.—S. C. Dean, of 39 Bramber Road, Fulham Road, London. Purifying sewage and foul waters.

Receptacles for Effervescent Salts.—No. 90.—January 1, 1884.—R. Glover, of 53 Broadway, Stratford, London. Improved receptacles for effervescent salts.

Storing, &c., Chemicals.—No. 416.—January 2, 1884.—G. D. Macdonald, of Dundee, chemist. Improvements in apparatus for storing, conveying, and applying developing and other chemicals required or suitable for the production of photographic pictures.

Tungstic Acid.—No. 222.—January 1, 1884.—A. K. Huntington, of King's College, Strand, London, Professor of Metallurgy. An improved manufacture of tungstic acid and its compound.

Unstopping Bottles.—No. 110.—January 1, 1884.—D. Griffiths, of Chester Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Improved apparatus for unstopping bottles.

Unstopping Bottles.—No. 376.—January 2, 1884.—A. Longbottom, of Mill Street, Driffield, Yorkshire, mineral-water manufacturer. Improvements in the extraction of simple internal bottle-stoppers.

Washing, &c., Compound.—No. 434.—January 2, 1884.—J. Leckham, of 4 Hawk Street, Burnley, Lancashire, tailor and woollen draper. An improved compound suitable for washing, cleaning, and scouring purposes.

Specifications published during the month :—

Postage 1d. each extra.

1883.

1833. F. W. Gilles. Manufacture of explosive compounds. 4d.
1832. F. Bennett. Apparatus for the preparation of aerated waters or beverages. 6d.

1895. P. V. Ash. Generating and applying electricity for medicinal or other purposes, &c. 4d.

1933. A. C. Danean. Treatment and preparation of the substance known as "gum tragacanth." 2d.

1942. N. Thompson. Stoppers or covers for bottles, jars, &c. 6d.

2000. A. M. Clark. Colouring kerosine and other mineral oil. 4d.

2009. H. J. Hadden. Manufacture of alumin brown. 4d.

2013. J. H. Hedley. Barrels, barrel-tanks, &c., for holding corrosive or other liquids. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2022. B. Dolberg. Lever corkscrews. 4d.

2034. J. Bentelrock. Artificial sets of teeth. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2035. S. B. Bowen. Concentrating sulphuric acid and apparatus for the same. 6d.

2083. C. B. Harness. Surgical belt and bed stay. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2087. C. D. Abel. Membranes or media for eliminating micro-organisms from liquids and gas, &c. 8d.

2091. J. Walker. Treatment and utilisation of certain waste materials which have been used in purifying coal-gas. 4d.

2103. A. J. T. Wild. Bottles and stoppers, and apparatus to be used in the manufacture of the said bottles, &c. 6d.

2113. R. F. Elms, J. H. Payne, and F. R. Nurthen. Cleaning, beautifying, bleaching, or renovating sponge. (Provisional protection not allowed.) 2d.

2119. W. L. Wise. Manufacture of salicylic acid, producing also alcoholic phenates. 4d.

2131. E. P. Alexander. Capsules for bottles and similar receptacles, &c. 6d.

2139. E. Turpin. Manufacture of explosive compounds. 4d.

2149. W. Crossley. Distilling shale and other minerals to obtain oil, &c. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2160. O. Murray. Improved apparatus for surgical injections. 4d.

2171. J. Jackson, jun. Stopper for bottles and jars. 6d.

2176. R. J. Sankay. Stopping bottles for containing aerated or gaseous liquids. 6d.

2184. H. O. Miller. Colouring matter. 4d.

2186. E. P. Alexander. Protecting or preventing fraudulent interference with the contents of bottles, &c. 6d.

2221. W. R. Lake. Bottles and stoppering devices therefor. Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2229. A. C. Tichenor. Refining, deodorising, and purifying oils and fats, &c. 6d.

2237. S. Pitt. Red dye-stuffs suitable for dyeing and printing. 4d.

2259. W. Moody. Manufacture of oxide of strontium and hyposulphite of the alkalis. 2d.

2263. L. Q. and A. Brin. Manufacture of ammonia and nitric acid, &c., and apparatus therefor. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2271. J. H. Vane. Stoppers for bottles containing aerated liquids. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2283. F. Cook. Cleaners for the tubes and other portions of feeding-bottles, &c. 6d.

2283. J. B. Walker. Construction of frames or stands for holding bottles, &c. 6d.

2296. G. A. Bang. Manufacture of dyes. 4d.

2299. I. Levinstein. Converting anthra-quinone into a monosulpho acid of anthra-quinone, &c. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2300. I. Levinstein. Manufacture of alpha and beta naphthol. 4d.

2326. H. J. Hadden. Processes for purifying glycerine. 4d.

2327. M. Hurt. Apparatus for holding and facilitating the delivery of toilet-paper. (Not proceeded with.) 2d.

2334. G. F. Stollmeyer. Process for the manufacture of vegetable oils. 4d.

2349. A. Marix. Decomposing and transforming fats or fatty substances into fatty acids and glycerine. 8d.

2394. A. Marix. Distilling apparatus. 6d.

2512. A. B. Vane. Stoppers or valves for bottles containing aerated liquids, &c. 6d.

3553. J. Murray. Treatment of fats for the manufacture of soap. 2d.

4058. H. H. Lake. Stoppers for bottles. 6d.



BANKRUPTS.

COTTRELL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, & GREENING, FREDERICK, 7 William Street, Camberwell, under style of Cottrell & Co. and the British Espartouite Company, chemical manufacturers. December 6.

LIQUIDATIONS.

DUGDALE, EDWIN, 220 Netherland Road North, Liverpool, trading as the Liverpool and London and North and South Wales Panacea Beer and Beverage Manufactory, E. Dugdale, proprietor, Panacea beer beverage and mineral-water manufacturer. December 6.

KING, HENRY, 31 Ball's Pond Road, Islington, trading as H. G. King & Co. wholesale druggist and drysalter. December 15.

LYLE, ROBERT FRANCIS, 17 Weaver Street, Chester, mineral-water manufacturer. December 12.

MILLARD, GEORGE, Apleton, Widnes, and Globe Chemical Works, Widnes, also Chatham Chemical Works, Clayton, chemical manufacturer. December 21.

PIERCE, ELI, the Wrekin Mineral-water Works, Wellington, aerated-water and cordial manufacturer and pipe and cigar dealer. December 22.

SALT, THOMAS PARTRIDGE, & SALT, ASHTON TROW, 21 Bull Street Birmingham, under style of Salt & Son, anatomical mechanicians and surgical instrument makers. December 8.

SHOULDER, ERNEST MILICAN, St. Thomas Aerated Waterworks, and Hampton House, Okehampton Street, parish St. Thomas the Apostle, Exeter, aerated-water manufacturer. December 15.

STEEL, FRANK WILLIAM, 62 Bingfield Street, Caledonian Road, chemist and druggist. December 14.

TODD, LEVI, 119 Fishergate, Preston, and 72 Higher Audley Street, Blackburn, chemist and druggist. December 10.

VIRGO, WILLIAM, 251 Portobello Road, Notting Hill, oil and colour merchant. December 4.

WARD, WILLIAM, MERRYWEATHER, JOHN SIMPSON, & ASHFORD, WILLIAM, Victoria Chemical Works and Midland Oilworks, West Bromwich, and Peel Buildings, and 6 Burlington Passage, Birmingham, trading as William Ward & Co., manufacturing chemists. December 17.

WISE, JAMES, St. Neots, chemist and druggist. December 7.

HADWEN, WILLIAM, Queen Street and Lower Moss Lane, Hulme, Manchester, trading as "J. Moorhouse & Co.," mineral-water, cordial, and vinegar manufacturer. December 31.

PARKER, WILLIAM, 78 Prospect Street, Hull, drysalter and general merchant. December 21.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, West Bromwich, chemist and druggist, and manufacturer of aerated waters. December 28.

STUART, DAVID VINCENT, 17 Southgate, King Street West, Manchester, Clayton, and Frizinghall, chemical manufacturer. December 28.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

CROUCHLEY, JONES & Co., Huddersfield, drysalters. November 29. (Robert Crouchley and William Jones.)

GALL, WILLIAM & SON, Little Shelford, waterproof cloth and chemical manufacturers. December 1. (William Gall & William Dennison Gall.) Debts by W. Gall.

HOGUE WILLIAM MCKAY, STEPHENSON, THOMAS, STANLEY, and GUNN, JAS. HAMILTON, Leconfield Road, Highbury New Park, and King William Street, as regards Gum, dealers in honey, general merchants, and commission agents. November 26. Debts by remaining partners.

HORSFALL & Co., R. d Lion Square, glue merchants. December 10. (William Brett Horsfall and Edward Rouse.)

LOWE & OLIVER, Sharp Street, Manchester, chemical and size manufacturers and oil-refiners. December 8. (John Lowe and Robert Oliver.) Debts by Oliver.

POTT'S CATTLE-SPICE COMPANY, Fenchurch Street. December 10. (Herbert Danut Benton, Thomas Mason, and Cuthbert Nelson.) Debts by Benton.

SMITH & SONS, Norwich, wholesale druggists. November 30. (Joseph De Carle Smith and Parson Custance Baker.) Debts by Smith.

THREW, WILLIAM, and HEARD, WILLIAM KNIGHT, Crutched Friars, shellac and gum merchants. December 31. Debts by W. K. Heard.

DIVIDEND.

PILLING, W., chemist and druggist and stench-trip manufacturer. 1882. First and final of 3½d. on and after December 21, at offices of T. Sutton, 2 Cooper Street, Manchester.

Trade Report.

THE Board of Trade returns for December show that the total value of imports for the month reached 33,871,131L. (December 1882 they were 35,369,131L.). The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce in the month reached 18,971,102L. (against 18,171,551L. in December 1882). The exports for the month, of chemicals, were as under:—

	Dec. 1882	Dec. 1883
Alkali	cwt. 540,858	582,562
	value £158,913	£180,582
Other chemicals	£184,002	£171,273

The result of the whole year, as far as can be ascertained from these statistics, is as follows:—

The estimated value of the total imports for the last three years, into the United Kingdom, is thus given:

1881	1882	1883
£396,773,350	£412,001,683	£425,603,932

From these amounts it is necessary to deduct some 65,000,000L. as the value, partly estimated, of the above imports re-exported from the United Kingdom.

The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce is thus given:

1881	1882	1883
£231,022,678	£241,467,162	£239,829,744

Of special products we note a few:—

Imports.

	1881	1882	1883
Alkali	19,652	67,029	60,239
	value £	76,169	87,901
Peruvian bark	cwt. 125,217	138,763	117,325
	value £	1,812,501	1,781,482
Chemical manufactures and products unenumerated	value £	1,369,514	1,518,728
Cochineal	cwt. 38,130	24,934	21,144
	value £	358,589	244,894
Gum—Arabic	cwt. 99,843	115,956	80,577
	value £	250,315	252,475
Lac, seed, shell, stick and dye	cwt. 104,676	113,378	115,309
	value £	601,026	514,120
Indigo	cwt. 81,222	95,488	100,773
	value £	2,346,164	2,610,003
Malder, madder-root, garancine, and munejet	cwt. 19,585	23,162	21,574
Madder, madder-root, garancine, and munejet	value £	28,623	33,050
Nitre, cubic (nitrate of soda)	cwt. 1,080,512	1,915,138	2,049,270
	value £	789,949	1,270,352
Oil—Train, blubber, and sperm	tuns 17,990	16,924	16,899
	value £	577,568	526,862
Palm	cwt. 819,749	801,545	783,512
	value £	1,192,186	1,220,817
Cocanut	cwt. 218,476	136,087	210,874
	value £	369,854	214,236
Olive	tuns 29,830	23,190	30,935
	value £	1,219,020	937,601
Seed of all kinds	tuns 17,104	14,620	10,513
	value £	536,019	478,208
Turpentine	cwt. 285,480	357,878	350,138
	value £	498,140	639,685
Petroleum	gallons 59,211,935	59,135,384	70,185,563
	value £	1,951,469	1,704,713
Quicksilver	lbs. 4,219,476	3,444,065	4,088,982
	value £	366,330	279,791
Salt-petre	cwt. 267,527	322,232	294,466
	value £	294,506	851,319
Flax and linseed—from Russia	qrs. 728,358	1,038,919	756,573
	value £	1,494,720	2,130,079
From British West Indies	qrs. 937,059	1,220,018	1,404,552
	value £	2,299,877	2,734,514
From other countries	qrs. 161,421	178,921	176,742
	value £	406,464	392,395
Total	qrs. 1,829,838	2,437,918	2,837,867
Total	value £	4,395,061	5,54,988
Spices—Cinnamon	lbs. 1,736,415	1,835,039	1,712,770
	value £	121,116	103,091
Ginger	cwt. 27,362	25,485	38,112
	value £	56,466	4,409
Pepper	lbs. 20,792,914	24,867,892	31,700,361
	value £	461,883	584,518
			847,024

Exports.

		1881	1882	1883
Bark, Peruvian .. ..	.. cwt.	62,905	80,014	69,371
"	value £	729,947	903,332	555,678
Cochineal .. ..	.. cwt.	19, 87	15, 568	13, 49
"	value £	202,515	137,106	83,113
Gum lac, all kinds ..	.. cwt.	49,900	61,737	72,336
"	value £	271,420	295,629	301,782
Indigo .. ..	.. cwt.	56,165	65,617	67,830
"	value £	1,649,933	1,774,809	1,677,134
Oil—				
Cocoanut .. ..	.. cwt.	147,149	131,563	184,492
"	value £	224,140	205,688	321,521
Olive .. ..	.. tons	3,674	3,657	4,495
"	value £	166,088	166,309	201,356
Palm .. ..	.. cwt.	456,278	428,139	356,538
"	value £	163,234	642,216	618,771
Petroleum	gallons	393,121	822,125	771,347
"	value £	24,843	37,65	38,923
Quicksilver .. ..	.. lbs.	1,863,175	3,031,784	3,674,789
"	value £	155,620	242,752	272,030
Saltpetre .. ..	.. cwt.	16,130	22,081	33,427
"	value £	18,448	25,588	33,714
Seeds—				
Flax and linseed ..	.. qrs.	19,007	6,050	49,211
"	value £	44,057	13,171	106,250
Rape .. ..	.. qrs.	54, 00	41,783	157,031
"	value £	127,390	100,895	388,163
Spices—				
Cinnamon .. ..	.. lbs.	1,042,610	1,510,483	1,608,046
"	value £	72,254	81,58	78,978
Pepper .. ..	.. lbs.	11,764,851	19,461,569	19,667,206
"	value £	267,01	450,44	535,624
Alkali .. ..	.. cwt.	6,809,400	6,735,800	6,946,615
"	value £	2,085,84	2,067,806	2,124,334
Chemical products or prepara-				
tions, unenumerated ..	value £	2,556,748	2,269,693	2,103,104
Bottles and manufactures of				
green or common glass ..	.. cwt.	642,333	786,173	769,080
Bottles and manufactures of				
green or common glass ..	value £	318,582	375,233	356,519
Soap .. ..	.. cwt.	353,756	409,437	591,237
"	value £	397,639	458,477	448,773

MINCING LANE, January 12.

With the Christmas holidays and the end of the year to mar business, the period since the date of our last report has been a very quiet one, and, in fact, with the exception of the last week our markets have been in a dormant state the whole of the time.

With trade unusually dull at the finish, the business year of 1883 seemed to come to a premature end in the early part of December, and appeared to lack sufficient vitality to run its wonted course.

The Christmas holiday was longer than usual, and the sight of Mincing Lane closed from December 22 to 27 would have shocked our worthy ancestors who used to live over their stores and offices in this narrow thoroughfare, hardly knowing the meaning of the word "holiday," and at any rate never imparting it to their clerks and apprentices. Although recovering from the depression of past years we believe we are speaking within the mark when we say the business year of 1883 passes away without much regret on the part of business men. Generally speaking, it has not been a good year, and to several it has been a bad one.

The general fall in values of several articles, as stated in our last report, and which has further been the case with most metals, and many of the chief goods of the colonial produce markets, must mean losses to shippers, importers, or holders, as the case may be.

Indications, however, are not wanting to show that trade is on a sounder basis than it has been, and to this end the new Bankruptcy Act is a welcome guest. Presumably to the working of this new Bill may be attributed the extraordinary increase in the number of failures for the week ending January 5, they being no less than 265, against 185 in the corresponding week of last year; and it is not cheering to the mercantile community to see, under the heading of "Merchants, Brokers, and Agents," 35 enumerated this year, against 17 last, or more than double the number.

The adulteration of drugs and chemicals appears, happily, to be becoming less, and most of the drugs offered in public sales now range of a finer and better quality than formerly. The drug sales this week, although unusually heavy, and extending over two days, have passed off very quietly, a very large proportion of the goods offered having failed to find buyers.

The trial of *Domcier v. Hale & Son*, which was heard in the Queen's Bench Court, before Mr. Justice Lopes, on December 17 and 18, caused a deal of comment and discussion in Mincing Lane and the sale-rooms at the time, the question at issue affecting brokers' liability being of great importance to brokers and merchants alike. It is a matter of regret that this trial, with its eminent counsel on both sides, has, so far, failed to settle the question, and that a new trial will yet have to be gone through before a satisfactory decision can be arrived at.

ACIDS are having a very quiet time of it. *Citric* is lower, and freely offered at 1s. 6½d. per lb. *Tartaric*, foreign make, at the same price. *English Tartaric* is worth 1s. 7d. per lb., but trade is very restricted.

ALOES at prices ranging a little easier, from 36s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality. Cape move off well; and in last sales 124 gourds Barbados all sold, at from 3l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

ALUM.—A moderate trade doing at unchanged price of 6l. and 6l. 10s. per ton, lump or ground.

ANTIMONY.—Crude has been higher, through a cessation of the large shipments from Japan, and at one time as much as 24l. per ton was asked. We are not aware that it was paid, however, in a single instance, and now it has gone back, and is freely offered at 22l. 10s. to 23l. per ton. *Regulus* keeps steady, at 44l. to 46l. per ton, according to make.

ARSENIC has been in slightly improved demand at 10s. 9d. per cwt. for powder.

BALSAMS at slightly reduced prices have met more business. *Capivi* at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; *Percu*, 8s. 3d. to 9s.; and *Tolu*, 2s. 3d. per lb.

BARK.—In cinchona bark there is no business. Whilst Ceylon and Java shipments continue to increase, it is to be remarked that South American shipments to this country become less, and, moreover, that there is at present less afloat than has been the case for some time past.

BLEACHING POWDER remains in a very steady position, and more money is asked, namely 10l. 10s. to 11l. per ton, although we are not aware that these extreme rates have yet been paid.

BORAX has experienced one of those extraordinary drops which occasionally occur to manufactured articles, and receded in one day from 58s. to 60s. to 40s. to 42s. per cwt. We believe the London makers took the lead in the matter, and that the object of this remarkable reduction in price is really to shut out the Californian production which has been coming in very freely of late.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Large quantities of this root are still stocked here, and yet at remarkably low prices buyers are not to be found.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS meet with a slightly improved demand, especially for last year's. Prices are for new 53s., and old 15s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—The raw article is apparently in a more settled position, and, although the large stocks here render a rise improbable, there are certain reasons for expecting that the prices will not go much lower. This being the case, buyers of refined camphor show more confidence, and some fairly large inquiries have been made for it during the last few days.

CARDAMOMS well maintain values, Malabar from 7s. to 7s. 10d. per lb., and Ceylon long pods at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

CHIRETTA.—168 bales offered in yesterday's sales failed to attract any attention.

CLOVES have been in fair demand, with large business, and at one time looked like advancing, but are now quiet again at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. for Zanzibars. Stocks here are

enormously great, no less than 3,314 packages arrived last week, making total 12,740 packages, against 4,379 last year, which lesser number is above the average stock of late years.

COCHINEAL has experienced an improvement of about 2*d.* per lb. all round since our last report, but has partly lost it again, the demand having ceased.

COD-LIVER OIL varies occasionally in firmness, but prices may be called unchanged at from 9*s.* to 16*s.* per gallon, according to quality.

CREAM OF TARTAR is in a quiet and somewhat sluggish state at 128*s.* per cwt. for "firsts."

CUBEBS are again higher, as much as 18*t.* per cwt. having been paid for fine quality.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Of 60 bags Spanish offered in public sales 15 sold at 1*s.* per lb.

ESSENCE OF LEMON moves off very slowly without alteration in prices. Judging by the restricted sales at present low figures, it would almost appear as if the consumption of this article is less now than formerly.

GENTIAN ROOT is steady at about 30*s.* per cwt.

GLYCERINE remains in a very quiet position, and now 74*s.* per cwt. only is asked for best.

GUM ARABIC continues to advance, and since the Soudan disaster extreme rates are asked. Picked is quoted 6*t.* 10*s.* to 9*t.* per cwt., and Turkey sorts 5*t.* to 5*t.* 15*s.*, although these long prices have hardly been paid; for 97 bales so offered in Thursday's sales had to be bought in. 206 packages brown Barbary were also bought in at 50*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA sells fairly in the lower and damaged qualities at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 11*d.* per lb., but anything above this at the moment fails to find buyers.

ISINGLASS.—Last sales, somewhat indiscreetly fixed for the Tuesday before Christmas, were practically no sales at all. The next are put down for Tuesday, January 29, when more business may be hoped for.

LEMON JUICE continues in a dull position at 19*t.* 10*s.* per pipe, f.o.b. Messina, at which figure business is practicable for either prompt or forward shipment.

MORPHIA is firmer, consequent upon the increased business in opium, and now 6*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. is asked by makers.

OPIUM has met with much more business of late, effecting a considerable reduction in stocks here. During the last few days, however, a quieter tone has prevailed at prices ranging from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per lb.

OILS.—*Aniseed*, 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., with steady business. *Cassia* of guaranteed quality is dearer, at 4*s.* per lb. It is said some inferior stuff is at present in the market.

AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OILS are very steady again, H. G. Hotchkiss at 12*s.* 6*d.*, Hale & Parshall's 12*s.* per lb. Menthol crystals find buyers at 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OTTO OF ROSES.—With a full home trade demand maintains a very steady position at unchanged prices of 15*s.* to 35*s.* per oz. Turkish. Ihmsen's brand is obtainable in limited quantities at 35*s.* per oz., f.o.b. Constantinople, where the stocks of all good oils are said to be steadily decreasing.

PIMENTO, with stocks at about the average quantity, is not dear at present prices of 2*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb.

POTASH.—Chlorate is experiencing more business at 6*d.* per lb.

POTASSUM IODIDE is only in limited demand, English makers now accepting 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb., whilst foreign makes may be obtained at a trifle less.

QUASSIA WOOD is without change at 30*s.* to 40*s.* per ton.

QUICKSILVER continues very quiet at 5*t.* 5*s.* per bottle, although some secondhand lots are to be met with at 5*t.* 4*s.*

QUININE enjoys its usual position of sustained prices and very limited demand. Howard's, 8*s.* per 1-oz. bottles; Pelletier's, 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1-oz. bottles. French, German, or Italian in tins, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per oz. In America, however, some large business has recently taken place, something like 30,000 oz. of imported quinine having changed hands.

SALTPETRE is in fair demand; British refined, 24*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt.

SAFFRON.—There is a good demand for reliable pure qualities at the present prices of 39*s.* to 41*s.* for first Valentia sorts, second quality at 23*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* Does not meet with so much inquiry.

ALICANTE SAFFRON, 23*s.* to 28*s.* per lb., according to quality.

SODA CRYSTALS continue steady at 3*t.* 5*s.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is in good demand at 23*t.* per ton, although there is more deliverable now than a month or two since.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

We have received the following from New York, dated January 1, 1884:—"The state of the market here for oil of peppermint is very perplexing just at present, and is causing not a little anxiety to those speculators who hold large stocks, and who have been steadily buying in the producing districts all the oil that could be got at prices that would not now remunerate them to ship to Europe. Since November the market has been greatly depressed, caused chiefly by the forced sale of 145 cases of Hotchkiss' oil in London on November 1, so that for some time the transactions in this article have been only of a limited nature, at nominal prices, as holders here cannot go lower except at a loss to themselves; and, as there is every prospect of their being able to realise a handsome profit later on, sales are not pushed, and trade for the present in this oil is at a stand.

"The most reliable reports confirm the often-repeated statement that the crop has been short this year, and no doubt it is much below the average; indeed, for two or three years the crop has been scant compared with that of 1878, the largest yield known, and the effect of which even now is felt on the market. The usual widely-differing reports have been freely circulating here, but little reliance can be placed on statements and statistics furnished by interested parties, some claiming that the stock here is very low, and that there remain only 500 cases of Hotchkiss' oil in London. It will probably be found much nearer the truth if the latter is taken at 1,500 cases, while the stocks here are not nearly so small as to outside parties it would be made appear; it is, however, next to impossible to arrive at even an approximate figure of what they are. The great bulk of the crop has now been bought up from the farmers, and as shipments have been gradually falling off this year, and of late have dwindled to a few cases each month, it is safe to assume that the larger proportion of this year's crop, as well as what remained over from former years, is still stored here.

"At Lyons, in the Wayne County, where the best oil is produced, the farmers this year were very firm in their demands, and of course, knowing the true state of affairs as to the yield, &c., would not accept less than \$2.25 to \$2.35 per lb. for their oil, and most of them got this price, when the quality was good. The oil left in the growing districts has now been nearly all bought up, except in the case of a few monied farmers, who have held their crop for the last year or two, and who may be looked upon as speculators; but most of the small farmers, even those who would not sell last year, have done so now, as, owing to the competition of speculators, they have realised a good price for their oil, and at the present moment there is less oil in the hands of the producers than there has been for years. The price quoted above is equal to 10*s.* per lb. net in New York, when the cost of tins, cases, carriage, commission, &c., is taken into account, or about 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* London terms. Of course this is for the finest grade of oil, white in colour, and free from weed. Since 1878 the crop has been getting smaller each year, and it is natural to suppose that it will continue to decline, and that a scarcity will take place before many years. It has been stated that to some extent the public have lost their taste for peppermint as a flavouring agent, and it remains to be seen whether the falling-off in demand will counterbalance the decline in production. Taking a general view of the situation, it is apparent that the present prices ruling in Europe are lower than the state and prospects of the market here would warrant, and any

improvement there would rapidly communicate an impetus at this side the Atlantic to this favourite article with speculators, and consumers will have to pay the penalty of much higher prices if they defer their purchases too long. The following extract from the circular of an extensive dealer in this article in Michigan confirms the statements received from Wayne County in this State:—

“The yield per acre of this year's crop was, without any exception, the *smallest ever known* since peppermint commenced to be cultivated in this country. This was owing, in many instances, to the high water early in the season, which rendered cultivation in the low lands impossible for a long time, so that very many fields were abandoned entirely, and many more that were finally worked produced but 4 or 5 lbs. per acre. But the chief cause of the poor yield was the coldness of the season, which prevented the plants from secreting the usual amount of oil. When at Mr. Henry Jennings' distillery during the distilling season I saw pure peppermint plants which produced but four ounces (4 oz.) to a charge, which ordinarily would produce $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs., and I have seen fresh peppermint plants which hardly contained sufficient oil to flavour them.”

We condense from Messrs. REYNOLDS & SELLERS' annual circular the following remarks on drugs and drysalteries:—

Drugs.—The chief item has been the entire collapse of the hop substitutes, viz., camomiles, cheretta, colombo root, and quassia wood, all having fallen to their nominal value, and the latter, of which we have sufficient stock for ordinary purposes for the next ten years, has been recently sold at 35s. per ton (half cost of freight and charges), as compared with 35l. per ton twelve months since. After some years of patience and enterprise Japan has become a successful contributor to this market. Their peppermint oil (liquid) now finds a ready sale in Europe in competition with the best American, and their menthol (crystals) has become a household commodity as a relief for neuralgic pains, prices having, in consequence, advanced from 6s. 6d. to 40s. per lb., although closing at 32s. 6d. in view of the new crop near at hand. Their cod-liver oil, unknown three years since, now forms an important export article. The quality having much improved this season, it has gone largely into consumption to supply the deficiency of Norwegian, whose fisheries have failed for the last two seasons, and whose oil has risen 400 per cent. during the same time. Cod-liver oil, ipecacuanha, musk, rhubarb, cantharides, and cubeba have improved in value, whilst quinine barks, camphor, balsam Peru, gum olibanum, tragacanth, quiesilver, and East Indian essential oils have declined in value. **Drysalteries.**—On account of Egyptian affairs, gum arabic leads the way with an advance of cent. per cent. Dyes have remained quiet, with the exception of turmeric, which, being in short supply, has advanced. Tanning articles and varnish gums have met a good demand at improved rates.

DRUGS.

ALOES.—*Barbados.*—Owing to the increased cultivation of the sugar-cane (which apparently is more profitable), and consequent destruction of the aloe plant, this description has ceased to arrive, and we are without stocks; it is, however, superseded by the Curaçoa kind, which is almost identical. *Cape.*—With a good inquiry new arrivals sold with keen competition at advancing rates during the first six months, but on larger importations in the autumn prices fell away, and the advance was lost. Several parcels have arrived in smaller cases than usual, thereby interfering with the customary allowance for tare, and somewhat retarding their sale. In January good hard bright sold at 46s. 6d., but imports decreasing the price steadily rose to 59s. 6d. in May, and 65s. in July; since when this advance has been lost, closing at 45s.; fair to good ditto, 42s. to 44s.; dark drossy and soft, 35s. to 40s. *Curaçoa.*—The imports this season have been of undesirable quality, and either show very little attention in preparing, or that the better qualities have been shipped to another market, viz., either to the States or to the Continent direct; the quantity of fine old crop left here is small and well held, realising higher prices than current earlier in the year, whilst common sorts are difficult of sale at lower rates. A few gourds arrived in March, and, although the quality was by no means fine, they realised 5l. 15s. to 7l. 12s. 6d., as in

quality, on account of the packages. Present quotations are: Good to fine liver, in boxes, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.; fair to good turning liver, 70s. to 90s.; coarse, frothy, 40s. to 55s. *Socotrine.*—With small supplies and a good American demand, arrivals have sold well at improving rates, showing an advance of 30s. at the close; good colour, dry, in boxes, recently sold at 8l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. *Hepatic.*—A larger quantity than usual of Zanzibar in skins has come to hand, and met a ready sale at full rates; the quality, however, of many consignments has been questionable, several skins being filled with stones, leaves, and other rubbish; fine dry have realised higher prices, viz., 7l. to 7l. 15s.; good fair, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.; soft mixed, 55s. to 100s. A few lots of East India liquid in cases and casks have sold at 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. as in quality.

ANNATTO.—*Roll.*—Very little demand has existed for the commoner qualities; fine moist has been scarce, and during the summer we were without supplies. A recent arrival of several hundred packages met a good demand at higher rates, good to fine moist selling at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s.; fair dark, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; common is quoted at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

BALSAM.—*Canada* has met a moderate inquiry at higher prices, 2s. being now asked for the small quantity lying here. *Capivi.*—Larger imports have been received during the year, and stocks have increased, the demand being limited. (*Maranhão.*)—In January good bright sold at 2s. 5d., but gradually declined to 2s. 1d. in August, when, orders coming to hand, the decline was recovered, present price being 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; cloudy, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. (*Para.*)—We are without stock and quotations are nominal. A few packages of Carthage and Maracaibo are held for 2s. to 2s. 2d. *Peru.*—There has been a gradual decline throughout the year, and sales have been difficult to effect even at lower prices, opening at 13s.; it is now obtainable at 8s. 3d. *Tolu.*—With large supplies and a retail demand little animation has existed for this article, although in the autumn, with more inquiry, a good business was done at firmer rates; obtainable in January at 2s. 3d., it declined to 2s. in July, rose to 2s. 5d. in November, but closes at 2s. 4d. per lb.

BARK.—*Cascarilla.*—At the commencement of the year we were without supplies, the nominal quotation being 36s., but during January on arrivals prices receded 12s. 6d., and in April a further 2s. 6d., 200 packages being sold at 20s. 6d. to 22s. The next arrival of importance was sold in October when consumers being bare of stocks, caused a good competition for this consignment, which sold at 38s. to 39s. 6d., and recently still higher prices were paid, fair to good selling at 46s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt. *Peruvian.*—*Crown* (Druggists' Sort).—A general decline has taken place in all kinds, owing to the ever-increasing production of East Indian; long silvery quill being scarce has not fallen so much as the inferior and broken quill. Owing to continued hostilities in South America the supplies of Guayaquil have not reached the coast; hence we have been without arrivals this season. Recent sales include—Fine long silvery quill at 10d. to 1s., ditto thick, grey and brown, broken 8d. to 9d. per lb. *East Indian.*—*Cinchona* and *Peruvian* (Quinine Sorts).—The statistical position of this article has not improved during the year, and, with but a moderate inquiry and large stocks of the manufactured article, prices have been gradually but slowly declining, and close almost at their worst, although quinine has not given way so much as one would have expected in consequence.

CAMPHOR.—The deliveries for the past year are in excess of 1882, but with ample supplies our stock shows a further increase, being double that held during 1879-81, no less than 4,300 cases having been imported during November. Prices show a gradual decline, amounting, in all, to 15s. for the year, closing at 59s. for Japan and 56s. per cwt. for China, with the latter in good demand.

CARDAMOMS.—The finer sorts of Malabar, Tellicherry, and Mangalore show an advance for the year of 1s. to 2s. 6d., the latter description having been very scarce during the past three months. Common qualities of most sorts have been plentiful, and prices show little change. The quantity of Malabar kind and native produced in Ceylon is rather less than that of last season, being 21,000 lbs. against 23,000 lbs. in 1882, but still in excess of 1881, when only 15,000 lbs. were collected. This island now grows about one-fifth of the total production. Closing quotations are:—*Alleppi*, fair

to good bold bright, mixed with brown and green, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. *Ceylon* (native), long brown bold plump clipped, 2s. 3d. to 3s.; ditto, shelly unclipped, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; (Malabar kind), good to fine pale heavy clipped, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; mixed dark, part shelly, unclipped, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. *Madras*, medium to good fair, part shelly (nominal), 5s. to 6s. 6d. *Mangalore*, pale, bleached heavy, 9s. 6d.; brownish, light, 6s. to 7s. *Malabar*, small plump heavy clipped, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; medium to good ditto, unclipped, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. *Tellicherry*, fair to good bold, pale clipped, 5s. to 7s.; seeds, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

CUBEES.—As in the past two years, this article has been subject to violent and important fluctuations, principally governed by American demand for the manufacture of asthmatic cigarettes. In January the quotation was 7l. 10s., but holders increased their views during the month to 9l., without, however, much business. With sales during March price declined to 7l. 5s., with an active speculative demand advanced to 10l. in May, and during the autumn to 12l., eventually closing steady, at 13l. 10s. to 14l. per cwt. for good fair.

ERGOT OF RYE.—There has been very little change in value during the past twelve months. Large quantities of Russian have arrived, and kept prices for both sorts low. *Spanish* opened at 1s. 3d., but with large arrivals of Russian declined to 1½d. to 1s. in the early spring, and remained quiet until the past month, when 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. was asked for good bold new. *Russian*.—Good quality has ranged between 7d. and 8d. per lb., closing steady at the former figure.

GUMS.—*Ammoniacum*.—The higher prices ruling last year have brought supplies, imports being 130 cases, against *nil* in 1882, which have been taken into consumption at about the following quotations—viz., good yellowish to pale, small to medium drop, part blocky, 50s. to 60s.; good white block, 40s. to 50s.; siftings, 15s. to 25s.; pickings, blocky and seedy, 15s. to 25s. per cwt., which are 5s. to 10s. below opening rates.

Asafetida.—About 600 cases, all good to fine quality, have been offered in public sale during the year—viz., in April, May, and July—the whole being disposed of. Prices obtained in May were on a par with those of the last sale in 1882, but in April were 10s. higher, whilst in July they were 10s. lower—viz., fine bold pinky almond, in block, 65s. to 70s.; good fair ditto, part dark and soft, 53s. to 62s.; inferior, part stony, 46s. to 50s. per cwt. At the first sale of the new year 400 cases will be offered which have just arrived.

Gamboge.—With good consumptive demand better qualities have found ready buyers; selected parcels of fine free pipe have been scarce, and recently in request; several small lots of coarse gritty thick pipe have arrived and been difficult to sell at valuations. A demand sprang up in the spring, good pipe selling at 20s. advance, and a further 20s. early in May, but on arrivals the latter advance was lost at the end of the month, since when prices have remained steady to 10s. decline according to requirements. We quote—fine pipe part blocky 15l. 15s. to 16l. 10s., good fair ditto, blocky, part drossy and damp, 14l. 10s. to 15l. 10s.; pickings, 12l. to 13l. per cwt.

Myrrh.—Nothing of importance has disturbed the steady inquiry for this article. Aden sorts declined 15s. in March on large arrivals, but quickly recovered, and close firm.

Olibanum.—Holders have experienced another year of disappointment and loss consequent on the third season of an over-abundant supply, yet it is satisfactory to notice that last year's crop was about 2,000 less than in 1882, whilst our deliveries are fairly maintained. Prices have shown a downward tendency, closing 5s. to 8s., according to description, below opening rates.

Tragacanth.—Pressure to sell from time to time at the fortnightly drug auctions during the first nine months of the year resulted in a decline of 3l. on fine sorts, and 10s. to 30s. on medium ditto, but with an improved demand in the autumn, chiefly for America, prices recovered 10s. to 20s. At the close ordinary seconds and thirds are in demand at good rates, but fine is neglected although comparatively cheap.

HONEY.—The chief feature has been the large importation in Liverpool of *Chilian*, which declined during the autumn

5s. to 7s. 6d., but closes firmer, being freely taken by the trade in place of Californian, the latter being exceptionally scarce this season. Supplies of Jamaica have run short, and prices are 10s. to 15s. higher than in June last. Very little English honey was collected this year. Quotations—*Californian*, fair brown to good pale—nominal; *Chilian* ditto, 37s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Jamaica, 42s. 6d. to 50s.; Australian, 35s. to 50s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—At the first public sales in January 177 serons were catalogued, being the largest quantity offered in auction at one time for many years, forming part of a large consignment amounting to about 250 serons, which had taken the collector some years to gather, and which on arrival in London naturally caused the market to become unsettled. At a reduction of 6d. the bulk was disposed of, low damaged to fair ordinary at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.; good fair to good, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. With a cessation of imports our stock was gradually taken into consumption and prices hardened, advancing during the spring 6d. to 9d.; the finer qualities being scarce and in request. During July-September on further arrivals the advance was partially lost on the medium qualities, fair ordinary to good fair selling at 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. At the close with reduced stocks, prices show a recovery of 4d. to 6d., good to fine being now worth 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; fair ordinary to good fair, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

JALAP.—Although the imports are 150 bales in excess of those of 1882, and 300 bales over those of 1880, the demand has been better than during the past two or three years, and the surplus imports have gone into consumption, leaving our stock only slightly increased; prices show no change of importance.

MUSK.—*Tonquin*.—The high prices ruling in 1882 have not only been maintained, but a further important advance established.

OIL.—*Cod Liver.*—*Norwegian*.—For the second year in succession these fisheries have proved unsuccessful, the quantity of fine oil imported being insufficient for requirements; fair to good pale, obtainable in January at 7s. 6d. to 8s., is now worth 13s. 6d. to 14s.; straw to yellowish, 9s. to 12s. *Newfoundland* has not been so scarce as the former, but has met a ready sale at advanced rates, good fair palish being held for 9s. per gallon. *Japan*.—Large arrivals of this new oil have been placed on the market, and it is satisfactory to note that the quality of the more recent imports show greater care in preparation, and it is now going freely into consumption, whereas twelve months since the trade was prejudiced against using it; prices now obtainable are more satisfactory than earlier in the year, but still cheap compared with other descriptions, being but a third the value of Norwegian. Sales have recently been made at 6½d. to 7d. per lb. as in colour.

OILS.—*Essential.*—*Annisced*.—Direct Continental shipments considerably interfere with the spot demand for this once favourite speculative article, and prices show scarcely any change throughout the year, present quotations being 7s. 5d., or 3d. below that ruling at the opening. Business for arrival has recently been done at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10½d. c.i.f., Continental port. *Cassia*.—The remarks mentioned respecting the former essence may be applied here also, although during the past month rather more business has been done at firmer rates, closing at 3s. 10d. per lb. *Cinnamon*.—In consequence of the increased cultivation of cinnamon in Ceylon this essence has been in large supply, and prices have declined 3d. to 6d., closing quiet at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. as in quality. *Cinnamon Leaf* has been in moderate supply, and sold at 2½d. to 2¾d. *Citronelle*.—Imports have been large, and prices have fluctuated considerably, at one time being pressed for sale at a price lower than for some years past. Saleable in January at 2d., it declined during the spring to 1½d., in the summer to 1¾d., and in the early autumn to 1¾d., with exceptional sales at even less money, but with a better demand rose during October-November to 1¾d., closing at 1¾d. per oz. *Cajaputa* sells slowly at easier rates, now being obtainable at 3s. per bottle. *Ginger Grass* in moderate demand at 3d. to 4d. per oz. as in quality. *Lemon Grass* has followed somewhat in the train of citronelle, opening at 2d., declined to 1½d. in the summer, but closes steady at 1¾d. per oz. *Peppermint.*—*American.*—H. G. Hotchkiss' has been in good demand, but any important

advance has been checked by the heavy stocks lying here; quotations have been frequent between 11s. 9d. and 13s. 3d., closing, however, at the opening quotation of 12s. 3d.; LB nominal, 12s.; Hale & Parshall's, 12s. English.—The crop this year was larger than that of the previous season, and prices have ruled low. Japanese.—Moderate supplies of both fluid and crystal (menthol) have been received, the former finding a ready sale at 8s. to 10s., the latter, difficult of sale at the opening at 6s. 6d. to 7s., rapidly advanced during the summer and autumn with a speculative demand, 10s. being paid in October, closing quiet at 32s. 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—A large quantity of common high-dried rhubarb has been cleared from the docks, the statistical position of this article has improved, fine Shensi and Canton have met ready sale at improved rates; during the autumn, in consequence of Chinese affairs, a speculative demand set in for useful qualities, and an advance of 9d. to 1s. resulted, the market closing quieter but steady, the extreme autumn prices not being obtainable.

LEAVES.—*Bucha.*—Only a few bales of long narrow have been received, and met a slow sale at steady rates, viz., 1s. to 2d. Several lots of spurious have come to hand and been unsaleable, not paying freight and charges. Round green have been in plentiful supply, but chiefly consisted of inferior quality, being more yellow than green, and difficult of sale even at a heavy decline, present quotation being 3d. as compared with 6d. in January, but good bright green leaves would doubt realise more money if here.

Senna.—“*Alexandria*” has maintained the advance noticed our last, first picked unmixd being scarce and quotations nominal. Large arrivals of second picked have met a sagging sale at 6d. to 8d., owing to their being mixed with ecca. Pods in large supply are easier; good fair, 3½d. *Innervely.*—During the spring and summer second-hand parcels of old import were freely offered in public auction and met with little response, being difficult of sale at the profit required. About 2,500 bales new have lately arrived, containing a variety of qualities to suit all requirements, and have sold with keen competition at full valuations compared with last year's prices; already three-fifths of this quantity has been delivered for consumption; good to fine bold green is now worth 6d. to 1s. 6d.; good middling, 3d. to 4½d.; inferior to fair, 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.

DRY-SALTERIES, &c.

COCHINEAL.—The market for this article opened with a quiet tone, but a speculative demand sprang up early in January, resulting in a large business, eventually showing an advance in the spring of 2d. to 3d. on opening rates; this improvement, however, did not last; the demand fell off, stocks were pressed for sale, and the advance lost during the summer. For the past three weeks there has been an active speculative inquiry, with sales of 1,500 to 2,000 bags at a rise of 3d. to 4d. from the lowest point. The usual fortnightly public auctions have ceased to be held. The consumption is gradually on the decline; deliveries during the past five years having fallen off one half, and the stock during the same period has trebled itself. Present quotations are:—Teneriffe, 10d. to 1s.; rosy blacks, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; grey blacks, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

GUM ARABIC.—The improvement which began with the commencement of hostilities in the East in the summer of 1872 has continued practically without interruption to the present time. On the receipt of news of the recent disaster in the Soudan, a heavy speculative demand set in which forced up prices in a few days 7s. 6d. to 15s., according to description, Turkey kinds naturally being foremost.

GUMS (VARNISH).—*Animi.*—*Zanzibar.*—No great change has taken place during the past twelve months; selected pale has been scarce, and quotations are somewhat nominal. We quote:—Medium to bold, pale and amber, 18l. to 18l. 10s.; small to medium, amber and red, 13l. to 15l.; pale pea and bun, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 10s.; red ditto, 6l. to 6l. 10s. *Demerara.*—The last consignment sold as follows:—Bold medium and small, pale and yellow, scraped, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 10s.; ditto red, 8l. 2s. 6d.; good half-scraped sorts are worth 7l. to 8l. *Madagascar.*—During the first half of the year two or three large arrivals were placed on the market, and it was with difficulty that opening rates were obtainable, but as the year

advanced supplies fell off, and recently a rise of 20s. has taken place, medium and bold, pale washed, selling at 8l. 10s.; ditto amber, 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s. 6d.; pale pea and bean, 92s. 6d. per cwt.

COPAL, ACCRA, ANGOLA, &c.—Of these African gums, Accra is the only kind which has found its way to this market in any quantity, and the quality has been far superior to any previously received. Several lots of bold pale native washed have sold at 5l. 15s. to 6l. 7s. 6d.; fair sorts, usual quality, 32s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. *Pebble* has been scarce, and sold at 11d. to 1s. per lb.

COPAL, Manila.—*Hard.*—The low price current has stimulated consumption, and increased our deliveries just double that of the previous year, and this, notwithstanding the large shipments made direct to Holland, from whence many of the Continental manufacturers draw their requirements. We quote: Medium to bold amber and brown, scraped, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; good half-scraped sorts, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; chips and nobs, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. *Soft.*—In more demand, being used extensively for certain purposes as a substitute for the more expensive gum, i.e., sandrac; good yellow, part dark, honeycomb, is worth 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Sierra Leone has remained very steady, and shows but little change in value. Several consignments of rough have met a good demand from cleaners at 6d. to 1s., as in quality. *Cleaned.*—We quote best 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; seconds, 1s. 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

DAMAR.—Although our imports are 1,500 cases more than the previous year, yet this quantity has been taken into consumption, leaving the stock unchanged. Prices showed a downward tendency until the end of August, when, on the receipt of telegrams announcing the disastrous eruption in Java, speculators were influenced to buy up available parcels, and prices advanced 10s. to 12s. 6d.

KOWRIE.—Receipts this year are 2,000 tons, or nearly treble those of 1882, whilst the deliveries are but a few hundred tons more than for the corresponding period, thereby increasing our stock considerably, but the bulk is now composed of darks, soft, and low qualities, which at any time are difficult of sale. During the first six months, as each successive arrival was placed on the market, prices for middling half-scraped fell 10s. to 15s., and a further 5s. on large imports during October-November, but this latest drop has been recovered, with a good American demand at the close. Fine pale brown and dial sorts, on the contrary, have maintained their value throughout, and during the past two months, in consequence of their scarcity, are 10s. to 40s. higher as in quality. A single case of exceptional quality, per *Hermione*, brought the extreme price of 15l. 5s. in May last. Present quotations are: Good to fine dial, scraped, 10l. to 14l.; medium and bold, brown to pale, scraped, 5l. to 6l. 10s.; ditto, middling, half-scraped, 62s. 6d. to 70s.; ditto, coated, part soft, 47s. 6d. to 55s.; good brown, coated to pale nobs, 40s. to 70s.; chips, 45s. to 65s.; dust, 12s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

SANDRAC.—There has been no change of importance during the year; the finer descriptions have been in good demand, and show an advance of 5s. to 10s.; medium kinds are easier, and pickings (in large supply) 10s. lower. We quote: Pale glassy tear, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; good medium specky yellow, 80s. to 100s.; pickings, 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—The low price to which this article fell during 1879–81 has had the effect of retarding supplies, and for the past three years imports have been barely half sufficient for our requirements, hence to-day the stock is smaller than for many years past, and principally concentrated in one centre, prices have been gradually rising throughout, closing at 8s. to 10s. higher. We quote:—*Bengal.*—Good finger, 24s. *Madras.*—Medium to bold finger, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; bulbs, 20s. to 22s. 6d. *Cochin.*—Split bulbs, 17s. to 18s. per cwt.

SHELLAC.—The out-turn of the past season has been the largest ever known, being a few thousand cases above that of 1876–77; but with increased consumption and more money invested in the article prices have not fallen to such a low ebb, although at one time (June) forced cash sales were made within 10s. of the low rates current during those depressed years. Consumption not being equal to last year's production, stocks

here and in New York have increased about 15,000 cases, each city holding sufficient for twelve months' requirements. With ample stocks to work on and liberal offers to arrive, there has been a good business throughout the year. Prices declined 10s. to 12s. 6d. during the spring, recovered the decline and further advanced 12s. 6d. to 15s. in the autumn, fell away to opening rates in November, but close firm at 5s. advance. Fine second orange, which commanded a premium of 22s. 6d. on good second during the first half, lost its advantage on a heavy fall in fine orange in July, and for the past six months has been obtainable at 12s. 6d. premium. Two new marks of fine orange, almost equal to DC in character and colour, have been imported, and realised full values.

QUICKSILVER.—From Mr. A. S. PICKERING's report:—

	Imports	Exports	Price	
			Highest	Lowest
1883	Bottles 54 5 0	Bottles 48 9 97	£ s. d. 5 17 6	5 2 0
1882	45 9 1	49 424	6 5 0	5 14 0
1881	56 261	24 842	7 0 0	6 2 6
1880	49 541	16 071	7 15 0	6 7 6
1879	53 062	28 711	8 15 0	5 17 6

The following table from the "London Commercial Record," shows the importations of certain drugs into the Port of London during the year, and the stocks remaining on December 31.

	Stocks on December 31					Imported from January 1 to December 31				
	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879
Aloes	cases 3,152	kegs 3,173	gourds 3,694	3,223	1,423	4,399	3,682	4,212	4,778	2,696
Aniseed, Star	214	3 1	646	362	480	83	139	1,155	256	137
Arrowroot	8 089	7,672	9,564	12,385	10,579	14 341	10,261	10,305	14,367	10,587
Balsam	6,440	6,442	7,890	9,924	14,391	6,780	6,029	5,581	9,044	16,322
Bark, medicinal	297	190	2	36	76	678	918	289	659	10
Borax	3,731	9,500	923	906	671	11,288	7,393	2,890	4,610	2,143
Bees' wax	9,916	67,176	47,953	25,110	18 351	79,320	103,214	119,338	71,190	61,899
Wax, Japan vegetable	796	678	589	427	555	1,913	2,025	1,195	682	335
Camphor	945	560	542	999	863	815	852	644	988	660
Cardamoms	676	1,133	1,395	1,830	2,186	1,578	1,910	1,736	2,028	3,397
Cochineal, Honduras	4	29	4	118	8	70	177	231	402	63
Cochineal, Mexican	2,552	3,647	4,529	7,150	2,818	3,191	3,849	3,125	11,111	2,123
Cochineal, Teneriffe	9,872	8,922	4,416	5,117	5,193	9,814	12,020	8,193	11,254	13,778
Creosote	374	542	637	218	285	789	1,006	1,318	834	1,029
East India	201	413	195	171	61	12	466	273	262	212
Gallic acid	614	591	555	492	488	153	128	310	533	1,097
Galls, China and Japan	9,951	9,273	7,620	4,011	4,209	8,543	11,865	16,715	15,447	15,593
Gum	10,756	10,277	8,370	4,674	4,758	8,698	12,459	17,248	16,242	16,902
Hamamelis	322	87	667	887	1,319	162	581	333	197	525
Indigo	1,677	1,366	1,120	471	440	1,772	2,686	3,081	393	798
Ipecacuanha	51	75	76	92	114	40	178	162	220	247
Jalap	96	296	95	98	98	369	294	27	—	14
Kino	155	129	184	149	59	106	127	267	330	73
Lignumvitæ	2,923	361	3,649	1,071	1,536	8 705	2,176	9,822	13,734	4,883
Mastic	—	1	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—
Myrrh	2,430	7,130	4,730	618	444	6,067	11,810	5,215	1,724	873
Nutmeg	220	252	275	345	416	122	5	47	44	92
Opium	9,605	9,790	5,264	2,372	2,585	15,355	12,098	11,707	6,439	6,476
Palm	1,094	3,513	2,506	1,698	1,513	2,816	5,167	3,081	3,651	3,701
Peanut oil	2,713	2,556	2,336	1,635	2,728	4 077	3,168	3,809	2,900	4,684
Resin	1,450	2,363	3,366	2,177	1,827	5,526	5,091	5,687	2,469	3,064
Sassafras	401	161	336	3 8	356	841	642	668	548	611
Sassafras oil	2,154	2,079	1,937	2,529	794	2,876	2,613	1,560	4,350	1,634
Sassafras wood	3,650	3,392	3,017	3,583	1,176	5,343	4,125	3,085	6,173	2,862
Sassafras bark	19	19	30	4	12	—	—	37	—	—
Sassafras leaves	131	145	167	177	123	397	381	296	329	301
Sassafras fruit	71	47	37	38	62	214	65	126	48	138
Sassafras seed	139	176	19	28	32	59	340	69	20	31
Sassafras root	877	454	1,136	700	413	3,016	1,228	2,572	2,110	1,418
Sassafras wood	113	103	124	129	118	12	28	25	37	24
Sassafras bark	215	229	232	155	142	434	443	622	283	319
Sassafras leaves	6,222	5,618	3,786	2,084	1,577	10 543	12,541	13,158	8 624	6,477
Sassafras fruit	981	523	297	216	442	2,147	1,984	1,541	849	1,176
Sassafras root	1,450	2,031	1,894	1,612	2,262	2,626	2,635	2,334	1,507	4,272
Sassafras wood	9 944	9 274	8 538	6 922	14 767	22 825	24 297	22 705	14 698	24 954
Sassafras bark	2 281	1 201	1 401	1 949	7 57	6 714	5 151	7 083	6 812	6 018
Sassafras leaves	200	590	222	128	179	545	1 024	877	490	702
Sassafras fruit	301	275	172	227	283	473	378	292	151	304
Sassafras root	558	881	1,074	583	1,071	3 476	2 399	6 097	601	2 591
Sassafras wood	477	629	9	61	34	26	1 145	649	573	87
Sassafras bark	9 871	9 866	4 560	7 526	6 321	24 700	29 769	17 819	28 475	31 220
Sassafras leaves	36	173	141	824	96	714	1 434	1 064	3 448	2 079
Sassafras fruit	5 195	7 751	11 003	7 862	3 282	10 074	7 785	13 461	15 419	9 792
Sassafras root	1 464	936	1 743	309	1 168	8 842	1 942	5 709	2 275	3 786
Sassafras wood	118	124	107	244	59	384	270	359	636	360
Sassafras bark	189	290	492	305	319	116	139	384	45	76
Sassafras leaves	2 452	1 978	1 674	1 900	1 293	2 253	1 472	—	1 463	1 633
Sassafras fruit	442	724	1 118	714	1 223	1 290	1 130	1 845	1 277	1 784
Sassafras root	2 365	2 023	1 277	1 690	3 284	6 752	5 850	5 174	7 434	10 734
Sassafras wood	1 277	288	560	2 037	6 192	7 115	8 014	6 206	3 899	10 241
Sassafras bark	749	881	704	549	567	1 867	1 982	2 121	1 663	1 442
Sassafras leaves	2 267	2 564	3 275	1 932	1 459	3 455	2 912	4 606	4 196	2 803
Sassafras fruit	38 941	34 315	32 539	31 307	35 026	44 991	38 432	36 488	24 908	21 365
Sassafras root	486	1 618	2 356	2 923	2 451	1 193	1 179	1 221	2 414	3 253
Sassafras wood	17	54	46	111	114	10	30	5	85	181

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mining Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

CHEMICALS.

	Last Month		This Month	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ACIDS—				
Acetic..... per lb.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
pure	0 5	0 9	0 5	0 9
glacial	0 8	1 1	0 8	1 1
Benzoic Sublimate	0 0	3 6	0 0	3 6
Ex Gum. .. per oz.	0 0	0 6½	0 0	0 6½
Citric	1 7	0 0	1 6½	0 0
Gallio	3 2	3 6	3 2	3 6
Hydrochloric..... per cwt.	4 6	7 6	4 6	7 6
Nitric..... per lb.	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 3½
Oxalic	0 6	0 0	0 6	0 0
Sulphuric	0 4½	0 1	0 0½	0 1
Salicylic	6 9	9 6	6 9	9 6
Tannic	1 4	2 9	1 4	2 9
Tartaric, English	1 7	0 0	1 7	0 0
foreign	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0
ANTIMONY, crude..... per cwt.	22 8	0 0	22 6	23 0
star	45 0	0 0	43 0	46 0
ARSENIC, lump.....	24 6	0 0	24 6	0 0
powder.....	10 6	11 0	10 6	11 0
BRIMSTONE, rough	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
roll	8 9	10 0	8 9	10 0
flour.....	10 0	12 6	10 0	13 6
GLYCERINE, German				
refined.....	75 0	0 0	75 0	0 0
crude brown	40 0	45 0	40 0	45 0
IODIFORM	8 0	8 2	8 0	8 2
IODINE, dry	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0
resublimed ..	0 6	0 0	0 6	0 0
MAGNESIA, calcined .. per lb.	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 4
hwds.	5 0	0 0	5 0	0 0
MERCURY	105 0	107 6	104 0	105 0
PRECIPITATE, red..... per lb.	2 11	2 11½	2 11	2 11½
white	2 10	0 0	2 10	0 0
PRUSSIAN BLUE	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0
SANTONINE	11 6	0 0	11 6	0 0
SALICINE	10 0	0 0	10 0	0 0
THYMOL	21 6	0 0	21 6	0 0
SALTS—				
Alum	120 0	0 0	120 0	0 0
powder	130 0	0 0	130 0	0 0
Ammonia:				
Carbonate	0 6½	0 0	0 6½	0 0
Hydrochlorate, crude,				
white	600 0	760 0	600 0	760 0
Sulphate	340 0	360 0	340 0	360 0
Argol, Cape	13 0	56 0	83 0	56 0
Red	70 0	90 0	70 0	90 0
Oporto, red	33 0	42 0	38 0	42 0
Bleaching powder	10 0	0 0	10 6	11 0
Forax, British refined ..	68 0	62 0	40 0	42 0
Calomel	2 6	0 0	2 6	0 0
Chloral hydrate	4 5	4 7	4 5	4 7
Liebreich's	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 0
Copper:				
Sulphate..... per cwt.	23 6	0 0	23 6	0 0
Copperas, green	55 0	0 0	55 0	0 0
Corrosive Sublimate .. per lb.	1 11	0 0	1 11	0 0
Cream Tartar, French .. per cwt.	110 0	0 0	130 0	0 0
brown	112 0	0 0	112 0	0 0
Epsom Salts	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0
Glauber Salts	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0
Magnesia: Carbonate ..	40 0	0 0	40 0	0 0
Fond, Hwds.	72 0	0 0	72 0	0 0
Morphia Murias	6 0	0 0	6 0	6 3
Phosphorus	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 4
Potash:				
Bichromate	0 5	0 0	0 5	0 0
Carbonate:				
Potashee, Canada,				
1st sort	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Pearlshes, Canada,				
1st sort	46 0	46 6	46 0	46 6
Chlorate..... per lb.	0 6½	0 7	0 6	0 0
Prussiate	0 9½	0 10½	0 9½	0 1½
red	1 11	2 0	1 11	2 0
Sulphate..... per cwt.	10 6	11 6	10 6	11 6
Potassium:				
Bromide	1 6	0 0	1 4	0 0
Chloride	9 0	0 0	9 0	0 0
Iodide	5 0	0 0	4 9	5 0
Quinine:				
Sulphate, British, in				
bottles..... per oz.	8 0	0 0	8 0	0 0
Sulphate, French	7 8	0 0	7 8	0 0
Sulphate, German	7 6	0 0	7 0	7 6
Sal Acetes	0 8½	0 0	0 8½	0 0
Sal Ammoniac, British per cwt.	44 0	0 0	44 0	0 0
Saltetre:				
Bengal, 6 per cent.	18 9	19 6	18 9	19 0
or under.....				

Saltetre:—(cont.)

	Last Month		This Month	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bengal, over 6 per	18 0	18 6	18 0	18 6
cent..... per cwt.	24 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
British, refined.....	7 9	0 0	7 9	0 0
Soda: Bicarbonate	45 0	0 0	45 0	0 0
Hwds.				
Carbonate:				
Soda Ash	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½
Soda Crystals .. per cwt.	8 4½	0 0	8 4½	0 0
Caustic	8 9	9 3	8 9	9 3
Hypsulphite	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
Nitrate	11 3	0 0	11 3	0 0
Zinc Sulphate	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0
SUGAR OF LEAD, White ..	30 0	34 0	30 0	34 0
Brown	26 6	0 0	26 6	0 0
VERDIORIS	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
VERMILION, English ..	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0
China	2 4	0 0	2 4	0 0
DRUGS.				
ALOES, Hepatic	70 0	130 0	70 0	130 0
Socotrine	60 0	190 0	60 0	190 0
Cape, good	46 0	52 6	45 6	46 6
Inferior.....	40 0	50 0	36 0	45 0
Barbadoes	60 0	150 0	60 0	150 0
Curaçoa	50 0	100 0	57 0	100 0
AMBERGRIS, grey..... per cz.	60 0	80 0	60 0	80 0
BALSAM—				
Canada	2 2	0 0	2 2	0 0
Capivi	2 4	2 5	2 4	2 5
Fern	9 6	10 0	8 6	9 0
Tolu	2 4	0 0	2 4	0 0
BARKS—				
Canela alba	25 0	27 6	25 0	27 6
Cascarilla	10 0	17 6	30 0	37 6
CINCHONA—				
Pern, gray..... per lb.	0 9	1 10	0 9	1 8
Calisaya, fat.....	1 3	2 0	1 3	2 0
" quill.....	4 0	7 0	4 0	7 0
Carthagena	0 6	2 8	0 6	2 8
Columbian	0 8	4 0	0 8	4 0
Cuprea	0 6	1 10	0 6	1 10
New Granada	1 0	4 0	1 0	4 0
Pitayo & Maracaito ..	0 8	1 10	0 6	1 10
Red	2 0	9 0	2 0	9 0
East India, crov n....	1 0	3 0	0 9	2 6
" red	0 6	3 0	0 6	3 0
BUCHU LEAVES.....	0 2	1 0	0 2	1 0
CAMPHOR, China	60 0	0 0	55 0	59 0
Japan	60 0	65 0	60 0	0 0
Refn, Eng. per lb.	1 1	0 0	1 0	0 11½
Tablets	1 2	0 0	1 0	0 0
CANTHARIDES, China ..	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0
Russian	3 9	4 0	3 9	4 0
CAMOMILE FLOWERS .. per cwt.	20 0	70 0	25 0	50 0
CARSTORUM	22 0	32 0	22 0	32 0
CHIRITTA	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 4
IRACON'S BLOOD, Ip. per cwt.	70 0	240 0	70 0	240 0
ERGOT OF RYE..... per lb.	0 7½	0 10	0 7½	0 10
FRUITS AND SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices)				
Anise, China Star..... per cwt.	95 0	100 0	95 0	100 0
" Russian	20 0	37 0	20 0	30 0
Beans, Tonquin	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0
Cardamoms, Malabar,				
good	6 0	10 0	6 0	10 0
inferior	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0
" Alepy	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0
" Meias	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0
Ceylon	2 0	2 10	2 0	2 10
Malabar sorts ..	4 0	7 0	4 0	7 0
Cocculus indicus .. per cwt.	11 0	13 0	11 0	13 0
Colocynth, apple .. per lb.	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 3
Cubebs	230 0	270 0	300 0	360 0
Cummin	30 0	34 0	30 0	34 0
Fennugreek	14 0	0 0	10 0	12 0
Juniper Berries	8 8	11 0	8 6	11 0
Nux Vomica	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 0
Tamarindos, E. India ..	8 0	12 0	8 0	12 0
West India.....	15 0	17 6	15 0	17 6
Vanilla, large	20 0	29 0	20 0	25 0
inferior	8 0	18 0	8 0	18 0
FLOWERS—Dalmatian ..	60 0	91 0	60 0	90 0
Caucasian	55 0	0 6	95 0	0 0
HONEY, Chili	39 0	52 0	39 0	52 0
Jamaica	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
IPFACACUANHA	2 9	4 6	2 9	4 6
ISINGLASS, Brazil	2 0	4 3	2 0	4 3
Tongue sort	1 9	5 0	1 9	5 0
East India	0 6	5 0	0 6	5 0
West India.....	2 6	4 5	2 6	4 5
Russ. leaf	7 0	10 3	7 0	10 3
" Smovia	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 4
JALAP, good	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
infer. and stems ..	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 8
LEMON JUICE	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
LIME JUICE	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 0
LIQUORICE, Spanish..... per cwt.	55 0	100 0	55 0	100 0
Liquorice Root	12 0	20 0	12 0	20 0
MANNA, flaky	4 6	5 0	4 6	5 0
MUSK, Tonquin pod .. per cz.	65 0	80 0	65 0	80 0
Grain	85 0	0 0	35 0	60 0
Yunan pod	40 0	50 0	40 0	50 0
OILS (see also separate list)				
Almond, expressed .. per lb.	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 5
Castor, 1st pale.....	0 4½	0 0	0 4½	0 0
" second	0 3½	0 0	0 3½	0 0
Cod-liver..... per gall.	8 0	16 0	8 0	16 0

	Last M				This Month			
	s. d.	to	s. d.	to	s. d.	to	s. d.	to
Essential Oils:								
Almond	30 0	to	0 0	30 0	to	0 0		
Anise-seed, star ..	7 7	..	7 8	7 7	..	7 8		
" German, &c. ..	8 0	..	13 0	8 0	..	13 0		
Bergamot	6 9	..	8 0	6 9	..	8 0		
Cajeput	2 3	..	0 0	3 3	..	0 0		
Caraway	5 6	..	0 0	5 6	..	0 0		
Cassia	4 0	..	4 4	4 0	..	4 4		
Cinnamon	1 9	..	2 6	1 9	..	2 6		
Cinnamon-leaf	0 2½	..	0 0	0 2½	..	0 0		
Citronelle	0 1½	..	0 0	0 1½	..	0 0		
Clove	4 6	..	5 0	3 9	..	4 0		
Juniper	1 6	..	2 0	1 6	..	2 0		
Lavender, Exotia ..	6 9	..	8 6	6 9	..	8 6		
" Mitcham	180 0	..	0 0	180 0	..	0 0		
Lemon	5 6	..	7 6	5 0	..	7 0		
Lemongrass	0 1½	..	0 0	0 1½	..	0 0		
Neroli	7 0	..	0 0	7 0	..	0 0		
Nutmeg	0 8	..	0 0	0 9	..	0 11		
Orange	12 0	..	0 0	12 0	..	0 0		
Otto of Roses	18 0	..	38 0	18 0	..	38 0		
Patchouli	1 4	..	2 0	1 4	..	2 0		
Peppermint:								
American	12 0	..	0 0	12 0	..	0 0		
(H.G. Hotchkiss) ..	12 6	..	0 0	12 6	..	0 0		
English	25 0	..	28 0	25 0	..	28 0		
German	8 0	..	14 0	8 0	..	14 0		
Japan	7 0	..	9 0	7 0	..	9 0		
Menthol crystals ..	35 0	..	37 6	30 0	..	32 6		
Rosemary	2 6	..	3 9	2 6	..	3 9		
Sassafras	2 6	..	0 0	2 6	..	0 0		
Spearmint	12 0	..	14 0	12 0	..	14 0		
Thyme	2 6	..	0 0	2 6	..	0 0		
Mace, expressed	0 2	..	0 0	0 2	..	0 0		
Opium, Turkey	17 0	..	20 0	17 0	..	20 0		
" inferior	12 0	..	15 0	12 0	..	5 0		
Quassia (bitter wood) perton	30 0	..	35 0	30 0	..	35 0		
Rhubarb, China, good								
and fine	2 9	..	4 4	2 9	..	4 4		
Middling to fair ..	1 0	..	2 6	1 0	..	2 6		
ROOTS—Calumba								
China	16 0	..	30 0	16 0	..	30 0		
Cus-Cus	20 0	..	0 0	20 0	..	0 0		
Galangal	30 0	..	21 0	30 0	..	21 0		
Gentian	26 0	..	28 0	26 0	..	28 0		
Orris	30 0	..	0 0	30 0	..	0 0		
Pellitory	23 0	..	50 0	23 0	..	50 0		
Pink	42 0	..	60 0	42 0	..	60 0		
Rhatany	1 6	..	0 0	1 6	..	0 0		
Seneka	0 5	..	0 6	0 5	..	0 6		
Snake	2 4	..	2 6	2 4	..	2 6		
Saffron, Valencia ..	1 6	..	0 0	1 6	..	0 0		
Alicante	39 0	..	42 6	39 0	..	42 6		
Sarsaparilla, Lima ..	25 0	..	30 0	25 0	..	30 0		
Guayaquil	0 6	..	1 0	0 6	..	1 0		
Honduras	1 2	..	1 5	1 2	..	1 5		
Jamaica	1 3	..	1 5	1 3	..	1 5		
Sassafras	1 3	..	2 0	1 3	..	2 0		
Scammony, Virgin	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0		
second and ordinary ..	32 0	..	35 0	32 0	..	35 0		
Senna, Bombay	15 0	..	28 0	15 0	..	28 0		
Tinnivelly	0 5½	..	0 0	0 2½	..	0 0		
Alexandria	0 3	..	1 2	0 3	..	1 2		
Spermaceiti, refined ..	0 9	..	1 6	0 9	..	1 6		
American	1 3	..	0 0	1 3	..	0 0		
Squills	0 10½	..	0 0	0 10½	..	0 0		
GUMS.	0 1	..	0 2½	0 1	..	0 2½		
Ammoniac, drop	2 10	..	3 6	2 10	..	3 6		
Animi, fine washed ..	18 0	..	20 0	18 0	..	20 0		
" sorts	8 0	..	13 0	8 0	..	13 0		
Arabic, pale picked ..	1 10	..	2 0	1 10	..	2 0		
" sorts, mid. to fine ..	1 5	..	1 10	1 5	..	1 10		
Turkey, pick. gd. to fin.	5 10	..	7 0	7 0	..	9 0		
" second & inferior ..	2 5	..	2 10	5 0	..	7 0		
" sorts	2 0	..	2 15	2 10	..	5 0		
Assafetida, cm. to fin.	0 15	..	4 0	2 15	..	3 15		
Benjamin, Siam, 1st								
& 2nd	25 0	..	42 0	25 0	..	42 0		
Sumatra	2 10	..	12 0	2 10	..	12 0		
Copal, Manila	s. d.	..	s. d.	s. d.	..	s. d.		
Angola, red	25 0	..	52 0	25 0	..	52 0		
Damar, pale	145 0	..	152 6	145 0	..	152 6		
Euphorium	60 0	..	85 0	60 0	..	85 0		
Galbanum	17 0	..	20 0	17 0	..	20 0		
Gamboge, picked pipe ..	0 3	..	0 10	0 3	..	0 10		
Guaiacum	260 0	..	340 0	260 0	..	340 0		
Kino	0 3½	..	2 0	0 3½	..	2 0		
Kowrie, sorts	45 0	..	0 0	45 0	..	0 0		
" selected	65 0	..	80 0	65 0	..	80 0		
Mastic, picked	90 0	..	220 0	90 0	..	220 0		
Myrrh, good and fine ..	3 0	..	3 6	3 0	..	3 6		
" ordinary to fair ..	200 0	..	230 0	200 0	..	230 0		
Olbanum, p. drop	80 0	..	140 0	80 0	..	140 0		
" amber & yellow ..	40 0	..	45 0	40 0	..	45 0		
Senegal	36 0	..	0 0	36 0	..	0 0		
Sandarac	40 0	..	45 0	40 0	..	45 0		
Shellac, Orange	90 0	..	110 0	90 0	..	110 0		
" Liver	120 0	..	130 0	120 0	..	130 0		
Thus	80 0	..	87 6	80 0	..	87 6		
Tragacanth, leaf	25 0	..	0 0	25 0	..	0 0		
" in sorts	200 0	..	260 0	200 0	..	260 0		
"	20 0	..	180 0	20 0	..	180 0		
OILS.								
Seal, pale	36 6	..	0 0	36 0	..	0 0		

		LAST MONTH		THIS MONTH	
		£	s.	£	s.
Oils:—(cont.)					
SEAL, yellow to tinged	per ton	33	0	34	0
" brown		20	0	31	0
Sperm	"	70	0	72	0
Cod	"	36	0	0	0
WHALE, South Sea, pale		24	0	0	0
" yellow		30	0	0	0
" brown		24	0	31	0
Sardine	"	25	0	27	0
OLIVE, Seville	per ton	38	10	39	0
" Gioja		26	0	37	0
" Levant		38	0	0	0
" Mogador		35	10	36	0
" Spanish		25	0	0	0
" Sicily		37	0	0	0
COCONUT, Cochiti		38	10	0	0
" Ceylon		34	0	34	10
" Mauritius		25	0	0	0
PALM, fine	"	39	0	40	0
LINSEED	"	20	10	20	10
RAPESEED, English, pale	"	35	10	0	0
" brown	"	35	0	0	0
COTTONSEED	"	30	0	30	5
LARD	"	63	0	0	0
TALLOW	"	25	0	47	0
		£	s.	£	s.
TURPENTINE, American per cwt.		30	0	31	0
PETROLEUM, refined .. per gall.		0	6½	0	0
" Spirit		0	6½	0	7
SEEDS.					
CANARY	per qr.	60	0	75	0
CARAWAY, English	per cwt.	0	0	0	0
" German, &c.		20	0	25	0
CORIANDER	"	10	0	31	0
HEMP	per qr.	38	0	0	0
LINSEED, English	"	0	0	0	0
" Black Sea & Azof ..	"	40	0	0	0
" Calcutta	"	40	6	0	0
" Bombay	"	40	6	0	0
" St. Petersburg	"	35	0	38	0
Mustard, brown	per bushl.	10	0	15	0
" white		8	0	14	0
POPPY, East India	per qr.	43	0	0	0
SPICES.					
CASSIA LIGNEA	per cwt.	34	6	0	0
" Vera	"	24	0	28	0
" Buds	"	40	0	41	0
CINNAMON, Ceylon:					
1st quality	per lb.	1	0	2	6
2nd do.	"	1	0	2	3
3rd do.	"	0	8	1	6
Tellicherry	"	0	0	0	0
Chips	"	0	2½	0	5
CLOVES, Penang	"	1	7	1	10
Amboyna	"	0	10	0	11
Zanzibar	"	0	5½	0	5½
GINGER, Jam., fine	per cwt.	80	0	180	0
" Ord. to good	"	48	0	90	0
" African	"	35	0	0	0
" Bengal	"	38	0	0	0
" Malabar	"	0	0	0	0
" Cochiti	"	40	0	110	0
PEPPER, Black, Malabar ..	per lb.	0	6½	0	0
Singapore	"	0	6½	0	0
White	"	0	2½	0	9½
Cayenne	"	0	7	1	3
MACE, 1st quality	"	1	7	2	3
" 2nd and inferior ..	"	1	4	1	7
NUTMEGS, 78 to 60 to lb.	"	2	10	3	6
" 90 80 ..	"	2	9	2	10
" 132 95 ..	"	2	0	2	6
PIMENTA	"	0	1½	0	3
VARIOUS PRODUCTS.					
COCHINEAL—					
Honduras, black	per lb.	1	0	1	3
" silver	"	1	0	1	2
Mexican, black	"	0	11	1	0
" silver	"	0	10	0	11
Teneriffe, black	"	1	1	1	3
" silver	"	0	10	0	11
GALLS, Tky blue	"	10	0	65	0
" China	"	12	0	0	0
INDIGO, Bengal	"	4	0	7	6
" Madras	"	1	6	6	9
" Kurpah	"	2	0	5	6
" Oude	"	1	9	5	6
" Guatemala	"	3	0	6	6
ROSIN, American	per cwt.	5	6	11	0
SOAP, Castile	"	28	0	0	0
SOY, China	per gall.	1	7	0	0
WAX, BEES, English	per cwt.	£0	0	£0	0
" Jamaica	"	6/2/6		6/17/6	
" East India	"	6	10	7	0
VEGETABLE, Japan	"	2	3	2	6
Paraffin	per lb.	0	4	0	6
WOOD, DYE, Bar	per ton	3	10	0	0
Brazil	"	25	0	0	0
Cam	"	16	0	30	0
Fustic, Cuba	"	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	"	5	10	5	12/6
LOGWOOD, Campeachy ..	"	8	0	0	0
Jamaica	"	5	10	0	0
LIMA, first pile	"	10	0	10	0
RED SANDAL	"	6	0	0	0



Watts's Inorganic Chemistry.

To The Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—In the very favourable notice of my lately-published "Inorganic Chemistry," which appears in your issue of Dec. 15, a discrepancy is pointed out between two statements of the melting and solidifying points of bromine. The discrepancy certainly exists, but it is not quite correctly stated. The reviewer says:—"The melting-point of solid bromine is given at 7.3° on page 146, and in another part of the volume it is stated that bromine solidifies at 24.5° ." Now, this is wrong as regards both the temperatures quoted and the pages referred to. It should be:—"The melting-point of solid bromine as given at -7.3° on page 46, and in another part of the volume (page 146) it is stated that bromine solidifies at -24.5° ."

The first of these temperatures was determined by Gorup-Besanez; the second, which is most probably the correct one, by Baumhauer (*Berlin Berichte*, 1871, page 927). I ought, of course, to have noticed the discrepancy between these statements, and given the authorities for them.

With best thanks for your notice of the book,

I am, faithfully yours,

H. WATTS.

[Mr. Watts's very necessary corrections are right. The cause of the wide variations that are recorded in determinations of the freezing-point of bromine would be worth investigating.—THE REVIEWER.]

The Museum.—From a batch of curiosities sent us from Lincoln we copy the following:—"Peney suiff sinks," "spirits of acefety," "aaxalid," "white pacck," "colshingham," "oxsolad assid," "auxalid," "oil arnes, suraps vilants, do squifes," "please two pennyworth of ot stuff would you send it prity good and put a few drops of lodnam in," "wight paint," "incture of colne," "licks vitrol."

Another correspondent writes from Lancashire, sending, among others, an order for some "Happy Kecky queanne wine."

37/113. *F. S.*—**Poisoned Wheat.**—This was formerly made, we believe, by simmering wheat for a considerable time with sliced nux omica, but we do not see why strychnine dissolved in the water in which the wheat was to be simmered would not answer as well, and, indeed, better. Only as much water was used as would cover the wheat and nux vomica. Do not forget that by an Act of 1863 you are liable to a penalty of 10*l.* if you sell or offer for sale any grain so poisoned, and to a similar penalty if you knowingly and wilfully sow, cast, set, lay, put, or place, any such poisoned grain "into, in, or upon any ground or other exposed place or situation."

41/136. *T. W. T.*—MacDougall's patent for **Sheep-wash** was taken out in 1860. At first the use of carbolic acid and similar products, combined with soap, for use as a sheep-wash was claimed; but in an amended specification the patentee only claimed the use of alkalies and tallow, or other saponifiable substance combined with the above products. The process described was to take crude carbolic acid, heavy oil of tar, or other tar product of higher specific gravity and boiling-point than water, and act thereon with caustic soda or potash so as to render it miscible with water. Heating about 212° , tallow or other saponifiable substance is added to yield a soft paste. The proportions preferred were 2 parts by weight carbolic acid, part by weight of caustic soda of 50° Twaddle, and 1 part by weight of tallow.

18/118. *J. B.*—**Chertier's Copper.**—The only reference we have been able to find to this preparation is in the subjoined extract from Kentish's *Pyrotechnists' Treasury* (Chatto & Windus). The author explains how a drop of sulphuric acid will explode a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphur, and adds:—"Sulphate of copper is a particularly dangerous salt, and can never be used, as it is almost certain to cause spontaneous combustion. Chertier, to whom pyrotechny otherwise owes so much, introduced an empirical preparation, by dissolving sulphate of copper in water, together with chlorate of potash, drying it and wetting it with ammonia; but this, however dried, when wetted turns litmus-paper red. Practicus has named it Chertier's copper. I discommend its use."

31/136. *H. T. W.*—Twenty years ago we should have prescribed for you with the calm confidence which ignorance alone can insure. But even now we think we should have wanted information concerning your complaint a little more complete than you have given. We urge you by all means to consult a competent medical practitioner.

The Dispensing Difficulty.

To The Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—In reply to the letter in your last issue, signed "A Country Dispenser," we beg to state that we have repeatedly dispensed the prescription in question (Dr. Living's), and have always succeeded in obtaining a perfectly clear mixture.

If your correspondent will mix the glycerine and ext. cinch. liq. together in a measure, and add them to the mixture last, we think he will obtain a satisfactory result without filtration.

Yours truly,

TWO COUNTRY DISPENSERS. (15/138.)

SIR,—As the "London Dispenser" who hails from Savory & Moore's as his recommendation for public censure, "I think it right to reply to the reflection cast upon my reputation by a misguided "Country Dispenser" in your last month's issue.

If this said "Country Dispenser" will stir the ext. cinchon. liq. and glycerine together in a measure first, then add gradually some of the water, he will find, after putting the liq. potasse and sp. amm. co. in, that the mixture produced is dark and bright, and will remain so for a long time. Oftentimes I know the alkali is put to the hark, which then produces the appearance which this "Country Dispenser" describes.

If he has ever been in a good London dispensing establishment, he ought to know that it is "not the custom to sacrifice therapeutical value for elegance of appearance."

I remain, sir, yours very truly,

2 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

T. TOMLINSON.

SIR,—A "Country Dispenser" will "be glad to know" that "the therapeutic value" of the mixture which he "dispensed correctly" (?) would not have been sacrificed, yet would have had an "elegant appearance" had he dispensed it by mixing the glycerine and the ext. cinch. liq. with half the quantity of water required, omitting the liq. potass. and the sp. amm. co. with the remainder, and then throwing the two together. The result (without filtering through paper) would have been "clear, dark brown," and would not have "deposited." Having had much experience in dispensing Dr. Living's prescriptions, I can assert "A Country Dispenser" that he may generally find some correct way of dispensing them so as to send them out in a presentable and elegant form.

Yours truly,

F. H. PROSSER.

Spring Hill, Birmingham, January 1.

[For the advantage of new subscribers we may state that the prescription in question ordered 2 drachms each of glycerine, liquid extract of cinchona, solution of potash, and aromatic spirit of ammonia, with 8 oz. of water.

The prescription here referred to is of real pharmaceutical importance, and there is a better way of getting at the truth regarding it than by mutual insinuation and recrimination. Few dispensing chemists prepare their own liquid extract of cinchona, and it is not too much to add in connection with this that the majority of manufacturing chemists on whom the dispensing chemist is dependant for his supply have endeavoured to improve upon the Pharmacopœia process, and claim something special and superior in their individual preparations. The result is (and this is a fact within our own knowledge) that with a prescription such as that before us, no matter how mixed or dispensed, if the extract from different manufacturers have been used, there is the probability that the mixture will differ materially in taste, colour, deposit, &c. We have made a few experiments with this prescription, and we find that if Battley's extract is used a most unsightly mixture is produced, no matter in what order the ingredients are mixed. On the other hand, using the extract prepared by some of our other historical houses, we find a bright red and permanent mixture produced, even where the ingredients are mixed haphazard. This does not explain the difference that exists between the various extracts at present in the market, but we think it does explain the difference of experience between our "West-end" and "Country" dispenser, and shows that both may have dispensed the prescription correctly and in good faith.]

31/138. **Apprenticeship.**—An Apprentice writes:—"Would you kindly inform me whether I, being an indoor apprentice (in the chemists' business) and paying a premium, having caught scarlet fever on their premises, should be liable to pay the doctor's bill, nothing being stated in my indentures to that effect. I was kept at my situation during my illness.

You ought to have sent us a copy of your indenture, on which the liability depends. There is no invariable rule, and no legal obligation on the part of your master, except such as he has covenanted to fulfil. In the case of indoor apprentices, it is very usual for the father to enter into a covenant to provide the apprentice with sufficient good and suitable wearing apparel, and for the master to covenant that he will provide sufficient food, drink, and lodging, and all other necessities; which, of course, would include medicine and medical attendance in case of sickness. Sometimes washing and all other necessities are comprised in the father's covenant, the master's responsibility being thereby reduced to the obligation of finding board and lodging only for the apprentice. By the common law rule, the father is the proper person to do what nobody else has undertaken.

Window Dressing.

To The Chemist and Druggist—

S.R.—By this post I send you a copy of the *Stafford Chronicle*, containing an account of our shop-window dressed for Christmas, and enclose a rough sketch to give you some idea of its appearance.

All the pills were coated by us like enclosed sample, and the bulk of them were arranged, some in large sample-bottles, and others loose on pyramid glass stands and shallow trays, backed up with pink cotton-wool, which made a good contrast and gave a very pleasing and pretty effect, and showed up the mass of shining white pills to perfection.

A quantity of boxes, filled and wrapped up ready for sale, were placed around the foot of each stand, and for a background to the whole were piled up a quantity of white, blue-edged boxes, with crimson lettered labels, filled for wholesale customers. In the centre of the window a Cocking's pill-machine (that has done its five or six years' "hard labour"), resplendent in a new coat of lacquer, and burnished up for the occasion, was placed on a "scarlet throne," and appeared to be surveying with astonishment and surprise the handsome appearance the 150,000 pills had put on in their wedding garments of pearly white, since it had so recently parted from them a shapeless mass of dirty brown; and its brazen teeth seemed to be grinning with satisfaction at the recollection of the havoc they had made in a 40-lb. pill-mass some ten days before.

And last, but not least, a continuous stream of admiring spectators outside; and each new comer, as he forced his way to the front to take a peep, exclaimed in astonishment, "Pills! oh, what pretty pills!"

As the hint was taken from your article on "Window Dressing" in this year's *Diary*, and as our first attempt at artistic window dressing has turned out such a success, not only from an "aesthetic," but, we hope, a financial, point of view also, we feel that we ought to give you some of the glory, and write this to offer you (for the wrinkle) the thanks of

Yours respectfully,

53 Greengate Street, Stafford, January 1.

J. MARSON & SON.

[The sketch could not be reproduced effectively except in colours, but we can see from it that the effect must have been striking. The window was filled with coated pills of various kinds, in numerous glass vases, &c. Chemists do not seem to fully appreciate the longing there is in the public soul to take medicine. The *malade imaginaire* only does not go to the chemist's shop oftener because he or she does not know exactly what to ask for. It is this tendency that sells 18,000,000 packets of patent medicines in a year. The window can be used most effectively to make known a specialty.]

2/138. *Jamtonnoir* favours us with a long dramatic burlesque, in which, to say the least, the "unities" are not very well preserved. His last folio, however, in which the magnificent aims and dreams of some of our reformers are satirised, is not bad. He says:—

And having wiped these monsters from our path,
We shall ascend to higher, grander aims;
And pierce the very empyrean height,
And live on nectar, like the gods of old.
For even fees shall then be *infra dig*.
When to the raptures of the whirling worlds,
And choring of angelic forms sublime,
Our pills we make and ointments gently mix,
In mortars gold, on slabs of sapphire hue.
No more shall aqua dest. be used as now,
But with the dew which drips from Phoebus' locks
Our mixtures fill; and all our plasters spread
On dog-stars' skins, while winged cupids fly
To take the physis out, most prompt and sure.
No more shall on our counters be displayed
The scent wherewith to waft the fem'ine soul
To realms of od'rous bliss and deathless joy:
For in each bottle on our gilded shelves
A rapture dwells which ev'ry sense enthalls,
And renders useless e'en that cream so cold
That oft hath pandered to the backed lip.
Yea, perfumed lights shall lend to castor oil
A crystal brightness, and a taste divine.
Arcadian bliss awaits us if we will
But throw ourselves right nobly in the strife:
Drape out our balls in sticking-plaster bright,
And don the ancient robes of Roman lords;
Sing out drug praises on the pipes of Pan;
Perform ablutions in that Lydian pool
Where bathed King Midas of the ear-y fame.
For those who scoff or jeer, Capaneus' fate
Be ever theirs; aye, doubly cursed all
Who ever sneer at pharmacy or us.

123/29. *J. K. (Dayton, Ohio)*.—You had better apply to one or other of the wholesale firms who make the manufacture of essences a specialty. You will find in our journal the advertisements of more than one.

"Plucked Seven Times."

To The Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—Your correspondent who had the misfortune to be told by the examiners—not of those words, but something to that effect—for the seventh time "that he must call back again" seems somewhat to blame the examiners; and "An Edinburgh Chemist in Business" to some extent reiterates his opinion. They say that the examiners are mortal. That is quite true; but they may still be impartial. And my experience of them is that they are.

I appeared, for the first time, before the Examining Board of Scotland in October last, and happily got through; but although I had failed, I am sure that I could have had no fault to find with the examiners. I consider that in everything I got a fair chance. I was asked none of the questions intended "to draw a fellow in." And I would give my own unbiassed opinion of the Minor exam. It is that the examination is held and the examiners are appointed for the purpose, not of puzzling a candidate, but for the purpose of seeing whether or not it be for the safety of the public that he be licensed to practise pharmacy.

Let candidates then present themselves prepared for their work; and not be like those who trust to chance—and fail—and say: "Oh! I won't be asked that preparation," &c. And let the mere love of making money or of getting into business not be their motives for passing the exams, but some love for their calling, some little desire to benefit their fellow-men, and there will be less reviling of the Pharmaceutical Society, and, what is more, the profession of pharmacy will be elevated.

Now, sir, I will close by asking intending candidates "from over the Border" to bear in mind that the Scottish Board, like its English neighbour, is mortal.

Edinburgh, December 17.

J. G. S.

64/135. *W. F. S.*—Any registered chemist and druggist may call himself a homoeopathic chemist; and we should say that no other than a registered chemist may so style himself. There is no law to prevent him preparing his own homoeopathic medicines, though he might be subject to the penalties of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act if some of our very skilful analysts could prove that he had sold arsenic, say of the 31st dilution, when the 30th had been asked for.

36/120. *Subscriber*.—The empyreumatic odour of Acetic Acid may be got rid of by agitation with freshly-ignited charcoal and subsequent filtration through calico; if not, it can only be done by re-formation of a salt of lime or soda, and re-distillation with a strong acid, sulphuric or hydrochloric.

E. J. B.—Incense.—Pierce discusses the subject of ancient incense at considerable length, but does not give a definite formula. The following formula we know was in use for a large Catholic church:—Benzoin and storax, of each 4 oz.; labdanum and myrrh, of each 6 oz.; cascarilla, 3 oz.; oil of cinnamon, 8 minims; oils of lavender and bergamot, of each 20 minims; oil of cloves, 10 minims; mix and pass through a coarse sieve.

26/116. *J. P. C.* asks for a formula for a good pearly Pill Coating as he cannot get satisfactory results with the usual gum and French chalk.

If satisfactory results are not obtained with plain mucilage and French chalk, we suspect there must be some defect either in the manipulatory part of the process, or in using an inferior chalk, or in using the gum too thick. The directions and formula given by Dr. Symes a few years ago are the best we have yet seen, and we know they produce a good coating. The pills are placed in a covered pot, and are moistened with syrup, mucilage, or a mixture of the two; when evenly covered they are transferred to a pot containing French chalk, or a mixture of with it, finely-powdered sugar, well shaken, and transferred to a warm tray and kept rapidly rotating until dry and smooth.

139/48. *M. P. W.* asks for the formulae for James' Blistering Ointment, Stevens' Ointment, and Cupiss' Constitution Balls, three of the best properties among veterinary preparations. We have no reliable formulae. Two for James' Blister were published in October, 1882. One states that it consists of basilicon ointment with powdered cantharides, camphor, euphorbium, and nutmeg oil. According to Hager's last formula it is a soft, greenish, strong-smelling salve, consisting of—

Cantharides powder	..	..	..	..	3 gm.
Euphorbium	..	..	..	..	2 5 gm.
Elemi ointment	..	..	..	..	18 gm.
Oil of juniper	..	..	..	..	20 drops.
Oil of rosmary	..	..	..	..	20 drops.
Oil of turpentine	..	..	..	..	20 drops.

This quantity sells for 3s.

Stevens' Ointment, according to Hahn, is made by Henry R. Stevens, London, and is composed of a mixture of lard and suet, with 20 per cent. of silver iodide.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June, 1881, p. 248.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council.

To The Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I do not think that the action of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council in their deputation to the Irish Secretary will meet the approval of the Licentiates. The proposals might suit the members of the Council admirably, but certainly not our country cousins, nor, with the compliments of the season,

Yours truly,

Dublin, January 9.

AN OUTSIDER. (68/139.)

63/139. *Borrv*, and 26/141. *J. N.*—The Institute of Chemistry has its offices at Somerset House Terrace, W.C., and Mr. C. E. Groves, F.C.S., is the Secretary. An associate must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must have passed through a course of three years' study of theoretical and analytical chemistry, physics, and elementary mathematics, such as shall satisfy the Council, and must then pass a stringent examination in practical chemistry. An associate must be engaged continuously in the study and practical work of applied chemistry for three years since his associateship, to the satisfaction of the Council before he can be admitted as a fellow.

25/133. *B. H. O.*—Red Colour for Aërated Waters.—You seem to have asked the same question of another editor, who probably gives you good advice when he tells you to try the German cherry-juice. He also states that Messrs. Stevenson & Howell have prepared a pure red colour unaffected by carbonic acid; and, though experimenting is interesting, it is generally better business policy to buy from a maker until you get at his secret. (2) For Sweating Hands a slight astringent is often useful; engar of lead is sometimes used, but alum is safer, and is frequently efficacious. The following formula is also recommended:—Mix 200 parts of starch, 4 parts each of burnt alum and French chalk, 2 parts of essence of lemon, and 1 part of carbolic acid, and apply occasionally.

63/136. *Anti-Humbag*.—We admit an error in our last quotations for gum. By a misunderstanding on the part of the printers the November quotations were repeated instead of the new prices. These gums are no doubt quoted higher than we have named, but nominal prices are not always paid. Holders are very anxious to make the best of bad news whenever they can. The position in gum arabic has been hardening for a month or two, but wholesale houses know that, in spite of an occasional error, our figures are not fictitious.

The Druggist's Boy.

Who came to me with smiling face,
Who wormed himself on my good grace
With "Mother's sure I'll suit the place" ?
The Boy.

Who celebrated his advent
By sampling Piesse & Lnhin's scent,
And seemed quite hurt when I resent ?
The Boy.

Who never touches glass or pot
But I from top to toe feel hot,
Who makes me say things I ought not ?
The Boy.

Who leaves with Mrs. Smith the pills
That were prescribed for Jones' ills;
Who with jujubes his stomach fills ?
The Boy.

Who, if I do not start the knave,
Will make me like a madman rave,
And bring me to an early grave ?
The Boy.

123/24. *A.*—Perhaps the best answer to your inquiries would be a reference to the formula reprinted at the bottom of the last page of our December issue. On page 576 of our November issue you will find the experience of a correspondent who has made it.

124/24. *Phanix*.—With regard to your bookkeeping suggestion, we will see if it can be carried out with advantage. Alum. trisulph. is evidently the ordinary aluminium sulphate, not alnm. It can be obtained of the dealers in chemicals. Fowne's and all other standard works on chemistry give descriptions of it.

139/21. *J. L.*—Wyndham's clinical battery, noticed last month and advertised on our leader page, seems a neat and useful little battery. We cannot at the moment recall the title of any work on medical electricity.

Photographed Labels.

To The Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I see in your August number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST you treat on photography; I enclose a few labels which I have always used for small phials.

I print them from overplus sensitised paper at the time of printing orders for photographs.

I simply write out what is wanted about ten or twenty times larger than what is required and photograph it, covering the remainder of the plate with yellow paper, shifting the sensitised paper as required or when sufficiently printed; I print in sheets of six or eight.

I have now somewhere about 100 different plates.

The pill-box top, with portrait, is done by double printing.

Yours truly,

Waipawa, H.B., N.Z.

T. F. MOORE.

[The specimens sent by Mr. Moore are very neat and attractive. The pill-box top bears his own portrait, and the other labels show considerable skill in penmanship. A "Superfine Malt Vinegar" label bears a photograph of what looks like a spirit-still.]

45/135. *A. B. S.* would like to know what chemicals are used in dressing the hands so as to render them insensible to, and uninjured by, heat, as is frequently done by conjurers and so-called "spiritualists."

On the same principle that champagne and other wines are iced in hot climates by surrounding them with wetted cloths, and then exposing them to the summer sun, so may the hands to a limited extent be protected from heat if enveloped in some quickly-evaporating medium; but manifestly the extent to which this can be done must be very limited. We have heard that very dilute sulphuric acid used repeatedly will have the effect of hardening the skin and rendering it partially insensible, but we imagine that sleight of hand has as much to do with success as chemistry. The physical experiment of plunging the hand when rather damp into molten metal without injury is, no doubt, known to you.

Apothecaries' Weights.—A correspondent tells us that in Beasley's "Book of Prescriptions," 5th edition, page 1, he gives the 3 = 437½ grains; 3 = 54·7 grains, 9 = 18·2 grains. We have the 5th and 6th editions of this book before us, and do not find the statement. The best way to regard these signs is to follow the authority of Dr. Redwood, who some time back stated that he interpreted the signs, &c., as under:—

3 = 60 grains

Oz. = 437½ grains

3 = 480 „

Lb. = 16 oz.

lb = 3xi.

The 9 always means 20 grains. The letters dr. would strictly mean 1/16th of oz., but are probably never so intended, and no doubt prescribers, whether they use "oz." or "3," generally mean the old-fashioned 480 grains.

8/139. *R. C. W.*—The colonies of Victoria and New Zealand both have licensing bodies for pharmacists. Both accept the English qualification, but we do not know whether either has decided to accept the Irish diploma as equivalent to an examination. Your registrar can probably inform you. This journal is supplied to the members of all four pharmaceutical societies in Australasia, and an Australasian supplement is published at Melbourne by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, of which Mr. H. Shillinglaw is the registrar and honorary secretary.

29/136. *W. F. W.* asks, Would anyone tell me how to dye poppy-seed to make Maw Seed of it?

Poppy seed is maw seed, and no dye or doctoring is required to convert the one into the other. Our correspondent has, probably, overlooked the fact that the *Semen papaveris* may be *alba seu nigri seu crulei*, according to the source, &c., from which it is obtained.

49/139. *Sub Umbra Floresco*.—Your toothache tincture should be sold in stoppered bottles. You do not tell us what there is in the compound besides chloroform. The corks can be rendered less liable to attack by soaking them for a time in solid paraffin in a fused state. The corks must be pressed under the surface of the liquid and heat must be applied until all the air is driven out of the interstices. (2) As the preparation contains chloroform we suppose it ought to be labelled "poison," though it might be held that as "preparations of chloroform" are not included, while "preparations of" some other poisons are specifically named, the former were exempt. There is no decision to help you. If you label the article "poison" you are certainly safe; if you do not, you may be safe too, but you take chances. (3) Our legal articles, you see, are treating the subject of trade titles.

141/1. *J. W.*—Salicylic acid is the best material for preserving beer. The London agents (Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.) will supply you with a pamphlet giving full particulars.

124/29. *B. E.*—**Linimentum Ammoniae**, B.P., if made according to rule, will inevitably thicken; if made with sesame in place of olive oil, it retains a suitable consistence. See reports on the pharmaceutical uses of sesame oil, by Messrs. Conroy and Mahen, in our October number.

31/84. *J. A. W.*—**Warburg's Tincture**.—The following is Dr. Warburg's own formula, published in 1875, and in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in December, 1873, page 559:—

Aloes socotrinae, ℥j.
Rad. rhei, E.L.
Sem. angelice
Confect. Damocratis, ana ℥iv.
Rad. enulae
Croci sativi
Sem. fœniculi
Crete preparata, ana ℥ij
Rad. gentiane
" zedoariae
Cubebarum
Myrrine electæ
Camphoræ
Boletii laricis, ana ℥j

These ingredients are to be digested with 500 oz. of proof spirit in a water-bath for twelve hours, then expressed, and 10 oz. of quinine sulphate added; the mixture to be replaced in the water-bath till all the quinine is dissolved. The liquor, when cool, is to be filtered, and is then fit for use.

Botanic Beer.—We have no formula for the article sold under this name in the North of England. Several American formulae were published in our volume for 1880, and another on page 360 of the volume for 1882. Perhaps some correspondent can supply a good English receipt.

We have been repeatedly asked for the formulae for liq. copaiba et buchii et cubeb., and liq. santal flav. co. These have never been published, though the preparations are well known and are manufactured by several firms. There can be little difficulty in devising a formula, but perhaps some reader may be willing to save his fellow-artists this trouble.

133/47. *Lavender*.—Subjoined is the formula for making **Soft Soap**, as printed in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1882, page 122. The directions, which convey several very useful hints and cautions, are too long for reproduction:—

Take 20 lbs. of Greenbank pure caustic potash, put it in any can or jar with 3½ gallons (35 lbs.) of water. Stir it once or twice; it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot. Let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Place in any convenient vessel for mixing, 8½ gallons of cottonseed oil, pour the lye into the oil in a small stream, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about 3 inches broad. Continue gently stirring until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and in appearance like honey. Cover the vessel and leave it in a warm place till next day. Stir well and leave for a few days longer. For sale it is well to mix it with a third of its weight of water by aid of a gentle heat.

139/34. **Worcestershire Sauce**.—Years ago we published a formula, which Messrs. Lea & Perrins told us emphatically was not Worcestershire sauce, and made us apologise for calling it so. We give it for what it is worth.

White vinegar	15 gallons
Walnut and mushroom ketchup	10 gallons
Madeira wine	5 gallo
Table salt	25 lbs.
Canton soy	4 gallons
Allspice and coriander (powdered), of each	½ lb.
Mace and cinnamon, of each	½ lb.
Asafœtida	1 lb.
Dissolved in brandy	1 gallon

Boil 20 lbs. of hog's liver for twelve hours with ten gallons of water, frequently renewing the water. Chop up the liver, work with the water, strain and mix with the other ingredients. The special reason for Lea & Perrins' objection is the intimation that they used hog's liver.

138/53. *Tincture*.—The successful manufacture of artists' pigments requires, of course, something more than superficial knowledge. In Condit's "Painting and Painters' Materials," reviewed in this number, the following topics are mentioned as dealing with the subject of pigments:—*Gentile, J. G.*, "Lehrbuch der Farbenfabrikation," Braunschweig, 1880; *Salter, Thomas W.*, "Field's Chromatography," London, 1877. *Davidson's* "Field's Grammar of Colouring," London, 1877. Condit's book deals with the matter from a painter's and decorator's point of view.

20/127. *J. L.* asks whether, if he sells as "Lime-juice and Glycerine" a compound of lime-water and oil, will he not be liable to be fined for selling an article different to what he is asked for. We think not, because we do not think lime-juice and glycerine could be defined either as a food or a drug. But let it be clearly understood that this is only a lay opinion, and that we cannot prophesy what extraordinary views lawyers may take. Our correspondent does not seem to be disturbed in his conscience about the crime, but only about the consequences, of selling an article under a misleading title. Had he asked us about the ethics of the matter the answer would have been more difficult.

Suggestions.

THE suggestions which follow are given in a miscellaneous paper read by Mr. Hugo W. C. Martin at a meeting of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association:—

HEATING A MORTAR by burning alcohol in it, say 1 drachm or ½ drachm, facilitates matters when making pills in winter.

RESIN CERATE, with the addition of 1½ oz. of castor oil, seems to have an almost indefinite uniform consistence, and is apparently improved in medicinal quality.

FOR PILLS CONTAINING ESSENTIAL OR FIXED OILS, or oleo-resins or the like, powdered magnesia alone will make a more coherent mass than honey, acacia, glycerine of starch, or otherwise.

SYR. OF IODIDE OF IRON can be made extemporaneously in about twelve or fifteen minutes by using the requisite amount of iodine of the Pharmacopœia, and bringing about the reaction with sufficient quantity of iron by hydrogen or alcoholised iron.

BENZOINATED LARD can be made from fresh lard with the addition of 2 per cent. of liquid extract of benzoin. This I make by macerating or percolating 1 lb. of benzoin with a pint or more of alcohol, calculating to obtain a pint of liquid, representing 1 lb. of benzoin. Thus benzoinated zinc ointment can be made fresh at a moment's notice, the same as benzoinated lard.

AN UNSIGHTLY PRECIPITATE, of a gummy, resinous nature, sticking to the sides of the bottle, such as a resinous tincture or fluid extract prescribed by some physician, together with an entirely aqueous mixture, or an acid solution of quinine with fluid extract of licorice alone, and many similar mixtures, can generally be remedied by adding a small quantity of acacia to the precipitate and rubbing up in a mortar, gradually adding the balance of the mixture.

IN OINTMENTS, where salts or extracts are prescribed and water is necessary to dissolve or thin, even the best of pharmacists will once in a while, being a little hasty, add too much water. The result is the pestle goes sliding around in the mortar like a greased guinea-pig among a lot of sailors. Here again powdered acacia is our benefactor.

A FIFTY-PER-CENT. EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL, or other oils, can be obtained by emulsifying one-fourth of the oil thus—Two parts of oil, 1 part of acacia, and 1½ part of water, and then adding the balance of the oil and almost any mucilaginous solution alternately till all is added. The mucilaginous solution can be quite thin, and if added warm still better. Such emulsion has the advantage of being much thinner, will consequently allow of a greater addition of sugar to help disguise the taste, and yet can be poured out of an ordinary prescription-vial, which is not the case with a 50-per-cent. emulsion made in the ordinary way.

SUPPOSITORIES.—I obtain most satisfactory results by the addition of a small percentage of spermaceti to the cocoa-butter (a harmless addition), and using the common cone-shaped mould, neither oiling nor powdering the same. I immerse it in the water and pour the mixture into it. The time scarcely ever exceeds fifteen minutes, and the suppository has a smooth, shining appearance. The medical ingredients are of course mixed with a portion of the cocoa-butter, separately in a mortar, which, to facilitate matters, can be warmed a little previously by burning a little alcohol in it. Every pharmacist knows that the melted cocoa-butter must not be added too hot, lest it precipitate some of the ingredients, especially extracts.

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New York Medical Journal, 1880, Dr. F. WEIR.

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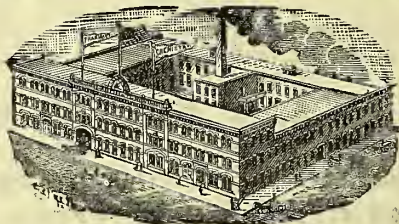
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Read the following opinions on the "New Idea" by High Authority in Pharmacy:

Prof. MAISCH (American Journal of Pharmacy, 1874, p. 90; also 1882, p. 206) says:

" * * * We believe the preparations of household remedies to be the only rational course calculated to be an entering wedge for the suppression of nostrum quackery."

In Dr. HOFFMANN'S new journal "Pharmaceutische Rundschau," January 1883, p. 10, Prof. MAISCH has written at great length upon "The position of pharmacy (in the United States) towards patent medicines," from which we take the following:

"It has been repeatedly proposed that physicians meet the existing popular demands for household remedies by working out a number of formulae suitable for the treatment of the lighter ailments, which the pharmacist may prepare and keep ready for sale. This proposition has not met with much favour, and very little, or rather nothing, has been done in this direction until a few years ago, when a Detroit firm [this means US-FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.] took hold of the idea commercially, and has since found several followers.

"These preparations are intended to take the place of patent medicines; the formula is known and printed on the label; they are printed with the address of the apothecary who sells them (the manufacturer's name does not appear).

"This enterprise is unquestionably a seasonable step to meet the requirements of the public, and will, if carried out in a liberal spirit and with suitable circumspection, in the end accomplish its purpose (to combat the patent evil)."

The "DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR," for January 1883, p. 10, contains editorial remarks upon Patent Medicines, from which we take:

"We hold that the public has a right to know whether the preparations it buys are therapeutically or commercially valuable; and we trust the day may come when they will be replaced by NON-SECRET REMEDIES."

Says A. B. PRESCOTT, Professor of Pharmacy, Michigan University ("New Remedies," August 1881, p. 240), under the caption of *Nostrums and their relation to the Public Health*:

"There is a legitimate demand for domestic remedies, to be used without the advice of physicians. People ought to have some medicines in their houses. * * * Let the people be well provided with standard remedies, just as they wish to use them. * * * Let physicians of all sort contribute formulae for household medicines. * * * Let the constituents and their proportional quantities be given, fairly and squarely. * * * It will soon come 'that people will not buy things to take unless their contents are defined.' * * * Let secret remedies be contrahand of trade."

Prof. ATTFIELD, president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at its recent meeting at Southampton in August, said:

"The inability to recommend remedies characteristic of the mere seller of drugs, and the professional jealousy which would stop a qualified pharmacist from recommending them, have probably done more to foster the present enormous demand for secret remedies than all other causes put together. The reduction of what is sometimes termed the *patent-medicine evil* will probably be effected chiefly by that gradual extension of pharmaceutical knowledge amongst our future pharmacists, which will enable them to supply from their own shelves simple remedies for those tiresome minor maladies for which the public are now driven to patent medicines. * * * Let the druggist's recommendation of simple remedies be founded on that knowledge and experience which comes of much pharmaceutical familiarity with remedies, and on that common sense and perception in all that pertains to drugs, with which a properly and specially educated pharmacist may be credited."

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Those who, on ethical and moral grounds, are opposed to quack and secret medicines, will find our Non-Secret Popular Medicines unobjectionable.

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Our Non-Secret Popular Medicines enable the Retail Druggist to carry a stock of good preparations for popular needs, at a lower cost to him than if he made them himself, and in vastly better forms and dress, the goods being to all intents and purposes his own, as they bear his own name and address.

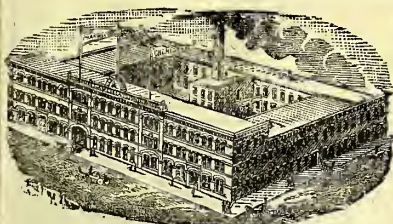
EXHAUSTIVE CATALOGUES.

COMPLETE PRICED ORDER BLANKS.

SEND FOR THEM.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO, Manufacturing Pharmacists,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.



FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

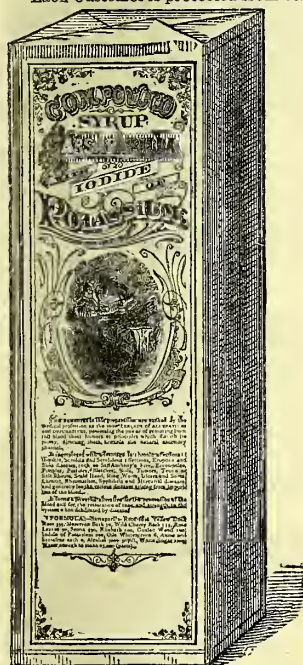
Exporters of Medicinal Products.

Established 28 Years.

POPULAR NON-SECRET MEDICINES.

Under the title of Popular Non-Secret Medicines, we introduced, in 1876, a line of articles avowedly made to supplant patented and secret medicines. The list comprises staple articles like Sarsaparilla, Condition Powders, Cathartic Pills, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Worm Medicines, &c., to simulate the forms and sizes of like popular patented goods; to print the working formula on each package; to make them in large quantities, at a saving in cost of material and labour; to sell them to the RETAIL trade of the United States; to print each buyer's name and address on labels and wrappers in place of ours; to sell them on a close margin of profit as manufacturers; to use good glass, velvet corks, excellent printing, elegant engraved and tinted wrappers; to adapt the styles, sizes, and prices to meet popular wants; to furnish the retail druggist (who has few appliances himself) a means to drive patent medicines out of his sales; to enable him to make the profits himself, which otherwise go into the pockets of patent-medicine manufacturers; to replace quack and secret nostrums by medicines of known composition and value.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue and Order Blanks furnished on application of any retail druggist in good rating. Each Customer is protected from competition in his immediate neighbourhood.



This cut represents the
12-oz. size of

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium.

The medicines combined in this preparation have long been recognised by the medical profession as the most certain of alteratives and depuratives. It is useful in chronic affections of the skin, scrofula, syphilis, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It contains Sarsaparilla, Senna, Licorice, Iodide of Potassium, Sassafras, Anise and Oil of Wintergreen. Formula printed on label (or not, as buyers wish). Price from one-half to two-thirds less than Patented Nostrums. The general make-up is elegant and far surpasses any hitherto put before the public.

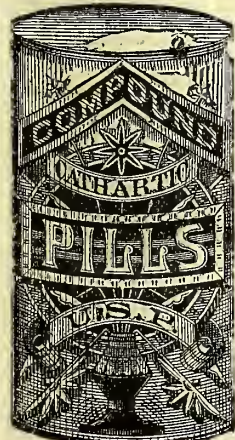
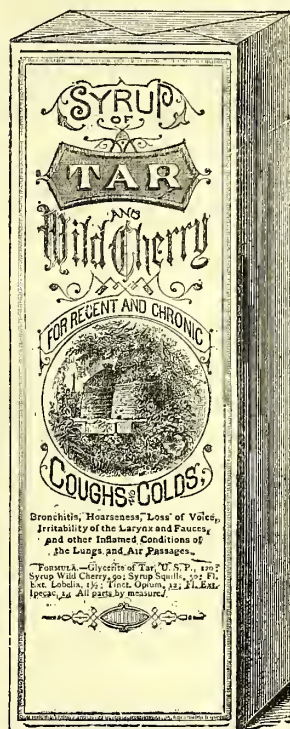
This cut shows the popular
non-secret

Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry.

For recent or chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, and other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

PROPERTIES.—It is agreeable in taste and appearance, and Tar is diuretic and promotes secretion in the bronchial and laryngeal passages; Wild Cherry is an elegant and agreeable tonic and sedative; Squill, one of the best of expectorants; Ipecac is diaphoretic and expectorant; Opium, sedative.

STYLE AND SIZE.—Put up in three sizes, to retail for One, Two, and Four Shillings; label and buyer's address on bottle; cork left long; handsome engraved wrapper printed on heavy salmon-tinted enamelled paper; a two-page circular enclosed.



This cut represents a turned-wood box, containing 25 Sugar (or gelatine) Coated

Cathartic Pills (formula, U. S. Ph.); engraved wrapper, with customers' address (not ours); each one quarter, one-half, or one gross of boxes packed in Decorated Canisters. Price of the goods from one-half to two-thirds less than those of Patent or Quack Pills. Any Formula, any Title, and any Address may be had in this form.

We put up but *one quality*, and that the *full weight* of the Pharmacopoeia. We make our own Tin and Slide Paper Boxes. Our BLUE papers are died in the rag, and will not fade or stain. The ACIDS are wrapped in foil. Wrappers are of elegant, variously-tinted enamelled papers, engraved designs, and with buyer's address.

Directions and Uses in English, French, German, and Spanish.

ACCURATE WEIGHT.—We have for some time discarded the method of measuring the Seidlitz mixture and acid in putting up Seidlitz Powders, and in place of that we weigh *every single powder*, and would like to have our customers test this fact, and then weigh several of the machine-weighed powders, or those put up with measuring cups, and report the result. Ours are *exactly* correct; made by any other way they cannot be. These are to be had in Boxes of 12, 10, 8, and 6 Powders; also in Decorated Foil Envelopes of 1, 2, or 3 Powders.

Genuine Seidlitz Powders.



Single Powders in Decorated Foil, Boxes of 50 or 100 only.

We publish monthly an 8-page illustrated paper, "THE NEW IDEA." Send for it. Contains articles of interest to every retail druggist—the organ of the house—and is devoted to New Remedies, New Preparations, and Novelties in Pharmacy.

ADVERTISING MEANS.—We furnish Counter Circulars, Almanacs, Memorandum Books, Cook Books, Canary Bird Books (new), "Our Dogs" (new) and some other desirable means for counter advertising. These are furnished at cost to customers of our Non-Secret Remedies, AND ADVERTISE THE BUYERS EXCLUSIVELY.

NEW CATALOGUE, No. 80, issued April 1880, contains 72 pages, closely printed, of our manufactures (exclusive of the popular Non-Secret Preparations), as Fluid Extracts, Sugar-Coated Pills, Elixirs, Powdered Drugs, Effervescent Granules, &c., &c. A book of reference. To Customers free.

NEW CATALOGUE, No. 82.—Illustrated Descriptive Price List of the popular Non-Secret Medicines, Toilet and Domestic Articles. It contains 90 pages, and nearly 150 engravings. Free on application.

Printed Card or Address should be sent with every Order. Send for Order Blanks.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICH.

COMMON NAMES.
White Hoarhound, Præsum.
Wlissst Amborn.
Marrube Blanc.



PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in colds, asthma, and all pulmonary affections. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.

PEORIA,
ILLINOIS, U.S.A.,

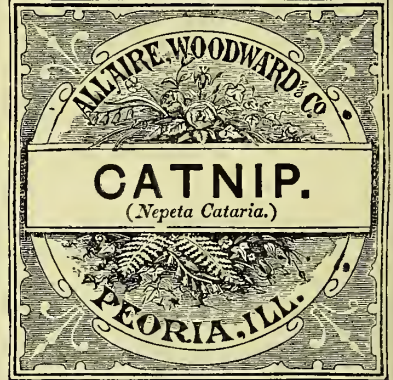
Desire to call the attention of
Chemists to their line of

SUPERIOR
Choice Pressed
Herbs,

&c., &c.

Style of Package is shown in
the accompanying Cuts.

COMMON NAMES.
Catnip, Catmint, Catwort, and Balmfield.
Katzen-Minze.
Herbe aux Chats Cultivée.



PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative. Useful in flatulence, colic in children, and as an emmenagogue in amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Very little attention is generally paid by druggists to this class of goods, so that frequently (in fact it has become the rule) pressers never or seldom put their names on the packages, and, as a result, a large proportion of these goods in the market are short weight, old or inferior stock, not true to name, or otherwise objectionable.

If you wish to avoid all these serious objections, and at the same time secure a much handsomer package, having on it all the common or vulgar names, also the German and French names, the medicinal properties, formulas for the infusion and dose of the same, and also, in the case of Poisons, the antidote, you can easily do it by specifying our brand (A., W. & Co.) when ordering of your jobber. In case inferior goods are substituted, we shall be pleased to receive your orders direct.

We believe it is only necessary to call the attention of the intelligent and thinking portion of the trade to these facts to secure a hearty support in our effort to supply superior goods at ordinary prices.

Our position as large consumers of this class of goods in the manufacture of Fluid and Solid Extracts and Sugar-coated Pills enables us to secure the best quality, gathered expressly for us, at the very lowest possible price, so that to secure better goods you do not have to pay more money, but simply exercise a little care in ordering.

Our name is on every package. Accept no other as ours.

POISONS are put up in YELLOW PAPER, and in this class are included all goods which, though not strictly poisons, should be dispensed with caution, such as Tansy, Savin, Pennyroyal, &c. Roots and barks coming under this class have a cautionary label of yellow paper pasted on the front end. All other ounce packages are put in fine blue paper. The adoption of these styles by us, we trust, will reduce very materially the chances for mistakes in dispensing.

CAUTION.—During the past year nearly every presser of botanic goods in this country has adopted our style of putting them up, under the supposition that it is the wrapper which sells the goods. We are convinced, however, that it is the superior quality of the goods furnished which has given us the largest trade by far now done by any one house, and we trust that buyers will not be deceived by these external imitations.

PROPERTIES.
Emmenagogue, nervine, antispasmodic.
Used in hysteria, amenorrhoea, &c. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.



COMMON NAMES.

Motherwort, Cardiaca.
Herzgesannkraut.
Agrimonia.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fluid & Solid
Extracts,

GELATINE AND SUGAR-
COATED PILLS,

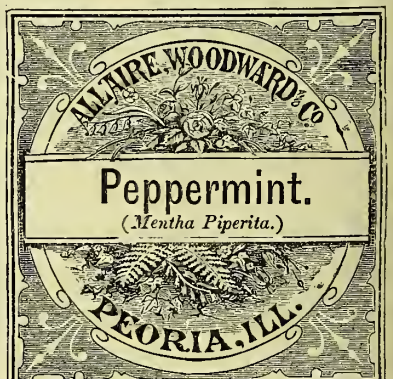
Pure Ground, Powdered, & Pressed
Botanic Goods,

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

These Goods may be obtained from

BASTIN, MCGREGOR & Co., Manchester, England.
A. J. WATT & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
W. H. H. LANE, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
HEMMONS, LAWS & Co., Melbourne.
A. COLE, Sydney, N.S.W.
SEMS & PARKES, Sydney, N.S.W.

PROPERTIES.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative,
and stomachic. Used in colic, hysteria, and
to check nausea. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint
of hot water. Do not boil. Dose, a wine-
glassful repeated.



COMMON NAMES.

Peppermint.
Pfefferminze.
Menthe poivrée.

[See Opposite Page.]

U. S. STANDARD POWDERED DRUGS.

These Goods are
Pure and Reliable.

One Pound
Sealed Tins.
Not Sold in
Bulk or Paper.

Sold by the Jobbing
Trade around the World.


FAC-SIMILE OF A PACKAGE



OF OUR EXTRA SELECT POWDERS.

Carefully Selected &
Choice in every way.

Powders of Opium.
Cinchona and other
active Drugs are
assayed, and their
Alkaloidal Strength
stated on the label.

 Send for Price List.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Standard Medicinal Preparations—Full Lines of Crude Drugs—Fluid and Solid Extracts— Gelatin and Sugar Coated Pills and Granules—Elixirs, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

EXTRA SELECT POWDERS.

They will be sold only in sealed packages of one pound each. They will be made from the finest stock obtainable, and carefully garbled. Prices include packages.

We shall advertise them largely with physicians and best retail trade, and they will be found very desirable to handle, as they save much trouble in filling orders, and also relieve the jobber of all responsibility in regard to the quality of the goods. Prices subject to market changes.

<p>Acacia, white Aconite Root Agrimony Allspice Aloes, Socotrine, purified Cape Assafoetida Anise Seed, Ital. Angelica Root Arecia Nut Aromatic Powder, U.S.P. Ash Bark, Prickly Balmomy Herb Barberry Bark Bayberry Belladonna Leaves Beth Root Bistort Root Bitter Root Blackberry Root Cape Blood Root Blue Flag Black Haw, bark of root Boneset Leaves Boxwood Bark Boxwood Flowers Buchu, Short Bugleweed Herb Burdock Root Butternut Bark Calamus, peeled Canella Bark Cantharides Capeicum, African Caraway Seed Cardamom Seed, shelled Cascarilla Bark Cassia Bark, Saigon Celery Seed Charcoal Cherry Bark, wild Chiretta</p>	<p>Cinchona Calisaya, true East India Cultivated quill bark containing about 8 per cent. of crystallizable alkaloids. Cinchona Loxa Clove Cobosh, black Colchicum Root Colony Apple Colombo Root, American Comfrey Root Composition Conium Leaves Coriander, large, Eng. Cotton Root Bark Cramp Bark Cranebill Crawley Root Cream Tartar Cube Berries Culvers Root Cummin Seed Cundurango Dandelion Root, TRUE Dover's Powder Dwarf Elder Elecampane Elder Bark Elin Bark Ergot Fennel Seed Feverfew Foxglove Leaves Fringe Tree, bark of root Frostwort Galangal Root Gentian Ginger, E.I. Golden Seal Root Grains, Paradise Gravel Plant</p>	<p>Guarana Gamboge Gum Guaiacum Heliebore Root, American Hemlock Bark Henbane Leaves Horsemint Hydrangea Indian Hemp, black " Physic " Turpin Indigo, wild Ipecac Jacob's Ladder Jalap Root Johnswort Juniper Berries Kino Kousso Flowers Ladies' Slipper Larkspur Seed Laurel Berries " Leaves Lavender Flowers Licorice Root, Russian peeled " Extract Life Everlasting Life Root Herb Liverwort Lobelia, Leaves " Seed Lovage Root Lungwort Lupulin Mace Male Fern Mandrake Root Marjoram Marshmallow Root Matteo Mezereon Bark Motherwort Mustard, pure</p>	<p>Myrrh Nuzgalls, Aleppo Nutmeg Nux Vomica Beans Oak Bark, black " red Opium, 13 per cent. Morphia Orange Peel, sweet " bitter Orris Root, Florentine Pareira Brava Parilla, yellow Pellitory Root Pepper, black Peppermint Leaves Pine Bark, white Pink Root Pleurisy Root Poke Root Pomegranate, bark of root, fresh Pond Lily Root, white " yellow Poplar Bark, white " yellow Potash Chlorate Princess Pine Pulsatilla Queen of the Meadow Root Queen of Meadow Herb Rhatany Payta Rhubarb, select Sage, Garden Sarsaparilla, Amer. " Hond. Sassafras Bark Savin Scullcap Herb Seneca Root Senna, Tinn., leaves " Alex. Simaruba Bark Skunk Cabbage Root Smart Weed Snake Root, Button</p>	<p>Sneak Root, Canada " Sampson " Virginia, true Soap Tree Bark " Castile Solomon's Seal Root Southernwood Spearment Leaves Spikenard Squill Root Powd. Squill is put up in 4 oz., 8 oz., and lb. bottles, sealed; bottles are charged extra Star Root Stone Root Stillingia Root Stramonium Leaves " Seed Sumach Bark Summer Savory Tamarack Bark Tansy Thyme Trassanth Turkey Pea Turmeric Uncion Root, true Uve Ursi Leaves Valerian Root, Eng. " Vermont Vervain Root " Herb Wafer A-b, bark of root Wahoo Wild Yam Willow Bark, white " black Wintergreen Leaves Witch Hazel Bark Wormseed, Am. " Levant Wormwood Yarrow Yellow Dock " Jessamine Root Zedoary Root</p>
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Philadelphia Office—320 RACE STREET.

Chicago Office—38 DEARBORN STREET.

New York Office—70 MAIDEN LANE.

St. Louis Office—307 N. SECOND STREET.

These Goods may be obtained from BASTIN, MCGREGOR & Co., Manchester, England; A. J. WATT & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; W. H. H. LANE Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; HEMMONS, LAWS & Co., Melbourne; A. COLE, Sydney, N.S.W.; SIMS & PARKES, Sydney, N.S.W.

[See opposite page.]

JENSEN'S CRYSTAL PEPSIN

In Artificial Crystals. Perfectly Soluble in Water without Acid.

THIS PEPSIN, now so popular with the profession, has given an impetus to the consumption of this drug. Physicians of the highest standing, who before the introduction of this active Pepsin, with good reason, entirely abandoned the use of Pepsin, are now the most eager in prescribing JENSEN'S CRYSTAL PEPSIN, whenever it is indicated.

Three grains of this PEPSIN, which, according to its authoritatively tested strength, will dissolve the hard-boiled white of six eggs, equal to the pure food of a hearty meal. Price, 8s. per ounce.

EDS. MED. & SURG. REPORTER:—

I have this day tested a specimen of Dr. Jensen's so-called "Crystal Pepsin," with the following results, which may be of interest to your readers:

Experiment 1.—One quarter of a grain of Jensen's Pepsin dissolved in f. 3 iss. of water mixed with f. 3 ij. of water containing 9 drops of hydrochloric acid, and kept at a heat varying from 100° to 110° F., dissolved 125 grains of hard-boiled white of egg in two hours.

Experiment 2 was an exact copy of the first, except that solution was effected in two and a quarter hours.

Experiment 3.—One-quarter of a grain of the same Pepsin, under like conditions, dissolved 150 grains, or 600 times its weight, of coagulated albumen, in about three hours—this amount of albumen being rather more than half that usually found in an egg of average size.

Experiment 4.—One-quarter of a grain of the Pepsin similarly tested with 200 grains of boiled white of egg, left a small residue (estimated to weigh 20 or 25 grains) at the end of three and a half hours, when the experiment was interrupted. It was therefore probably capable under these circumstances of dissolving at least 700 times its own weight of freshly-coagulated albumen.

The solvent power of this Pepsin is thus shown in these investigations of mine to be not less than twelve times as great as that of the "Pepsinum Saccharatum" (U.S. Pharm., 1880), and hence this method of preparing pepsin unquestionably places within the reach of physicians a vastly improved means for aiding the stomach digestion of nitrogenous foods.

JOS. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Prof. of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1883.

Jensen's Pepsin in Diphtheria.

Dr. Edwin Rosenthal, acting on the suggestion of Dr. L. Wolff, has used an acidulated concentrated solution of Pepsin, as an application to the membranes of diphtheritic patients, for which there seemed to be no other help than tracheotomy, and reports that it acted like a charm, dissolving the membranes, admitting a free aeration of the blood, and placing them soon on the road to convalescence. The solution he used was—

R. Jensen's Pepsin 3j.
Acidi hydrochloric, C. P. gtt. xx.
Aque q. s. ft. fl 3 j.

M. S. Apply copiously every hour with a throat mop.—*From the Med. Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Jensen's Pepsin as a Solvent in Albuminous Obstruction of the Bladder.

Dr. Hollmann, [*Nederl. Weekbl.*, 18, p. 272] reports the case of an old man aged 80, suffering from retention of urine, in whom the introduction of a catheter failed to produce the desired result. It was found that the bladder contained coagulated albuminoid masses mixed with blood. A few hours after the injection of about sixteen grains of Dr. Jensen's Pepsin, dissolved in water, a large amount of a dark, viscid fetid fluid readily escaped by the catheter.—*Lond. Med. Record.*

JENSEN'S BEEF PEPTONE,

In Transparent Glassy Scales.

One ounce represents one pound of beef, less fat and a small portion of earthy matter, which precipitates after the process of digestion is entirely completed, thus presenting a true and highly azotized nutrient in the most concentrated form possible. This is the first Beef Peptone ever offered to the profession in a strictly completed and unmixed state, and will stand the most severely scientific test as to perfectness. For rectal as well as oral administration it offers to medicine a new agent by which to overcome asthenic inanition, and thus combat one of the worst features of acute as well as chronic diseases.

JENSEN'S BEEF PEPTONE WITH ROCK CANDY.

Also in Transparent Glassy Scales, but a trifle Larger.

Devised to overcome the long-felt difficulty in feeding sick children who object to food in any hitherto known form, but never refuse candy. They will, to the gratification of all interested, feed themselves with this sweet Peptone, and ask for more. One ounce of this Peptone represents one-half pound of beef.

Both of these Peptones are put up in bottles holding one ounce, eight ounces, and one pound, retailed at 2s. 6d. per ounce.

The above preparations are only manufactured and put up exclusively as specialties by

DR. CARL L. JENSEN,

865 NORTH 26th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exclusive Agents—GABRIEL & TROKE, Wholesale Druggists, 82 City Road, LONDON.

Sold by F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street, LONDON.

CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NON-SECRET MEDICINES,

WITH BUYER'S ADDRESS.

POPULAR, RELIABLE, & ATTRACTIVE!

THEY SELL RAPIDLY, GIVE THE BEST SATISFACTION, AND PAY A LARGE PROFIT.

We claim for these preparations a superiority over the general line of patented goods. They have attained this high standard wherever they have been sold. Their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they are prepared with the greatest accuracy from reliable formulas, which are printed on each package. They are put up in an inviting style, and in such a manner as to replace the patent nostrums which practically pay you no profit.

The materials used are the best the market affords. The wrappers are elegantly lithographed. The size of the packages meets the popular demand. The containers in which the goods are enclosed are of artistic design, and especially suitable for the show-case and counter.

The prices are low, and the goods afford you a handsome profit. In selling these preparations you advertise yourself instead of the secret or patented articles. You also know what you are selling.

Every department of our laboratory is under the direct superintendence of a practical pharmacist. It is equipped with all the modern appliances. EVERY Branch of our business is managed by efficient and experienced workmen, so that in offering our goods we do not hesitate to guarantee entire satisfaction.

ENGLISH BRANCH:—WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA, through which our goods can be furnished free of duty to the Druggists and Chemists in all the English Provinces, except India and Australia, References: Any Bank or Wholesale House in America.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE POTASSIUM AND STILLINGIA.



An elegant preparation and a reliable alternative. Used successfully in all blood diseases, skin affections, &c.

FORMULA:—Sarsaparilla Root 160, Yellow Dock 35, Stillingia 35, Guaiac Wood 9, Rhubarb 9, Liquorice Root 20, Alx. Senna 40, Wild Cherry 20, Iodide Potassium 22, Oils Sassafras $\frac{1}{2}$, Anise $\frac{1}{2}$, Wintergreen 1, Sugar 120, Alcohol 50 per cent, 320; water to make 2,240 parts.

The size of the package is larger than the usual Sarsaparillas on the market, and the style is superior to all others. It is put up in 12-ounce Gothic panel bottles, velvet corks, strawboard carton, heavy salmon-coloured enamelled wrapper, elegantly engraved.

The directions are very explicit, and printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

Retails for \$1.00, and costs about one-half of the patented preparations of the same kind.

PRICE—1 gross, \$46.00; 6 dozen, \$24.00; 3 dozen, \$13.50; 1 dozen, \$5.00.

We print the buyer's address on every package, which does a certain amount of advertising, and he alone derives the benefit, as our name does not appear.

The popularity which this preparation has gained during the past year is shown by its almost unprecedented sales.

TERMS.

Three months from date of invoice to be settled by Bank Acceptance, with exchange on Detroit, Chicago, or New York. Five per cent. discount for cash sent us within ten days from date of bill. Freight allowed on all goods of our manufacture, but not to exceed ten per cent. of amount of invoice, and will be credited by us only upon receipt of original freight bill. Under no circumstances do we allow cartage at destination. Breakage, leakage, or damage by careless handling, or losses otherwise sustained while goods are in transit, at risk of buyer.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER.

CATALOGUE, PRICE LISTS, AND SAMPLES OF WRAPPERS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CHARLES WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

SINGLE SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

(WARRANTED FULL WEIGHT.)



This engraving represents our elegant Single Seidlitz Powders. Put up in handsomely-decorated tinfoil envelopes, packed (100 each) in a fancy swing-covered box, suitable for the show-case or counter. Each powder is first wrapped in wax paper to avoid moisture. They retail for 5 c. each, and cost \$2.50 per hundred, and \$22.50 per thousand. We have adopted the method of weighing our Seidlitz mixture and acid in putting up our Seidlitz Powders, thereby insuring an accuracy which cannot be attained by measuring. We use only the best material, purchasing it in all cases from first hands.

In addition to the Single Powders, we put up three different styles—Twelve in box, tin or paper; Ten in box, tin or paper; Six in box, tin, wrapper in seven colours.

PRICES.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
Seidlitz Powders—12 in tin box.....	\$32.00	\$16.25	\$8.38	\$2.90
" " 10 "	28.50	14.50	7.65	2.65
" " 6 "	19.00	9.25	5.25	1.85

Packed in wax paper to avoid moisture.

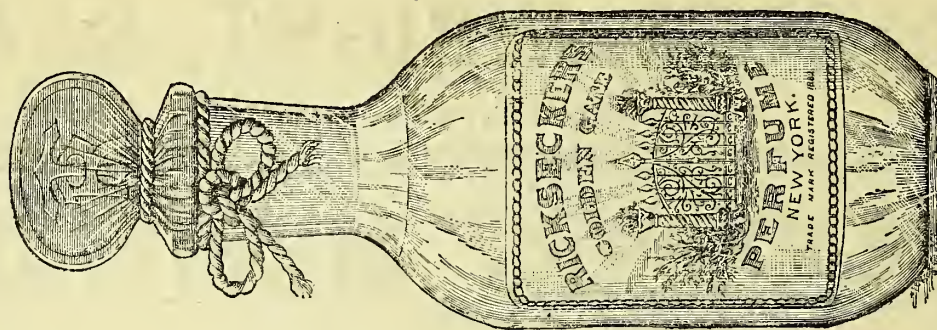
LEADVILLE, COL.

"Having given your preparations a good trial, we would say we are well pleased with them. In every respect we find them better than other manufactures that we have handled: they are nicer preparations and put up in a more attractive style, and are meeting with great success, and becoming popular, as you can see by our enclosed order.—J. S. MILLER & Co."

CLEAR CREEK, NEB.

"I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the quality of your goods and the elegance with which they are put up. They all have a very fine appearance, equal to any patent medicines, and the fact that the formula of each is plainly printed on the label gives one great confidence in recommending them to customers.—JOHN M. FRANCE."

*A: Perfume: Beyond: Compare *



Certainly the Newest,
the most Stylish and the
Finest Combination of
costly Exotics. * Of rare
Permanency and most
excellent sale. * :: *
* The best value;
a liberal two ounces;
Sold only in this new
bottle with trial vial
to each free * In neat
couplet boxes * A bit
of Gold Leaf in each
bottle. * :: *

32s. Dozen.

London Agency—LYNCH & CO., 192 Aldersgate St.

AMERICAN MEDICINAL ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS, &c., FOR EXPORT.

PEEK & VELSOR, NEW YORK,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

WHOLESALE BOTANIC EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Flowers, Crude, Crushed, Ground, and Powdered. All prepared under own supervision, and guaranteed strictly pure. Being the Oldest Exclusively Botanic House in America, with an experience of 40 years in testing and preparing American Botanical Products, we claim many advantages over competitors. Our reputation for serving our friends with goods of prime quality only, and at fair prices, has been long established. With this class of goods, **QUALITY** is of the first importance. Nothing is cheap if old or impure. We renew our stock every season, and will guarantee satisfaction to all who favour us with their orders. Orders should be accompanied with draft or New York reference. Quantations supplied on application.

SPECIALTIES—Peek's Asthma Cure, Peek's Liver Pills, Peek's Tincture Veratrum Viride, Peek's Syrup Sarsaparilla, Peek's Cough Syrup.

Also: Roots and Barks, pressed, in one-lb. packets and Herbs and Flowers, pressed, in 8-oz., 4-oz., and 1-oz. packets.

B. KEITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES,

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES, ETC.

We make a full line of RESINOIDS, such as **PODOPHYLLIN, LEPTANDRIN, EUONYMIN, IRISIN, HYDRASTIN, &c., ALL PURE.**

So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as our manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts, etc., with sugar of milk, powdered root, etc.

WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES?

They are not made from the crude material, but by dissolving the active principles in Alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power.

Send for printed matter on **CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA** in the Morphia or Opium Habit, and certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge, treated by it; also **REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL**; also Price Lists, to

B. KEITH & CO.,
41 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

THE DIAMOND DYES.

What the Wholesale Drug Trade of America say about them

**H. Sugden Evans & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Montreal, P.Q.**

"We have sold two hundred gross of your Diamond Dyes in the last three months, and have not had a single complaint. We understand they give universal satisfaction."

**Lyman Sons & Co., Importers and Wholesale Druggists,
Montreal, P.Q.**

"We have great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful success of Diamond Dyes. Nothing in our experience has equalled them, and other competitors have had to retire from the field. We have sold over 1,000 gross since last November, and have not received a single complaint as to their quality."

**Lyman Bros. & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Toronto,
Ontario.**

"We have sold over 340 gross of your Diamond Dyes in the last six months. We have every reason to believe that they are good Dyes."

Brown & Webb, Wholesale Druggists, Halifax, N.S.

"The demand for Diamond Dyes has been very great. They please dealers and consumers, and we think they have a brilliant prospect before them in the old world, if you push them there with the same energy as here."

**W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
New York City.**

"Your Diamond Dyes have given entire satisfaction, and we believe them to be of excellent quality, and very desirable goods. We trust your efforts to introduce them in England and Australia will be as successful there as it has been in our country."

Richardson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis, Mo.

"We have sold upwards of 1,000 gross of your Diamond Dyes. We believe them to be the best goods of the kind ever put on the market, and bound to be successful wherever they are introduced."

**Morrison, Plummer & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Chicago, Ill.**

"We are glad to hear that you intend to introduce Diamond Dyes in England and Australia. We feel sure that it will be a success, if our experience with the Dyes is worth anything as evidence. We have sold nearly four hundred gross in the past six months."

J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis, Mo.

"We cannot but admire the remarkable spirit and enterprise of your house. In the case of Diamond Dyes we find we have sold about 230 gross in the past six months. Wherever these Dyes have been introduced they supersede any others that may have been used, so that you may always be assured of an increasing demand."

**John W. Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Portland, Me.**

"The success of Diamond Dyes has far exceeded our expectations. Our actual sales have exceeded fifteen hundred gross during the past six months, and they have never failed to give satisfaction."

**James E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Detroit, Mich.**

"The sales of Diamond Dyes have been unprecedented. In the last six months we have sold nearly six hundred gross, and have never heard the least complaint, but have had letter after letter speaking in praise of them."

Daniel Stewart, Wholesale Druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"We have sold over 500 gross of Diamond Dyes in the past six months; the trade is still increasing. When we ask our customers what causes the large demand, they say, 'judicious advertising, and real merit of the goods.'"

Meyer Bros. & Co., Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis, Mo.

"Of all the various dyes we have handled, your Diamond Dyes have given the most decided satisfaction to our customers. While your goods are in themselves meritorious, their popularity has, in our opinion, been promoted by your methodical, courteous, and experienced manner of conducting your business affairs."

**Chas. N. Crittenton & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
New York City.**

"We are selling more of your Diamond Dyes than of all others combined. Most of our customers are handling them."

L. H. Harris, Wholesale Druggist, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Your Diamond Dyes have a large sale, and meet the approval of all. Dealers are pleased with the ready sale and good profit, and you make no claim as to merit which the quality of your preparations does not fully warrant. There are no articles in our list that I handle with more pleasure."

**Johnston, Holloway & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Philadelphia, Pa.**

"We congratulate you on the success you have met in introducing Diamond Dyes. Our sales of them exceeded that of all other kinds. We attribute your success in no small measure to your liberal business methods, your unswerving integrity, and untiring zeal, which, combined with the intrinsic value of your goods, have placed you in the foremost ranks of American business men."

**Canby, Gilpin & Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Baltimore, Md.**

"Your Diamond Dyes give very general satisfaction, and seem to be the most popular Dyes extant. Our sales of them exceed that of all other kinds combined."

**Strong, Cobb & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cleveland,
Ohio.**

"Your Diamond Dyes have been exceedingly satisfactory, and we are selling 50 gross of them to one gross of all others. We have had 425 gross during the last six months, and are pleased to say that not a dozen has been returned. It is a pleasure that we find your house prompt and systematic, with whom it is a pleasure to deal."

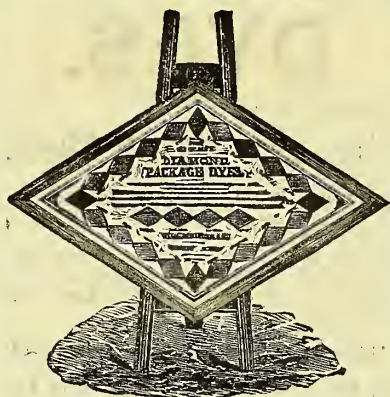
**Walding, Kinnan & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
Ohio.**

"Expect to sell a thousand gross of your Diamond Dyes this year. We have never sold any goods that have given better satisfaction."

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

25 to 135 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., and 223 McGill Street, Montreal;
AND AT 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

[See other advertisements, pages 116-117.]



This beautiful Sample Card, showing the different colours of the Dyes, given with each order.

A GREAT AMERICAN SUCCESS!

24,000 Gross Sold in Six Months.

THE DIAMOND DYES!

FOR DOMESTIC & FANCY DYEING.

BRILLIANT. DURABLE. SIMPLE. ECONOMICAL.

For Silk, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Work, Easter Eggs.

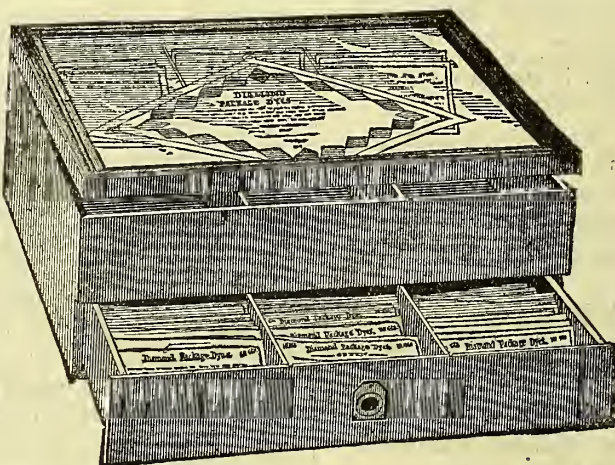
All kinds of fancy work, and every species of fabric or fibre.

Price per Package, 6d.

Per Gross, 41s. net.

LIST OF COLOURS:

Yellow	Scarlet
Orange	Green
Light Blue	Brown
Bismarck	Dark Brown
Dark Blue	Navy Blue
Dark Green	Seal Brown
Cardinal Red	Old Gold
Olive Green	Dark Wine
Eosine (Pink)	Terra Cotta
Purple	Slate
Violet	Drab.



This Fine Black Walnut Counter Case given with the first two-gross order.

LIST OF COLOURS:

Crushed Strawberry	
Plum	
Maroon	Blue for Cotton
Crimson	Yellow "
Black	Scarlet "
Garnet	Cardinal "
Magenta.	

THE DIAMOND PAINTS:

Gold Paint	Silver Paint
Bronze Paint	
Artists' Black	

What we give the Trade with an Order for Two Gross.

A beautifully finished Black Walnut Counter Case with Drawer, giving room for a full assortment of the Dyes. *See cut above.*

A large number of handsome Sample Cards, showing 27 colours, for distribution.

A supply of the prettiest Fancy Advertising Books ever issued, giving full instructions for use of the Dyes.

The best Sample Cards and Show Cards ever got out for dye colours.

A beautiful framed Sample Card with easel stand. *See cut at top.*

A large Sample Book showing the colours made by the Dyes on Woollens.

A handsome Sample Book showing the colours made on Cottons.

Samples showing the colours of the Inks made from several Dyes.

Samples showing the Diamond Paints.

Our Goods may be obtained from S. Maw, Son & Thompson; Lynch & Co.; Bourne, Johnson & Latimer; F. Newbery & Sons; Barclay & Sons; W. Edwards & Son; Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries; Baiss Brothers & Co., London; W. B. Fordham & Sons; Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; Raimes & Co., York; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh; W. & R. Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Clark & McMullen, Belfast, Ireland; Boileau & Boyd, Dublin; and from all Wholesale Druggists and Druggists' Sundriesmen throughout the World, or from the Manufacturers,

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO..

125 to 135 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., and 223 McGill Street Montreal;

AND AT 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENT FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—MR. W. H. H. LANE, SYDNEY, N.S.W. [See other page.]

HOW DIAMOND DYES ORIGINATED.

THE DIAMOND DYES were originated by scientific experts who determined to place before the people, in practical shape for their use, the magnificent dye stuffs recently discovered.

Their greatly superior quality has only been made possible by recent important chemical discoveries, made by leading scientists, both European and American. Two-thirds of the colours are made from dyes that were unknown two or three years ago.

In the largest factories, and for the finest goods, these new chemical dyes are rapidly superseding all the old dye stuffs, while for family use they are incomparably superior, being so much more simple, brilliant, and economical.

In durability they are unexcelled by any known Dyes.

The phenomenal success of the **DIAMOND DYES** in America, Canada, and Australia has induced the proprietors to introduce them in Great Britain.

These **DYES** must not be confounded with other articles purporting to be for the same uses. The Dyes heretofore offered in the English markets are made of materials altogether inferior, and they possess but a fraction of the colouring power of the Diamond Dyes, and entirely lack their brilliancy, beauty of colour, durability and fastness. In simplicity of use, and ample instructions for all purposes, the **DIAMOND DYES** are without a rival.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Scarfs, Hoods, Yarn, Stockings, Carpet Rags, Ribbons, Feathers, any fabric or fancy article can be easily and surely coloured to any shade wanted. Each dye is complete in itself, thereby saving all extra expense and trouble of buying other articles to set the colour. All the colours are so simple in their method of use that even a child can be successful with them.

THE DIAMOND DYES, FOR MAKING INK.

From a package of Diamond Dyes a pint of the very best ink can be made by simply dissolving in hot water. They are better than the Inks sold in small bottles and cost less than one-fourth as much. Scholars, Book-keepers, Merchants, Families, and all Writers will find them valuable for Writing, Copying, Ruling, Marking Goods, Checking, &c., &c.,

**BLACK, BLUE, VIOLET,
GREEN, RED, ORANGE.**

Full directions given for making Writing Ink, Copying Ink, Staining Ink, and Copygraph Ink.

For Colouring Easter Eggs, Feathers, Grasses, Mosses, Everlasting Flowers, &c., &c., the **DIAMOND DYES** are the best in the world.

We call particular attention to the following page, and to the Extracts from letters printed there. These letters were received by us from Wholesale Druggists in all parts of the United States, and from Canada and Nova Scotia. They prove all we claim for **DIAMOND DYES**, and show how vastly superior they are to all the Dyes heretofore on the market.

Our Goods may be obtained from S. Maw, Son & Thompson; Lynch & Co.; Bourne, Johnson & Latimer; F. Newbery & Sons; Belay & Sons; W. Edwards & Son; Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries; Baiss Brothers & Co., London; W. B. Ford & Sons; Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; Raimes & Co., York; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh; W. & R. Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Clark & McMullen, Belfast, Ireland; Boileau & Boyd, Dublin; and from all Wholesale Druggists and Druggists' Sundriesmen throughout the World, or from the Manufacturers,

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
15 to 135 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., and 223 McGill Street, Montreal;
AND AT 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
AGENT FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—MR. W. H. H. LANE, SYDNEY, N.S.W. [See opposite page.]



ONLY SIXPENCE A PACKAGE.

DIAMOND GOLD PAINT.

Equal in quality and quantity to the 1s. 6d. packages of other makers.

For Gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, and every variety of Wood Work; Metallic Ornaments, Crosses, Emblems, Mottoes, &c.; Furniture and Household Ornaments; Repairing Gold Frames, and all other Gilded Work.

There is scarcely a household ornament that is not greatly improved by a little tasteful gilding, and many fashionable decorations are more than doubled in value by it.

There is no kind of ornamental work more fascinating to ladies than this, and none more easily executed.

DIAMOND SILVER PAINT.

This can be employed to decorate all articles on which Gold is used, and in some cases is more appropriate—or the two are often used together.

DIAMOND BRONZE PAINT.

This preparation may be used to decorate all articles on which Bronze produces the most appropriate effect. A coating of Diamond Bronze Paint will cause a well-made plaster figure to resemble a costly example in solid Bronze.

Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, and Ornaments, may be made fully equal to new, and at an insignificant cost. It is easily applied, and dries in a few moments.

DIAMOND ARTIST'S BLACK.

For Ebonizing Picture Frames, Cabinet Work, &c., &c. It gives very handsome effects in contrast with the Gold and Silver Paints.

1830

1883

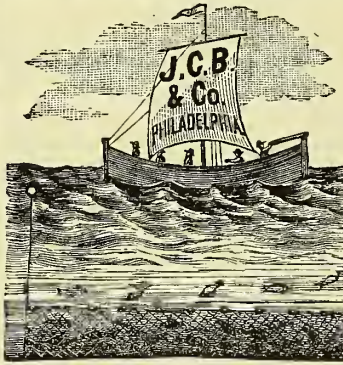
BAKER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

A POTENT and PALATABLE
REMEDY for Consumption
and all wasting diseases is offered
in

BAKER'S EMULSION

of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil,
combined in an elegant form with
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No preparation has ever met
such a universal recognition by the



Medical fraternity, and its use is be-
coming constantly more extensive.

The superiority of

BAKER'S EMULSION

is acknowledged wherever known;
and medical men would do well to
avail themselves of the opportunity
to test its merits, which can be done
by procuring a bottle from the
London Agents:

BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street,

who are also prepared to furnish samples to Physicians free on application.

 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

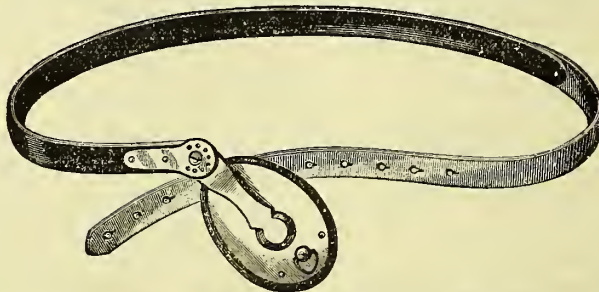
BARCLAY & SONS are also Agents in Great Britain for

BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES

an astringent and balsam combined in most convenient form for application directly to the seat of the disease, affording almost immediate relief, and performing the most astonishing cures. Boxes containing 14 Suppositories sent by mail on receipt of 4/6; to Chemists or Physicians, 3/6.

JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

THE CELLULOID TRUSS.



A FINE STEEL SPRING covered with the **BEAUTIFUL CELLULOID**, PADS of same material.
LIGHT, COOL, AND COMFORTABLE.

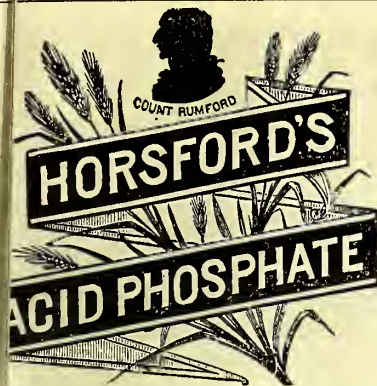
Will not rust or wear out. Well suited to warm climates.

ADOPTED BY U.S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

MADE IN A VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

Acknowledged to be the best Truss now in use.

E. C. PENFIELD & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.



RECOMMENDED

BY

PHYSICIANS

OF ALL

SCHOOLS

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Diminished Vitality, &c.

(LIQUID.)
Prepared according to the directions of Professor
E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge.

As food for an Exhausted Brain,
In Liver and Kidney Trouble.

In Sea-sickness, Wakefulness, and Sick Headache,
In Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Constipation,
In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of
Impaired Nerve Function,

IT HAS BECOME A NECESSITY IN A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
And is universally prescribed and recommended by Physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonise with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free. Manufactured by the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

PROF. HORSFORD'S BAKING PREPARATIONS

are made of Horsford's famous Cream Tartar Substitute, an acid phosphate in powdered form, of same strength and appearance as Cream Tartar. This Substitute restores to the flour the nutritious phosphates which are removed with the bran in the process of bolting, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

CABLE ADDRESS, "RUMFORD, PROVIDENCE."

WHOLESALE AGENTS—Francis Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street; Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Physicians who have not used Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and who wish to test it, will be furnished a sample and pamphlet on application to either of the above agents; and sample will be furnished free of charge, except the expense of packing and postage (fourpence), which amount should accompany the application.

FOUNDED BY J. MILHAU, 1813.

J. MILHAU'S SON,

Wholesale and Dispensing

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Importer and Exporter of Drugs,
Medicines, and Specialties,

183 Broadway, New York.

Agencies and Correspondence solicited.



PLANTEN'S CAPSULES.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

H. PLANTEN & SON,

224 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

SOFT AND HARD. (9 SIZES.) ALL KINDS FILLED.

EMPTY (8 Sizes) For taking medicine free of taste, smell, injury to teeth, mouth, or throat. Boxes, 100 each, 1 dol.

RECTAL, 3 Sizes.

HORSE, 5 Sizes.

VAGINAL, 4 Sizes.

DOG WORM.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Special Recipes Capsuled.

New kinds constantly added.

Sold by all Druggists. **SAMPLES FREE.**

H. C. MASON & CO., Agents, 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE,
LONDON, E.C.

LICORICE.

Our Licorice is made in the most careful and scientific manner from sound Italian and Spanish Root, is handsome in appearance, of finest flavour, beautiful fracture, and entirely free from grittiness. The sizes are 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 16 sticks to the lb. (all sizes same price per lb.), put up in 5-lb. wooden boxes, actual weight guaranteed. Samples and Prices upon application. CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOBBING HOUSES SOLICITED.

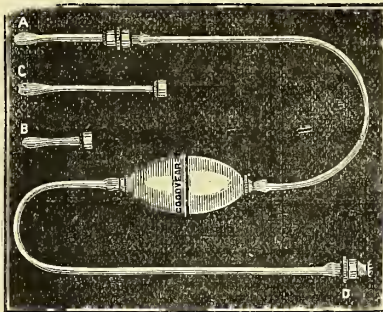
We have received the following Awards:

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Exhibition of 1874, "for purity"; Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, "for purity and general excellence of manufacture"; Paris Exposition, 1878, "for general excellence."

MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE

MANUFACTURERS OF LICORICE,

218 & 220 NORTH 22nd STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

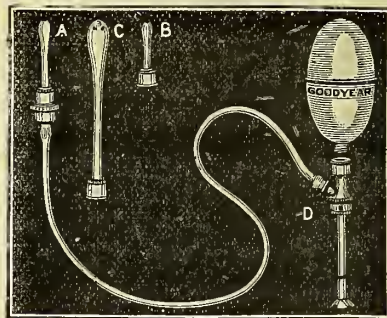


No. 5.

Its superior quality makes
it the most desirable of all
medium-priced Syringes.

IMPROVED No. 7.

A first-class medium, with
Bulb detachable.
Polished Wood Cases.



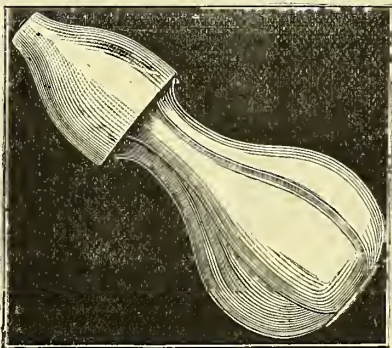
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., New York, U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOFT RUBBER AND VULCANITE

SYRINGES AND ENEMAS.

LAWRENCE BROS., 48 Farringdon Street, E.C.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

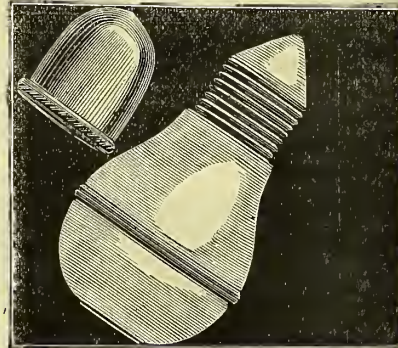


"LADIES'."

Is the simplest and most
perfect Vaginal Syringe in
the market.

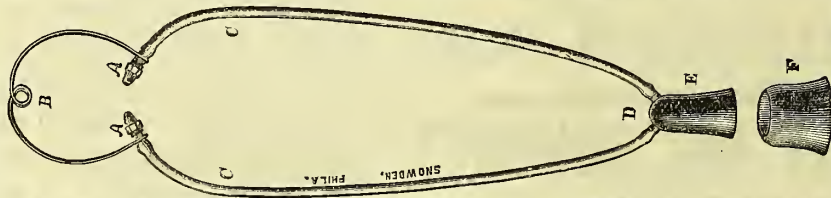
"P.P.P."

A Soft Rubber Urethral
Syringe; very useful, as the
Solution can be carried safely
in the pocket.



SNOWDEN'S "PERFECTED" BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE.

Please note "caution,"
as inferior imitations
have made their appear-
ance.
CAUTION.
All genuine ones have
"WM. SNOWDEN,
Philadelphia," stamped
on the Soft Rubber Cup
or Bell (F).



This instrument is well
known throughout the
United States, Canada,
Mexico, South America,
Belgium, Germany, and
France.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, Manufacturer and Importer of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES,
No. 7 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Established 1821. The Oldest Surgical Instrument Manufactory and Importing House in the United States.

PRICE OF STETHOSCOPE.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Snowden's "Perfect" Atomiser, No. 1, for the Throat

No. 2, " " and Ear

No. 3, " " Nose

Used in Philadelphia by Professors Gross, Pancoast, Da Costa, Drs. Levis,
Sajous, Seiler.

SURGEONS' PURE IRON-DYED SILK,

as used and recommended by Professors Gross and Pancoast, and other
leading surgeons. A sample card of 14 sizes sent gratis to any address.

European Orders for Silk will receive Prompt Attention if addressed to "ARTEMORBI," Bern. Switzerland.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 Market Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

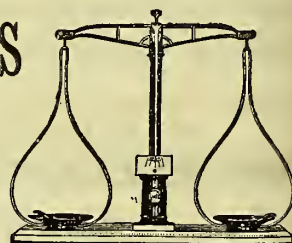
MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Scales & Weights

Druggists' Prescription Scales, Analytical and
Assay Balances.

Illustrated Price List on application.

Sold by S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, London;
ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.



AMERICAN TRUSSES.

Under Patronage of the United States Government.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1850.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY

Is the only Firm that received Two Awards for Trusses, &c., at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

FIRST.—For their Patent Combination and 'CHAMPION' Truss, giving all necessary and possible movements of the Pad upon the Steel Spring for fitting each person, combined with entire firmness and stability."

SECOND.—For general display of Trusses and Supporters of excellent material and superior workmanship."

MANUFACTURED FOR

U.S. ARMY, NAVY

AND

PENSION

DEPARTMENTS.

ALSO

U.S. Marine Hospital
SERVICE.

GENUINE

BEAR OUR

FIRM NAME,

Dates of Patents,

AND OUR TRADE MARK,

'CHAMPION'

ON PLATE ON EACH TRUSS.



OUR IMPROVED

PATENT

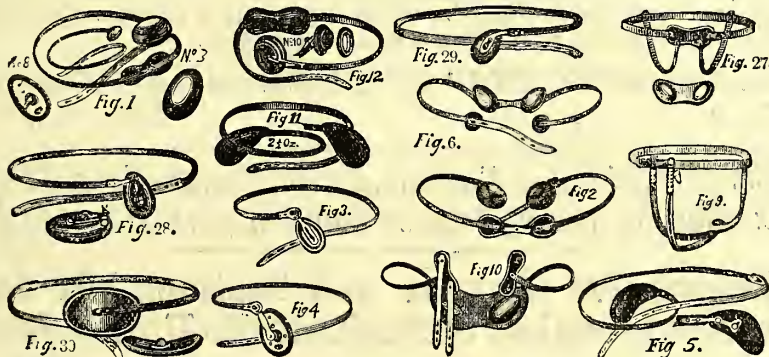
"CHAMPION"
TRUSS

is handled in larger quantities than any other Truss by Wholesale Houses in the United States, and will be so in other countries when its high merits are seen.

Our line of Genuine HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, &c., is the most complete in the Trade, and our prices the lowest.

The Philadelphia Truss Company's

Our Rubber is specially cured for Trusses, and less liable to crack than other makes.



We make a superior quality of Malleable Steel Springs for these goods.

With the largest factory and facilities in America, if not in the world, exclusively for our full line of goods, we respectfully and confidently solicit orders and correspondence from all quarters of the Globe.

Genuine Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the Improved Patent "Champion" Truss (Patented Sept. 21, 1875, and Sept. 21, 1880);

also Manufacturers of the Adjustable Abdominal Supporter (best in use), Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal

Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, and Suspensory Bandages.

Office & Factory: 610 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Depot in CANADA

" GREAT BRITAIN

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL

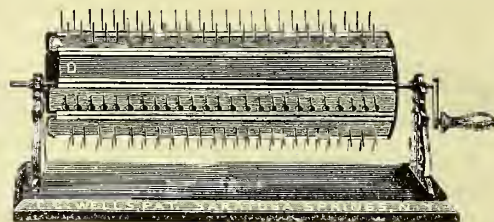
F. SCHUTZE & CO., 14 SOUTH ST., FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

"THE PORCUPINE"

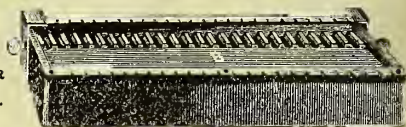
GELATINE

PILL-COATING MACHINE,

Patented by CHAS. C. WELLS, Chemist, Saratoga Springs, New York, U.S.A.



A.—NEEDLE BARS.
B.—PICK UP AND TAKE OFF.
C.—SOLUTION HOLDER AND WATER
D.—DRYING CYLINDER. [BATH.



The object of this invention is to provide a New and Improved Machine for facilitating the coating of pills, thereby enabling the RETAIL CHEMIST to coat pills of his own make conveniently, economically, and expeditiously, and enjoying the satisfaction of knowing what a pill is made of, by whom made, and when made. Naturally the first question arising in the mind of the RETAIL CHEMIST is: "Will it pay me to make and coat my own pills?"

Any CHEMIST taking the trouble to compare the actual cost of pills not coated with any price-list of Gelatine Coated Pills in the market will be surprised at the margin between the two, and fully convinced that a machine ENABLING HIM TO POCKET THIS MARGIN will soon pay for itself over and over again.

"THE PORCUPINE" is not a complicated machine, but easily understood, and managed by the youngest Clerk equally as well as by the experienced Chemist. It can be used for years without a penny's expense—extra needles excepted, which can be replaced at trifling expense. It is the best, most rapid, and practical machine ever invented with which to gelatine coat pills.

No. 2 "PORCUPINE" MACHINE holds 250 Needles.

No. 3 " " " 500 "

Printed Directions for using the Machine, also an elegant Formula seldom equalled, never excelled, for making Gelatine Solution, goes with each Machine.

Write for Descriptive Circular and Testimonials received from the best Chemists throughout the United States.

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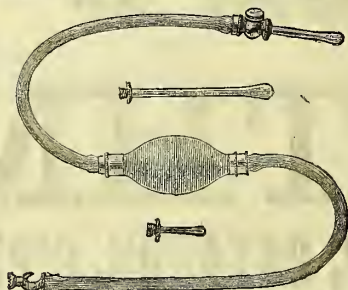
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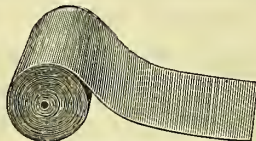
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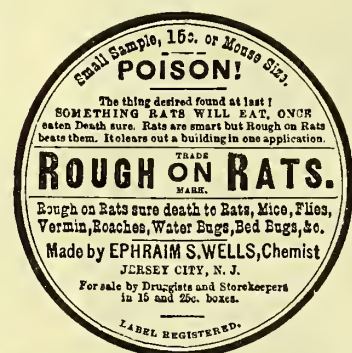
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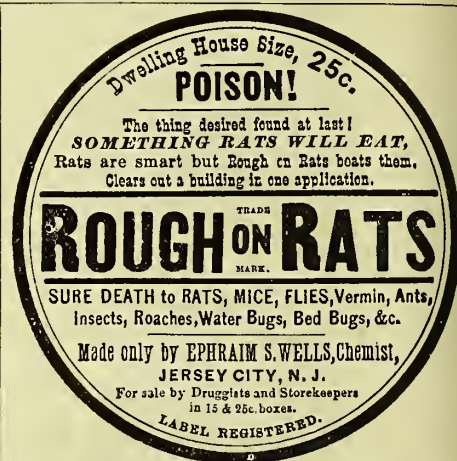


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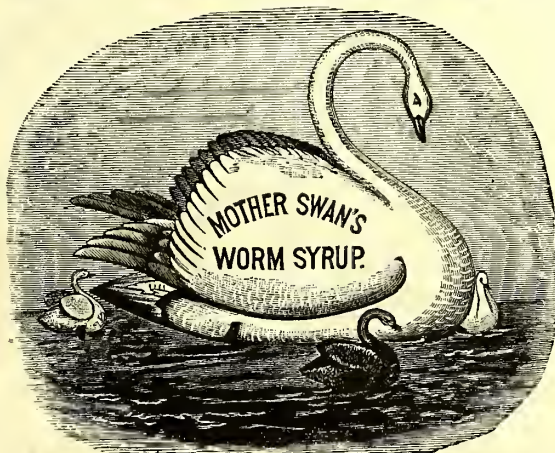
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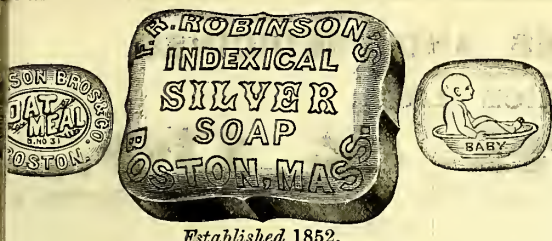
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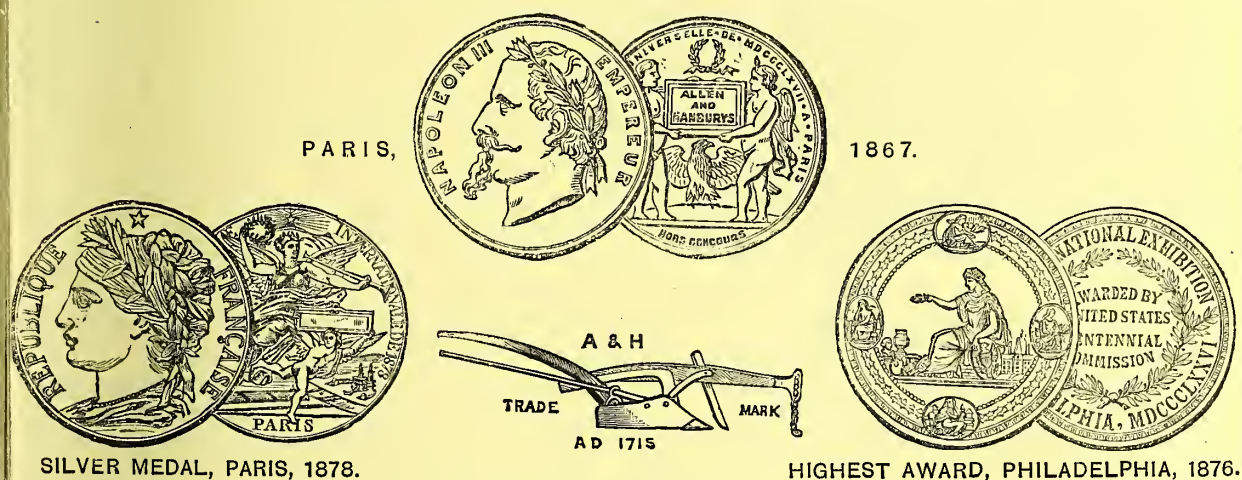
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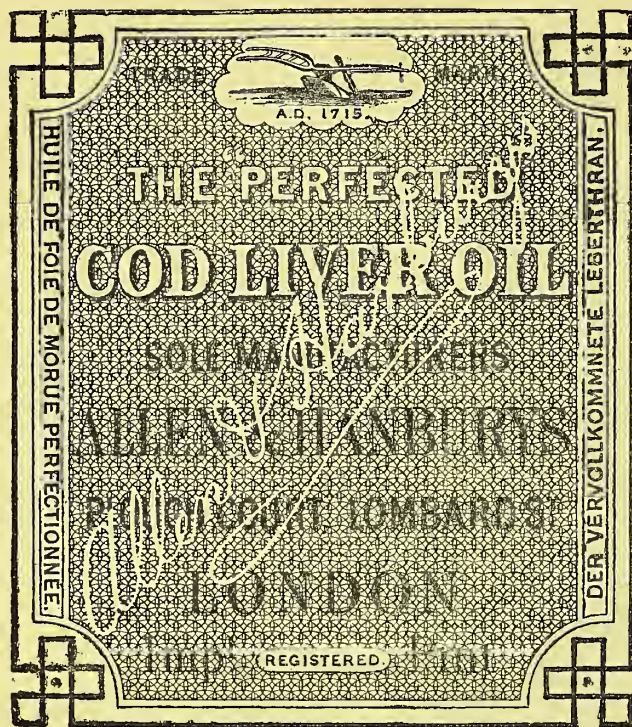
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" arsenic	" 2/8	" tannicum	pure " 3/
" arseniosum	" 1/	" tartaricum, cryst. parv. or pulv.	" 1/11
" benzoicum, from Benzoin	oz. 8d.	" uric.	oz. 2/6
" boracic	lb. 10d.	" valerianic	" 1/6
" bromic	oz. 2/6	Aconiti folia	lb. 1/4
" butyric	" 1/	" rad.	" 9d.
" carbolicum, (Absolute Phenol)	lb. 4/4	Aconitine	Ang. grain 1/3
" " Medicinal	" 3/	" arseniate	drachm 10/
" (see also page 14.)		" nitrate	" 10/
" chrysophanic	oz. 1/6	" muriate	" 10/
" citricum, 1/10	pulv. (Hds.) lb. 1/11	" sulphate	" 10/
" chromic	oz. 8d.	" valerianate	" 10/
" formic 2/ lb.	pure conc. " 2/	Actææ racem. radix	lb. 10d.
" gallicum	lb. 5/	Adeps benzoatus	" 1/2
" gynocardic	oz. 10/	" præparatus	" 1/
" hydrobrom. pur. 1/38	" 1/	Adonidine	grain 1/
" hydrobromic dil.	lb. 2/	Ænulæ radix	lb. 9d.
" hydrochloricum, cwt. 10/	" 2d.	Æther 735 B.P.	" 5/4
" " pur. S.G. 1.16	" 6d.	" 730 (from methylated alcohol)	" 1/2
" hydrocyanicum dilutum 1 oz. vials	doz. 3/	" 725	" 1/8
" " Scheele's	" 4/	" 717 absolute (from methylated alcohol)	" 2/8
" (Specially prepared by A. & H.)		For local Anæsthesia—quite pure.	
" hydrofluoric	lb. 2/	" acetic	lb. 4/
" " fuming	" 2/6	" butyric	oz. 2/6
" iodic	oz. 3/	" chloric	lb. 4/6
" lactic S.G. 1.210	lb. 12/	" cænanthic	oz. 5/
" " S.G. 1.040, medicinal	" 4/	" phosphorat.	lb. 6/6
" malic. cryst.	oz. 5/	" valerianic	oz. 3/
" molybdic.	" 1/3	Agaricine	drachm 3/6
" nitric pur., 1/50 lb. 10d.	1/42 lb. 6d.	Alcohol 815	lb. 4/
" nitrosum	" 7d.	" 795 absolute	" 4/6
" oleic	pure " 1/6	" ammoniatum	" 4/6

Alcohol amylicum (fusil oil).....	lb. 2/6
" butylic.....	oz. 1/6
Aloë Barbadosensis opt. 2/6	pulv. lb. 2/8
" Capensis opt. 8d.....	" " 1/2
" Socotrina, dura. super.....	" " 3/6
" " pulv.	" " 4/
Aloine	oz. 2/6
Alstonia constricta cortex.....	lb. 4/
Althæa flores	" 1/4
" radix	" 1/
Alumen, 11/ cwt.	pulv. super " 4d.
" chrom.	" 1/
" exsicc	" 8d.
" potass	" 1/6
" rupeL	" 4d.
Aluminii tannas	pur. " 5/4
Ambergris	oz. 110/
Ammoniacum 8d.....	in guttis 1/4; pulv. lb. 2/4
Ammonii acetas	cryst. " 5/
" benzoas	oz. 1/
" bromidum	lb. 2/4
" carbonas	" 8d.
" " from volcanic ammonia	" 1/6
" " aromat	" 3/6
" chloridum	" 7d.
" " pur. pulv.	" 1/2
" citras	" 6/
" hydrosulph.	" 10d.
" hyposulphis	" 8/
" ioididum	oz. 1/
" lactas	" 1/6
" molybdas	" 1/2
" nitras	lb. 1/4
" oxalas	" 2/8
" phosphas	" 3/
" picras	" 8/
" salicylas	oz. 1/4
" succinas	" 1/6
" sulphis	lb. 6/
" sulpho carbolas	" 8/
" uras	oz. 2/
" valerianas	cryst. " 1/8
Amygdala amara	lb. 1/4
" dulcis.....	" 2/8
Amygdalæ pulvis	" 1/
Amylum (Wheaten)	pure " 8d.
Amyl acetas	oz. 2/
" butyras	" 2/
" nitras	" 1/
" nitris. (For Capsules, see page 22)...	oz. rod. lb. 12/
" valerianas	oz. 1/6
Anchusæ radix.....	lb. 10d.
Anethi fructus	" 6d.
Angelicæ radix	" 10d.
Aniline, purc 6/ oz.....	coml. " 5/4
" nitrate	" 6/6
" sulphate	" 6/6
Anisi fruct., lb. 6d.	pulv. " 8d.
Anthemidis flores Anglic	" 1/10
" " exotic	opt. " 10d.
Antimonium crocus	" 7d.
" nigrum	" 6d.
" sulphuratum.....	" 1/8
" tartaratum pulv.....	" 1/8
Apiol	oz. 3/6
Apomorphine muriate.....	cryst. drachm 12/
Aqua anethi	2/6 gallon lb. 4d.
" anisi	" 2/6 " " 4d.
" aurantii flor. trip	(gallon 1/1) " 1/2
" camphoræ	conc. " 3/6
" carui.....	2/6 gallon " 4d.
" caryophylli	2/6 " " 4d.
" cassiæ	" 4d.
" chloroformi	" 2d.
" cinnamomi	4/6 gallon " 6d.
" destillata (10 gallons 4d.)	gal. 5d.
This is constantly tested.	
" fœniculi	2/6 gal. lb. 4d.
" lauro-cerasi	" 8d.
" lavandulæ odor A. & H.....	" 8/
" mellis odor	" 3/6
" menthæ pip.	2/6 gallon " 4d.

Aqua menthæ virid.	2/6 gallon lb. 4d.
" pimentæ.....	2/6 " " 4d.
" rosæ	6/ " " 8d.
" " exot. trip. (gallon 1/3).....	" 1/4
" rosmarini.....	2/6 gallon " 4d.
" sambuci	3/6 " " 5d.
" " trip.	" 1/
Araroba (Goa Powder)	oz. 8d.
Archil	lb. 6d.
Areca, 4d.	pulv. " 8d.
Argenti cyanid.....	oz. 6/6
" ioidid.	" 6/6
" nitras cryst.	" 3/6
" " fusa	points 7/ doz., sticks " 4/
" oxidum	" 6/6
" permanganas	" 8/
" phosphas	" 8/
Aristolochiæ radix	lb. 9d.
Arnica flores	" 1/2
" rad.	" 1/
Arrowroot, Natal (best) 1½ cwt. case 1/	" 1/2
" Bermuda, 2/	⬡ " 2/3
" St. Vincent	cask 81. " 9d.
Arsenii bromid.	oz. 2/
" chlorid.	" 2/
" ioidid.	" 2/
Assafoetida, 1/6	colat. lb. 3/
Atropine.....	drachm 5/8 " 32/
" hydrobromate.....	drachm 8/
" salicylate	" 8/
" sulphate.....	drachm 5/8 " 32/
" valerianate.....	drachm 8/
Atropine gelatine (in packets of 50 applications)...	doz. 6/
" paper (in books of 100 applications)	" 9/
Aurantii cortex Ang.	opt. lb. 3/
" " exotic	" 10d.
Auri chloridum	cryst. drachm 9/
" et sodii chloridum	" 9/
Bals. canadense (see Terebinth. Canadensis, page 12).	
" copaiba (see Copaiba, page 5).....	lb. 1/2
" dipteroearpi (Gurgun oil).....	" 11/6
" Peruvianum	" 3/2
" Tolutanum	pure oz. 18/
Baptisine	pure oz. 18/
Barii bromid.	" 6d.
" chloridum, com. 6d.	pure lb. 1/6
" ioidid.	oz. 2/
" nitras, 8d.	pure lb. 1/6
Beberine	oz. 7/6
" muriate.....	" 7/6
" sulphate	" 4/
Berberine	purc " 15/
" muriate	" 5/
" sulphate	" 5/
Berberis cortex, 9d.	pulv. lb. 1/2
Bela fructus	elect. " 2/
Belladonnæ folia, 1/4	" 4/6
" rad.	" 8d.
Benzoinum, 3/6	finest " 14/
Benzole, 2/	pure " 4/6
Bismuthi ammonio-citras	19/ lb. oz. 1/3
" benzoas	" 2/
" bromid.	" 2/6
" carbonas	lb. 8/6
" ioidid.	oz. 1/6
" lactas	" 2/
" nitras	soluble crystals " 10d.
" oxalas	" 1/6
" oxid	" 11/
" oxychlorid.	lb. 12/
" phosphas	oz. 2/
" salicylas	" 1/6
" subnitras	lb. 8/
" tannas	oz. 9d.
" valerianas	" 1/3
Bismuthum purificatum	lb. 13/
Bol. Armenian Pulv.	" 3d.
Borax, 7d.	pulv. " 8d.
Boro-glyceride.....	" 4/8
Bromal hydrate	oz. 7/6
Bromoform	" 4/

Bromum	oz. 6d.	Cassia fistula	lb. 6d.
Brucine	" 10/	Cassia cortex, 8d.	pulv. " 10d.
" nitrate	" 8/	" pulpa	" 2/
" muriate	" 8/	Castoreum	" 50/
" sulphate	" 8/	Catechu pallidum, 8d.	nigrum " 7d.
Bryoninc	pure " 24/	Cera alba	pure " 2/4
Buchu folia (serratifolia, 2/)	lb. 1/	" Japan, lb. 8d.	E. I. block " 2/
Cadmii bromid.	oz. 10d.	" flava	" 2/
" carbonas	" 1/	Ceratum calaminæ	" 1/4
" chlorid.	" 1/4	" saponis comp.	" 2/
" iodid	" 1/	Cerii bromid.	oz. 2/6
" sulphas	" 10d.	" nitras	" 1/
" sulphid	" 1/	" oxalas	" 4d.
Caffeine	" 5/	" sulphas (bi-)	" 1/
" arseniate	" 10/	Cetaceum	lb. 1/6
" citrate	" 5/	Cetraria, lb. 4d.	elect " 8d.
" hydrobromate cryst.	" 8/	Charta epispastica	sheets doz. 6/
" salicylate	" 6/	" sinapis	" 4/
" sulphate	" 6/	Chian turpentine. (See Terebinthina.)	
Calabar Beans	lb. 1/3	Chimaphila umbellata	lb. 2/6
Calabar Bean gelatine (in packets of 50 applications) doz. 6/		Chinoline	pure oz. 2/
" paper (in books of 100 applications) " 8/		" salicylate	" 2/6
Calam. aromat. radix, 8d.	pulv. lb. 1/	" sulphate	" 5/
Calcii acet.	pure " 4/6	" tartrate	" 2/
" benzoas	oz. 1/4	Chirata	lb. 8d.
" bromid.	" 1/	Chloral hydras, pure crystals 6/ Liebreich	" 7/4
" carb. præcip., cwt. 42/ (Hds.)	cwt. 28/	Chlorodyne. (See Liq. chlorof. comp.)	
" chlorid	pure lb. 10d.	Chloroform (from methylated spirit)	" 2/6
" anhydrous	" 1/3	" chemically pure	" 2/6
" citras	oz. 10d.	" D. & F.	" 5/4
" hydras (from Marble)	lb. 2/6	" methylated	" 2/8
" hypophosphis	" 5/	Chondrus crispus	elect " 8d.
" iodid	oz. 1/4	Chrisma and preparations (see page 18).	
" lactas	" 6d.	Cinchonæ flavæ cortex, 4/6	" 5/
" lacto-phosph. cryst. soluble	" 1/6	" pulv.	" 5/6
" phosphas	lb. 10d.	" pallidæ "	opt. " 3/6
" salicylas	oz. 2/	" rubræ "	elect. " 14/
" sulphid	lb. 2/8	Cinchonidine	oz. 7/
" sulpho carbolas	" 5/	" salicylate	" 7/
" trichlorophenas	oz. 1/6	" sulphate	" 3/6
Calendula flores	lb. 2/	" tartrate	" 7/
Calomel (Hydrarg. Subchlor.)	Howards' " 3/	Cinchonine muriate	" 1/4
Calumbæ rad., 8d.	elect., hand picked " 1/1	" salicylate	" 4/
" pulv.	" 1/1	" sulphate	" 1/4
Calx chlorata, cask, cwt. 14/	in jars " 3d.	Cinnamomi cortex	broken lb. 2/
Cambogia electa, 4/	pulv. " 4/6	" long	" 4/
Camphora, best English	" 1/2	Cocæ folia	" 6/
" blocks of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	" 1/3	Cocaine	pure grain 1/
" " 1 oz.—7-lb. box, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1 oz.—		" muriate	" 1/
" 1-lb. box	" 1/5	Cocculus indicus, 4d.	pulv. lb. 6d.
" flowers, in 10-lb. boxes $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5 do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.	" 1/3	Coccus S.G. large	" 1/8
" monobromata	oz. 9d.	Codeine	oz. 18/
" salicylas	" 2/	" acetate	drachm 6/
Canellæ alb. cortex, 5d.	pulv. lb. 8d.	" phosphate soluble	" 6/
Cannabine tannate	drachm 4/	Colchici cornus, Ang. $1\frac{1}{3}$	lb. 8d.
Cannabis Indica	lb. 10d.	" sem.	" 2/
Cantharidin	grain 6d.	Colchicine	drachm 6/
Cantharis, 7/	pulv. lb. 7/6	Collodium, 6/	methyd. lb. 3/6
Capsici fruct.	pulv. " 1/8	" cantharid.	" 8/
" (Pepper) bright red 2/6, yellow " 5/		" flexile	" 6/4
Capsicine	oz. 1/	" iodat.	" 8/
Capsules, A. and Hs., in boxes, each containing 30.		" styptic.	" 12/
" Copaiba	doz. 16/	Colocynthinine	drachm 6/
" " and Eth. Ext. of Cubebs.	" 22/	Colocynthinine	" 7/
" Cubebs Copaiba and Sandal Wood Oil ...	" 22/	Colocynthis	Turkey lb. 1/10
" Sandal Wood Oil	" 30/	Colocynthis pulv.	" 3/
Capsul. papaveris alb.	100 2/3	" pulpa, 8/	pulv. " 8/6
" contus	lb. 4d.	Confectio aromat. P.L.	" 4/8
Carbo animalis, 4d.,	purest levigated " 4/	" opii	" 4/
" acaciæ (levigated)	" 2/	" piperis	" 1/8
" arecæ	" 3/8	" rosæ caninæ	" 1/
" ligni pulv. 6d.	levigated " 10d.	" rosæ Gallicæ	" 1/8
" salicis pulv.	" 1/	" scammonii	" 24/
Carbon. bisulphid. 8d.	pure " 2/	" sennæ A. & H., 1/6	" 1/2
" tetra-chlorid	" 10/	" sulphuris	" 1/4
Cardamomum	Malabar, opt. " 10/	Confectio terebinthinæ	" 1/6
Carmine	oz. 4/6	Conii folia, 10d.	elect. " 3/2
Caryophyllum, 3/	pulv. lb. 2/8	" fructus	" 10d.
Carui fruct., lb. 7d.	" 10d.	Conine	drachm 3/
Cascæ (Sassy) cortex	" 3/	Convallamarine	" 30/
Cascaræ sagradæ cortex	" 4/	Convallarine	" 30/
Cascarillæ cortex	sifted " 10d.	Copaiba	lb. 2/9

<i>Copaiba resina</i>	lb. 5/	<i>Emplastrum cerat. saponis</i>	lb. 2/4
<i>Coptis trifoliata</i>	" 6/	" <i>conii</i>	" 3/
<i>Coriandri fructus</i> , 5d.....	pulv. " 8d.	" <i>ferri</i>	" 1/
<i>Cornu cervi</i> , in cones, genuine.....	" 2/	" <i>galbani</i>	" 1/4
<i>Corydalis formosa</i>	" 6/	" <i>hydrargyri</i>	" 1/10
<i>Coto cortex</i>	" 10/	" <i>iodi</i>	" 2/6
<i>Cotoine</i>	drachm 3/	" <i>opii</i>	" 3/9
" <i>para</i>	" 2/8	" <i>pici</i>	" 1/
<i>Creasotum</i>	Ang. lb. 6/6	" <i>plumbi</i>	" 10d.
" pure white, 3/6.....	purest " 5/	" <i>iodidi</i>	" 3/
<i>Cremor frigidus</i> (Cold Cream A. & H.).....	" 4/6	" <i>resinæ</i>	" 10d.
<i>Creta c. Camphoræ</i>	" 1/3	" <i>saponis</i>	" 1/
" <i>Gallica</i>	pulv. " 6d.	<i>Emulsio ol. morrhue c. calc. hypophosp.</i>	" 2/8
" <i>præparata</i>	" 2d.	<i>Ergota</i>	" 1/8
<i>Crocus</i>	Valentia Opt. oz. 3/6	<i>Ergotine</i>	Med. Extract oz. 1/3
<i>Croton chloral hydras</i>	recryst. " 2/6	<i>Eserine</i>	pure, grain 1/
<i>Cubebæ</i>	free from stalks lb. 3/4	" <i>hydrobromate</i>	" 1/3
" pulv.	" 3/8	" <i>hydrochlorate</i>	" 1/3
<i>Cubebine</i>	drachm 2/	" <i>nitrate</i>	" 1/3
<i>Cudbear</i>	lb. 1/2	" <i>salicylate</i>	" 1/
<i>Cumarine</i>	drachm 2/	" <i>sulphate</i>	" 1/
<i>Cupri acetæ</i>	lb. 3/	" <i>tartrate</i>	" 1/3
" <i>arsenias</i>	" 6/	<i>Essentia ambergris</i>	oz. 3/6
" <i>carbonas</i>	" 2/6	" <i>anisi</i>	lb. 4/6
" <i>chlorid</i>	" 3/	" <i>camphoræ conc.</i>	" 3/8
" <i>iodid</i>	oz. 1/6	" <i>menthæ pip.</i>	(Ang.) " 12/
" <i>nitras</i>	lb. 2/	" <i>pulegii</i>	" 6/
" <i>salicylas</i>	oz. 3/	" <i>moschi ver A. & H.</i>	oz. 3/
" <i>sulphas</i> , 4d.	chem. pure lb. 1/	" <i>vanilla</i>	lb. 10/6
" <i>sulphid</i>	" 3/	" <i>zingib. (soluble, 4/6)</i>	" 4/6
<i>Curare</i>	drachm 2/6	" <i>French Essences (see page 13.)</i>	
<i>Curarine sulphate</i>	grain 1/	<i>Ethyl bromide</i>	oz. 1/6
<i>Curcumæ rad.</i> , 5d.....	pulv. lb. 7d.	<i>Ethyl iodide</i>	" 3/
<i>Cuspariæ cortex</i>	" 3/	<i>Eucalypti globuli folia</i>	lb. 1/
<i>Cusso pulv.</i>	oz. 3d.	<i>Eucalyptol</i>	oz. 1/6
<i>Cusseine</i>	drachm 3/	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	lb. 4/
<i>Cydonii sem.</i>	lb. 8/	<i>Euxonymine, pure Resinoid</i>	oz. 5/
<i>Cymini fruct.</i> , finest 7d.....	pulv. " 10d.	<i>Extractum aconiti</i>	lb. 6/6
<i>Cypripedium pubescens</i>	" 6/	" <i>rad. alcoholic</i>	oz. 2/4
<i>Damiana</i>	" 5/	" <i>aloës Barb. 4/</i>	pulv. lb. 4/6
<i>Daturine</i>	grain 8d.	" <i>Socot 5/4</i>	" 6/
" <i>sulphate</i>	" 8d.	" <i>anthemidis</i>	" 5/
<i>Decoct. aloës comp. A. & H.</i> 1/6.....	lb. 1/4	" <i>arnicæ</i>	oz. 1/
" " <i>conc. 1 to 2</i>	" 3/2	" <i>belæ liquidum</i>	lb. 2/4
" <i>cetrariæ conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 3/	" <i>belladonnæ 8/</i>	alcoholic " 12/
" <i>cinchon. flav. conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 4/	" <i>buchu</i>	" 8/
" <i>dulcamaræ conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 2/4	" <i>bynes (Malt Ext. & combinations, see pp. 24 & 25)</i>	
" <i>granati rad. conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/8	" <i>calumbæ</i>	oz. 8d.
" <i>hæmatoxyli conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/4	" <i>cannabis Indicæ</i>	" 1/
" <i>papav. alb. conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/8	" <i>cascaræ sagradæ</i>	" 1/
" <i>pareiræ conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 2/4	" <i>cascarillæ</i>	lb. 6/6
" <i>quercûs conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/8	" <i>catechu</i>	" 1/4
" <i>sarsæ Fam. conc. 1 to 15, gal. 8/</i>	" 8/6	" <i>chirate</i>	oz. 1/6
" " <i>comp. " 1 to 15, gal. 8/</i>	" 8/6	" <i>cinchonæ flavæ</i>	" 3/
" " " <i>1 to 7</i>	" 4/6	" " <i>liquidum, 21/ lb.</i>	" 1/6
" <i>scoparii conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/8	" " <i>rubr. liquid</i>	lb. 16/
" <i>senegæ conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 3/6	" <i>cocæ</i>	oz. 1/6
" <i>taraxaci conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 2/	" <i>colchici</i>	lb. 10/
" <i>tritici repent. conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 2/6	" <i>colchici aceticum</i>	" 10/
" <i>ulmi conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 2/6	" <i>colocynthis, 20/</i>	pulv. " 22/
" <i>uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7</i>	" 1/8	" " <i>comp, 11/</i>	" 13/
2d. per lb. less by the Winchester Quart.		" " <i>A. & H.</i>	" 16/
<i>Dextrine</i>	" 6d.	" " <i>pulv. "</i>	" 18/6
<i>Diapente</i>	" 4d.	" <i>conii</i>	" 2/6
<i>Diastase</i>	oz. 5/	" <i>convallariæ majalis</i>	oz. 1
<i>Digitaline</i>	drachm 4/	" <i>cotyledon. umbil.</i>	" 1/
<i>Digitalis folia</i>	elect. lb. 2/	" <i>cubebæ</i>	" 2/
<i>Dolichos pruriens</i>	oz. 1/6	" <i>cuspariæ</i>	" 1/
<i>Duboisæ folia</i>	lb. 6/	" <i>damianæ</i>	" 1/
<i>Duboisine pure</i>	grain 1/	" <i>digitalis</i>	lb. 8/
" <i>muriate</i>	" 1/	" <i>dulcamaræ</i>	oz. 1/2
" <i>sulphate</i>	" 8d.	" <i>ergotæ purificat</i>	" 2/
<i>Dulcamara</i>	lb. 8d.	" " <i>liquidum</i>	lb. 4/6
<i>Elatérine</i>	cryst. drachm 20/	" <i>eucalypti</i>	oz. 2/
<i>Elatarium</i>	oz. 24/	" <i>filicis liquidum</i>	" 10d.
<i>Elemi, 2/</i>	colat. lb. 2/6	" <i>fuci vesiculosi, 8d. oz.</i>	liq. lb. 3/
<i>Emetine</i>	pure grain 4d.	" <i>galii aparin</i>	" 8/
<i>Emplastrum ammoniaci</i>	lb. 1/8	" <i>gentianæ</i>	" 1/6
" " <i>c. hydrarg.</i>	" 2/	" <i>glycyrrhizæ</i>	" 2/8
" <i>belladonnæ</i>	" 7/6	" " <i>liquidum</i>	" 2/8
" <i>calefaciens</i>	" 1/6	" <i>grindeliæ robustæ</i>	oz. 1/
" <i>cantharidis</i>	" 3/4	" <i>guaranæ liquidum</i>	lb. 10/

Extractum hæmatoxyli	lb. 4/	Galbanum, 2/	colat lb. 4/
" hellebor. nigr.	oz. 1/6	Gallæ opt. 11d.	pulv. " 1/2
" hyoscyami Bienn.	lb. 9/6	Gelatine	" 3/
" ignatiæ amaræ	oz. 2/4	Gelseminæ	oz. 10/
" ipecac.	" 4/	Gelsemii radix	lb. 1/6
" jaborandi	" 1/6	Gentianæ rad., 6d. lb.	incis. " 7d.
" jalapæ	lb. 8/6	" " pulv.	" 7d.
" krameriæ	oz. 1/	Gingerine	oz. 1/6
" lactucæ	lb. 5/	Glucose liquid, 5d.	solid lb. 6d.
" laricis	oz. 1/	Glycerinum, pure, very superior	1260 " 1/1
" lupuli	lb. 16/	" " "	W. qt. " 1/
" maticæ	oz. 8d.	" " in 1 cwt. tins.	" 11d.
" mezerii æther	" 4/	" " "	Price's " 2/
" nucis vomicæ	" 1/8	" acidi carbolici	" 2/6
" opii	" 2/4	" " gallici	" 2/8
" " liquid.	lb. 3/6	" " tannici	" 2/4
" papaveris	" 2/8	" amyli	" 1/10
" pareiræ, 1/4 oz.	liquidum " 3/	" boracis	" 1/10
" physostigmatis	oz. 8/	" bismuthi	" 4/
" pruni virgin.	" 1/4	" pepsinæ acid	" 6/
" quassia	" rod.	" plumbi	" 2/8
" rhei, 12/ lb.	pulv. lb. 16/	Glycyrrh. rad., rec. 1/6	sicc. opt. " 6d.
" sabinæ	oz. 1/6	" " pulv. rod.	decort. " 1/8
" sarsæ liquid. Fam.	gallon 8/6...	Goa Powder (see Araroba, page 4).	
" " comp. liquid	" 9/	Gossypii rad. cortex	" 5/
" " comp. (solid)	" 14/	Grana paradisi, 6d.	pulv. " 9d.
" scillæ	oz. 6d.	Granati cort., 6d.	rad. cort. " 1/6
" seneçæ	" 2/8	Granular Effervescent Preps. (see page 15).	
" sennæ	lb. 5/	Guaco	" 14/
" stramonii	oz. 1/6	Guaiaci lign. rass.	" 3d.
" sumbul	" 4/	" resina, elect. 4/	pulv. " 4/
" taraxaci	lb. 2/	Guarana, 7/6 lb.	" 8/6
" uvæ ursi	oz. 9d.	Guaranine	drachm 4/
" valerianæ	" 8d.	Gummi rubrum	lb. 2/6
" vinæ major	" 1/	Gutta Percha, Pure, P.B. ..	oz. 1/
(For Fluid Extracts, see page 16.)		Hæmatoxyli lignum	ras. lb. 3d.
Fehling's solution	lb. 2/8	Helionias dioica	" 5/
Fel Bov. Purificatum	oz. 1/	Hellebor. alb. rad., 6d.	pulv. " 8d.
Ferri actas, 6d. oz.	in scales " 1/	" nig. rad., rod.	" " 1/
" albuminat.	" 1/	Hemedesmi radix	" 1/
" " saccharat	" 1/	Hirudines	per 100 12/
" arsenias	" 6d.	Homatropine	purc, grain 2/6
" arsenis	" 8d.	" hydrobromate	" 2/
" benzoas	" 1/8	" hydrochlorate	" 2/6
" bromid.	" 6d.	" salicylate	" 2/6
" carbonas saccharata.	lb. 1/	" sulphate	" 2/6
" citr. c. cinchonidin.	oz. 1/4	Humulus lupulus	lb. 4/
" citr. c. cinchonin.	" 1/2	Hydrangea arborescens	" 5/
" citras	lb. 3/4	Hydrargyri benzoas	oz. 1/6
" et ammoniæ citras ..	Howards' " 2/	" iodidum rubrum	" 6d.
" " c. strychnid	oz. 7d.	" viride	" 5d.
" et quinin. citras ..	Howards' " 2/4	" oxidum rubrum, 3/2	pp. lb. 3/4
" " 25-oz. tins.	" 2/3	" flav.	" 4/
" hypophosphis	" 9d.	" perchloridum (corrosive sublimate) ...	" 2/6
" iodium	" 9d.	" salicylas	oz. 8/
" lactas pulv. 3/	cryst. lb. 5/6	" subchloridum (see Calomel).	
" lactophosphas	oz. 1/6	" subsulphas flav.	lb. 3/2
" oxid dialysat	in scales " 1/	" sulphas alb.	" 2/4
" " magneticum ..	lb. 1/6	" sulphuret. nig.	" 1/10
" peptonat. soluble	oz. 1/6	Hydrargyrum	" 2/
" perchloridum	lb. 1/4	" redistilled	" 4/8
" peroxidum hydratum	" 1/4	" ammoniatum	" 3/2
" phosphas	" 2/6	" c. cretâ	" 1/3
" pyrophosphas (ammoniæ, in scales)	" 6/	Hydrastine, pulv., 8/ oz.	cryst. drachm 8/
" " (sodæ, ")	" 8/	" hydrochlorate	" 8/
" salicylas	oz. 1/	Hydrastis canadensis radix	lb. 2/6
" scsquoixid	lb. 7d.	Hydrochinone	oz. 3/6
" succinas	oz. 1/6	Hydrogen peroxide 10 vols., 2/6	20 vols. lb. 5/
" sulphas exsicc., rod.	granulat. lb. 6d.	Hyosine hydrobromate	grain 3/
" " pur.	" 4d.	" hydrochlorate	" 3/
" sulphidum	" 6d.	" hydriodate	" 3/
" valerianas	oz rod.	Hyoscyami folia	exot. lb. 1/6
Ferrum redactum (by hydrogen)	lb. 3/4	" "	bienn. " 10/
" tartaratum, scales or powder	" 2/2	" "	Ang. elect. " 14/
Filix mas	" 1/6	" scm.	" 1/4
Fluorescine	oz. 5/	Hyoscyamine, pure, cryst. 2/6 grain; amorphous	drachm 28/
Fœniculi fruct., 6d.	pulv. lb. 8d.	" hydrochlorate	grain 1/
Fœnugreci sem. opt., lb. 4d.	" 6d.	" sulphate	" 1/
Fuchsine	oz. 2/	Ichthyol	oz. 1/9
Furfurine, 14/ oz.	nitrate " 14/	Ichthyocolla incis, finest Russian, 16/	Brazil lb. 7/6
Fullers carth. fine powder	lb. 5d.	Ignatiæ amaræ faba	" 2/6
Galangal radix, 6d.	pulv. " rod.	Incense	" 6/

Indigo	lb. 6/6	Liq. ammoniæ fort. .880, 7d.	(volcanic) lb. 1/4
Inf. anthemidis conc. (1 to 7).....	" 1/6	" " .891, 6d.	" 1/2
" aurantii conc. (1 to 7).....	" 2/	" " acet. conc. (1 to 3)	" 1/4
" " comp. " "	" 1/8	" " citratis conc. (1 to 3)	" 2/8
" buchu " "	" 1/10	" antim. chlor.	" 5d.
" calumbæ " "	" 1/6	" arsenicalis	" 8d.
" caryoph. " "	" 1/8	" arsenici hydrochlor.	" 1/
" cascarilla " "	" 1/4	" arsen. et hyd. hydriod.—Donovan	" 1/
" catechu " "	" 1/6	" atropiæ, iod. oz.	sulphat. oz. 10d.
" chirate " "	" 1/6	" bismuthi et ammoniæ citrat.	lb. 1/4
" cinchonæ flav. " "	" 3/6	" calcii lactophosph. (1 to 7 for syrup)	" 5/6
" cuspariæ " "	" 2/8	" " hypophosph. " " "	" 4/
" cusso conc. " "	" 3/6	" " sulphid " " "	" 6d.
" digitalis " "	" 1/6	" calcis	gal. 6d.
" dulcamaræ " "	" 1/8	" " chloratæ, 20/ cwt.	lb. 3d.
" ergotæ " "	" 2/6	" " saccharatus	" 8d.
" gentianæ comp. " "	" 1/6	" chlori	" 9d.
" krameriæ " "	" 1/10	" chloroformi compositus (Chlorodyne).....	" 8/
" lupuli " "	" 2/4	" cocci	" 2/4
" matricæ " "	" 2/2	" epispasticus	" 8/
" quassiæ " "	" 1/2	" ergotæ	" 3/8
" rhei " "	" 1/10	" " ammon.....	" 4/
" rosæ acidum " "	" 3/2	" ferri bromidi (1 to 7 for syrup)	" 4/
" " co. " "	" 2/10	" " dialysatus	" 1/2
" senegæ " "	" 2/10	" " hypophosph. (1 to 7 for syrup)	" 4/
" sennæ " "	" 1/10	" " " comp. (Churchill's)	" 3/6
" serpentariæ " "	" 1/8	" " iodidi (1 to 7 for syrup)	" 6/6
" uvæ ursi " "	" 1/8	" " lactophosph. " " "	" 7/
" valerianæ " "	" 1/6	" " perchloridi	" 8d.
2d. per lb. less by the Winchester Quart.		" " fortior	" 10d.
Injectiones hypodermicæ (see page 20).		" " pernitrat.	" 10d.
Insect powder (pyreth. roseum) Dalmatian.....	lb. 1/3	" " persulphat.	" 1/2
Inuline	oz. 1/	" " phosph. magnetic	" 3/6
Iodoform, 9d.	precip. " 1/	" " phosphatis (1 to 7 for syrup)	" 3/
Iodum, re-sublimed	" 7d.	" " " comp. (1 to 3 for syrup)	" 2/
Ipecacuanhæ rad. 5/6	pulv. lb. 6/	" " quiniæ et strych. phosph. (1 to 3 for syrup)	" 10/6
Iridine (Irisine)	oz. 4/6	" guttæ perchæ	" 8/
Iridis rad.	Flor. opt. lb. 11d.	" hydrarg. nitrat. acidus	" 3/
" " " pulv. " " "	" 1/1	" " perchloridi	" 8/
Jaborandi fol.	lb. 1/6	" " pernitrat.....	" 2/6
Jaborine	grain 1/	" iodi	" 4/6
Jalapæ resina	oz. 1/6	" magnesiæ carbonatis	gallon 3/9
" rad. Vera Cruz 1/3	pulv. lb. 1/7	" morphiæ acetatis	" 3/4
Jalapine, 1/8	Ang. oz. 2/	" " bimeconat.	" 4/6
Juglandis cinerea	lb. 2/6	" " hydrochlor.	" 3/4
Juniper baccæ.....	" 3d.	" opii sedat. A. & H.	" 6/
Kairine	oz. 8/	" plumbi subacetatis	" 3d.
Kamala	finest quality lb. 2/	" potassæ	" 4d.
Kamaline	oz. 3/6	" " permanganatis	" 8d.
Kaolin	pure " 1/	" rhei dulc.	" 3/
Kava Kava (root)	" 5/	" sennæ dulc.	A. & H. 2/4
Kino, 1/	pulv. lb. 1/4	" sodæ	" 5d.
Krameria rad.....	" 1/	" " arseniatis	" 6d.
Lactucine	grain 8/	" " chloratæ	" 4d.
Lactucarium	oz. 1/6	" strychniæ	" 2/
Lapis calam. pulv., 4d. lb.	A. & H. lb. 1/	" taraxaci A. & H.	" 2/8
Lapis divinus	" 6/	" volat. cornu cervi	" 6d.
" pumicis, 2d. lb.	pulv. " 1/	" zinci chloridi	pure " 1/
Laricis cort.	" 8d.	(see also page 17.)	
Lavandulæ flor	exot. " 1/	Lithii acetat.	oz. 2/
Lemon and Kali	" 1/	" benzoas.....	" 1/6
Leptandrine	oz. 1/9	" bromid.	" 1/3
Leptandra virginicæ radix	lb. 3/	" carbonas	" 10d.
Limonis cort.	" 2/	" chlorid.	" 1/3
Lini sem. 24/	pulv. cwt. 16/	" citras	" 10d.
" " contus c. oleo	" 24/	" guaiacas	" 5/6
Linimentum aconiti, 5/6.....	meth. lb. 2/	" iodid.	" 1/3
" æruginis	" 1/2	" lactas	" 2/
" belladonnæ, 5/6.....	meth. " 2/	" nitras	" 1/3
" camphoræ	" 1/6	" phosphas	" 1/8
" camph. comp., 2/8	meth. " 1/4	" salicylas	" 2/
" chloroformi	" 4/6	" sulphas	" 1/3
" chlorof. et belledonnæ	" 8/	Litmus	lb. 2/
" crotonis	" 5/	" paper (in books)	doz. 2/6
" hydrargyri.....	" 2/6	Lobelia inflata, 1/6 lb.	pulv. lb. 2/
" iodi	" 5/	Lupuline	" 4/
" opii	" 4/	Lycopodium	" 1/10
" pot. ioidid cum sapone	" 3/	Macis	" 5/
" saponis, 2/8	meth. " 9d.	Magnesia 3/9 in 1 lb. bottles	Hds. 5/9
" sinapis comp	" 6/	" levis	" 1/4
" terebinthinæ.....	" 1/2	Magnesii benzoas	oz. 1/3
" " acet.	" 1/4	" carbonas	lb. 10d.

Ol. cinnamonomi	.....	opt.	oz. 5/6
" " from leaf	.....	"	5d.
" citron	.....	"	1/6
" citronella	.....	"	3d.
" copaiba	.....	lb.	4/
" cocoa	.....	"	8d.
" coriandri, Exot. 2/6 oz.	.....	Ang.	oz. 6/6
" crotonis	.....	"	5d.
" cubeba	.....	lb.	34/
" cymini	.....	oz.	1/3
" dugong	.....	lb.	3/
" ergota	.....	oz.	1/
" eucalypti	.....	lb.	5/6
" fœniculi	.....	oz.	5d.
" gaultheria	.....	"	1/3
" geranii, Turc 1/4	.....	French	" 5/
" gynocardia (chaulmoogra)	.....	lb.	12/
" hyoscyami	.....	oz.	3/6
" iridis flor.	.....	"	50/
" jasmin	.....	lb.	8d.
" jecoris aselli (morrhua) A. & H. Nov.	.....	gall.	
" " " " " in casks,	.....	"
Samples and prices on application.			
(For "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil, see page 2.)			
" jecoris phosphoratum	.....	lb.	2/6
" juniperi Ang. (Bacc., Ang. 28/)	.....	oz.	2/
" " exot., 2/2	.....	super.	lb. 10/
" lavand. Ang.	.....	Finest Mitcham	oz. 10/
" " exot., 8/	.....	super.	lb. 13/
" limonis	.....	pure super.	" 9/6
" menth. pip. Mitcham	.....	"	34/
" " exot.	.....	super.	" 15/
" " viridis opt.	.....	"	18/
" myristica, Ang. 2/ oz.	.....	oz.	1/2
" " expressum	.....	"	7d.
" neroli, bigarade petales	.....	super.	" 18/
" " petit grain	.....	"	3/
" nucis juglandis	.....	"	3/6
" olivæ, 7/	.....	very fine, gal.	9/
" origani	.....	super.	lb. 5/
" palma	.....	"	7d.
" patchouli	.....	oz.	3/6
" phosphoratum	.....	lb.	3/
" picis	.....	"	3d.
" pimenta	.....	oz.	10d.
" pini sylvestris, 5/	.....	genuine	lb. 10/
" " pumilionis	.....	"	5/
" pulegii	.....	super.	lb. 9/6
" rhodi	.....	oz.	3/6
" ricini E. I. opt. 7d.	.....	Ital.	lb. 8d.
" " insipidum (A. & Hs.' "Tasteless," see page 22.)	.....	super.	lb. 4/
" rosmarini	.....	"	4/
" ruscii	.....	oz.	4/6
" ruta	.....	"	10d.
" sabinæ	.....	lb.	4/
" salviæ	.....	oz.	1/
" sambuci virid.	.....	lb.	9d.
" santali flav., Exot. 1/6	.....	Ang.	oz. 1/10
" sassafras	.....	lb.	3/9
" sinapis, 1/4 lb.	.....	ess.	oz. 2/6
" staphisagria	.....	"	8d.
" succini rectific.	.....	lb.	1/10
" " verum	.....	"	16/
" terebinthinæ 8d.	.....	rectif.	" 1/
" theobromæ, refined	.....	"	2/
" valerianæ	.....	oz.	3/
" verbenæ	.....	"	3d.
Olibanum parv. 6d.	.....	opt.	lb. 1/
Opium	.....	Tky. selected	" 15/6
" pulv. opt.	.....	"	20/
Oss. sepia 9d.	.....	pulv.	" 1/1
Otto rosæ	.....	Virg. super. pure	oz. 44/
Oxymel	.....	gallon 8d.	lb. 9d.
" " ipecac.	.....	"	1/2
" " scilla	.....	gallon 8d.	" 9d.
Pancras powder	.....	oz.	2/
Pancreatine	.....	"	2/6
Papaine	.....	drachm	8/
Papaverine	.....	pure oz.	10/
Papaverine muriate	.....	"	10/
" " phosphate	.....	"	10/
Papaw (dry juice)	.....	"	8/

Paraffine (melting point, 130°)	lb. 1/8
Paraldehyde	oz. 2/
Pareiræ rad. B.P. <i>cissampelos pareira</i>	
" <i>brava</i> (<i>chondodendron tomentosum</i>)	lb. 1/4
Pastilles, fumigating, Red	" 4/
Patchouli folia	" 2/6
Pearl ash	cwt. 40/
Pelletierine hydrochlorate	drachm 40/
" sulphate	" 40/
" tannate	" 10/
Pepsina Porci (perfectly soluble)	oz. 2/6
" Bullock's	" 12/
Peptone, dry	" 2/
Phenol absolute (see <i>Ac. carbolic</i>)	
Phosphorus (special quotations for qty.)	lb. 5/
Phytolaccæ decandæ, radix	" 3/
Picrotoxine	drachm 3/
Pilocarpine	pure " 20/
" hydrobromate	" 20/
" hydrochlorate	" 8/6
" nitrate	" 8/6
" salicylate	" 20/
" sulphate	" 20/
" valerianate	" 22/
Pil. aloës Barb.	lb. 3/
" Socotrinæ	" 4/
" et assafœtidæ	" 3/
" et ferri	" 3/
" et myrrhæ, species 15/	" 9/
" assafœtidæ comp., " 4/6	" 3/8
" cambogiæ comp.	" 4/
" coloc. comp., 18/	" 20/
" et hyoscyami	" 16/
" conii comp.	" 4/6
" ferri carb.	" 2/4
" galbani comp., P.L.	" 5/4
" hydrargyri	" 2/
" subchlor. comp.	" 3/8
" ipecac. c. scillâ	" 4/6
" phosphori	oz. 8d.
" plumbi c. opio	lb. 7/
" rhei comp.	" 4/6
" " pulv.	" 6/
" saponis comp.	" 8/6
" scammon. co.	" 20/
" scillæ comp.	" 2/8
" styracis	oz. 1/6
Piperine	" 5/
Pix burgund. ver.	lb. 8d.
Plate powder	" 1/
Platini bichlorid. cryst.	oz. 20/
Plumbi acetat, lb. 6d.	pure " 10d.
" carbonas 6d.	" 2/6
" iodium	" 8d.
" nitras	lb. 1/4
" oxyd (Litharge)	" 5d.
" salicylas	oz. 2/6
Podophylli resina	" 1/6
Potassa caustica, 1/6	pure by alcohol lb. 3/
" sulphurata	" 9d.
Potassii acetat	" 1/4
" arsenias	" 3/6
" bicarb. pulv. 54/ cwt.	Howards' 6d.
" bichromas	" 8d.
" borotartras	scales 3/
" bromidum	10 lbs. 1/7
" carbonas	" 5d.
" chloras	cryst. or pulv. 9d.
" chloridum	pure " 1/
" chromas	" 2/
" citras	" 2/2
" cyanid	" 1/9
" ferridcyanid.	" 3/4
" ferrocyanid. pure 3/4	" 1/2
" hyphosulphis	" 3/
" hypophosphis	" 4/6
" iodium	" 6/
" lactas	" 12/
" molybdas	" 20/
" nitras	pulv. " 5d.
" nitris	purest, in sticks 3/
" oxalas	pure neutral " 1/6

Potassii permanganas	lb. 1/6
" phosphas	" 5/4
" pyrophosphas	" 12/
" salicylas	oz. 1/
" sulphas, 5d.	pulv. lb. 6d.
" sulphocarbolas	" 5/6
" vinas	" 6/
" sulphis	" 2/4
" superoxalas, 11d.	pulv. " 1/
" tartas	" 2/2
" acida pulv.	" 1/6
" tungstas	" 8/
" valerianas	oz. 1/8
Potassium	" 7/6
Propylamine (trimethylamine) artificial, 1/... genuine	" 1/6
" chloride	pure " 15/
Proteine	" 3/
Pruni virgin. cortex	lb. 1/
Psoraleæ corylifoliæ sem.	" 3/
Pterocarpi lignum (santal. rubr)	" 6d.
Pulv. aloes c. canellâ	" 2/8
" amygd. comp.	" 3/
" antimonialis	" 1/6
" asari comp.	oz. 6d.
" catechu comp.	lb. 3/4
" cinnam. comp.	" 6/
" cretæ aromat.	" 5/6
" compositus c. opio	" 6/
" dentif (pink)	" 1/
" dentif (Quinine)	" 6/
" elaterii co.	oz. 2/6
" glycyrrh. co., 1/2	Ph. Germ. lb. 1/2
" ipecac. comp.	" 5/6
" jalapæ comp.	" 3/
" kino comp.	" 5/4
" opii comp. (for conf. opii)	" 6/
" pro Mist. cretæ comp.	" 4/
" rhei comp.	" 4/
" scammonii comp.	" 28/
" tragacanth. comp.	" 2/
Pyrethri rad.	" 1/2
Pyrola umbellata	" 2/4
Pyroxyline	oz. 2/
Quassia lignum	ras. opt. lb. 4d.
Quassine, powder, 6/	cryst., drachm 12/
Quebracho cortex	lb. 4/6
Quercus cortex, 4d.	contus " 6d.
Quillaia cortex	" 6d.
Quinetum	oz. 4/6
Quineti sulphas	" 5/
Quinidine	" 9/
" sulphate	" 4/9
Quinine	pure " 14/
" acetate	" 12/
" arseniate	" 12/
" bromate	" 15/
" bromide	" 11/6
" chlorate	" 11/6
" citrate	" 11/6
" hydrobromate	" 12/
" hydrochlorate	" 11/6
" hydriodate	" 11/6
" hypophosphite	" 20/
" iodate	" 20/
" iodide	" 11/6
" lactate	" 14/
" phosphate	" 11/6
" salicylate	" 12/
" sulphate (Howards') 25-oz. tins or 4 oz. vials	" 8/9
" " in 1-oz. vials	" 9/
" " amorph. DE VRIJS	" 1/6
" " (Pelletier's)	" 10/
" " neutral	" 8/6
" " soluble	" 13/
" sulphocarbolate	" 8/
" tannate	" 13/
" valerianate	" 13/
Quinoidine (amorphous quinine)	purest lb. 4/6
" borate	" 12/
Quinoidine citrate (scales)	" 10/
" tannate	" 8/
Quinoline (see Chinoline).	

Resina flava.....	lb. 3d.	Sodii pyrophosphas.....	pure lb. 2/
Resorcine, cryst. 1/6.....	resublimed oz. 2/6	" salicylas, 10/ lb.	oz. 7/ rod.
Rhamni frangul. cort.	lb. rod.	" santonas.....	" 2/6
Rhei rad. E.I. 5/.....	elect. " 6/	" silicas cryst.	lb. 5/
" " trimmed.....	" 10/	" sulphas.....	cwt. 7/ 6
" " pulv.	super " 6/6	" sulphidum cryst.	lb. 2/
Rheine, cryst. 30/ drachm	ext. drachm 2/6	" sulphis.....	" 6d.
Rhœados. petala.....	lb. 2/	" sulpho-carbolas.....	" 4/
Rhus glabra.....	" 2/6	" vinas.....	" 4/
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala Anglic.	fine " 13/6	" tartras.....	" 2/6
" " " exot.....	" 9/	" tungstas.....	pure " 1/4
Rouge.....	" 4/	" valerianas, 20/ lb.	oz. 1/4
Rubi villosa.....	" 4/	Sodium.....	" 1/4
Rutæ folia.....	" 1/4	Spigeliæ radix.....	lb. 2/
Sacchar. lactis.....	super " 1/4	Sp. ætheris.....	" 3/9
" " ustum.....	pulv. " 1/6	" " nitrosi '850 2/10	" '845 " 3/4
Sagapenum.....	" 6d.	" " sulph. comp.....	" 4/
Sal prunella, 7d. lb.....	glob. " 6/6	" ammon. aromaticus.....	" 3/
Salap radix, 2/6 lb.....	pulv. " 8d.	" " compositus, A. & H.	" 4/
Salicine.....	oz. 9d.	" " foetidus.....	" 3/
Sambuci flores.....	lb. 2/	" anisi.....	" 2/8
Sanguinaria radix.....	" 1/6	" armoraciæ comp.....	" 2/6
Sanguis draconis, 3/ lb.....	pulv. " 3/9	" cajuputi.....	" 3/6
Santal. flav. lignum.....	" 2/6	" camphoræ.....	" 3/2
Santonicæ sem. 8d.....	pulv. " 1/4	" chloroformi.....	" 3/4
Santonine.....	oz. 1/	" cinnamomi.....	" 3/6
Sapo animalis.....	lb. 8d.	" juglandis.....	" 4/
" castil.....	" 6d.	" juniperi.....	" 4/
" durus albus.....	" 8d.	" " comp.....	" 3/4
" " mollis com. 30/ cwt.....	pulv. " 1/6	" lavandulæ.....	English oil 7/
Sarsæ rad. Jam.....	elect. " 2/6	" menthæ piperitæ.....	" 5/6
" " incis.....	" 2/9	" myristicæ.....	" 3/8
" " Hond.....	opt. " 2/4	" rosmarini.....	" 3/4
Sassafras.....	ras. " 6d.	" methylated.....	gal. 3/3
Scammonia radix.....	" 1/	Stanni chlorid.....	solut. lb. 8d.
" resina.....	oz. 1/6	Staphisagria Sem.....	" 8d.
Scammonium Aleppo.....	lb. 24/	Stramonii folia, rod.....	elect. " 1/4
" " virgin.....	elect. " 48/	" sem.....	" rod.
" " pulv.	oz. 3/6	Stearine.....	" 1/2
Scilla elect. 6d.....	pulv. lb. 1/4	Stillingia sylvatica.....	" 3/
Scoparine.....	drachm 8/	Strontii acetas.....	" 6/6
Seidlitz powder.....	Howards' lb. 1/1	" carbonas.....	pure " 2/6
Senegæ rad.....	" 3/4	" chloras.....	" 6/
Sennæ folia, Alex.....	elect. 3/; handpicked " 4/	" nitras.....	exsicc. " 8d.
" " " sifted 1/; parv. 9d.; pulv.....	" 2/	" iodium.....	oz. 2/
" " Tinn., 5d. and 1/.....	elect. " 2/	" sulphas.....	pure lb. 1/6
Serpentaria rad.....	" 2/4	Strychnine, pure cryst., 4/ oz.....	powd. oz. 4/
Shellac.....	finest " 1/8	" acetate.....	" 5/
Simaroubæ cortex.....	" 1/2	" arseniate.....	" 8/
Smelling salts.....	choice " 4/	" hydrochlorate.....	" 5/
Soda caustica, 2/.....	pure by alcohol " 5/6	" hypophosphite.....	" 10/
" tartarata.....	" 1/3	" nitrate.....	" 4/
Sodii acetas pur.....	9d.	" phosphate.....	" 8/
" arsenias.....	" 3/	" sulphate.....	" 4/
" benzoas.....	oz. rod.	Styrax, 2/.....	colat. lb. 3/9
" bicarb. pulv. 28/.....	Howards' cwt. 52/	Succus aconiti.....	" 2/8
" bisulphas.....	lb. 1/6	" belladonnæ.....	" 1/10
" bisulphis.....	" 1/6	" colchici.....	" 2/8
" bitartras.....	" 2/8	" conii.....	" 1/10
" bromid.....	" 2/6	" convallariæ majalis.....	" 6/
" carbazotas.....	oz. rod.	" cotyledon.....	" 3/
" carbolas.....	" 8d.	" digitalis.....	" 2/8
" carbonas 7/ cwt.....	cryst., 4d.; pure lb. 1/	" galii aparin.....	" 2/4
" " exsicc. 9d.....	puriss. " 2/	" glycyrrh. Solazzi.....	" 1/7
" chloras pur.....	" 6/	" hyoscyami.....	" 3/2
" chloridum pur.....	" 1/	" lactucæ.....	" 3/
" citras.....	" 4/	" limæ.....	gal. 4/
" citro-tartras effervescens.....	" 2/4	" limonis.....	" 4/
" hypophosphis.....	" 5d.	" rhamni.....	lb. 8d.
" hyposulphis.....	" 3d.	" scoparii.....	" 2/
" ethylas cryst.....	pure oz. 3/	" taraxaci.....	" 2/
" " solut.....	" 6d.	Sulphur præcip.....	Howards' " 8d.
" fluoridum.....	" 8d.	" sublimatum, lb. 2d.....	cwt. 17/
" iodid.....	" rod.	Sulphuris hypochloridum.....	oz. 6d.
" lactas.....	lb. 10/	" iodidum.....	" rod.
" molybdas.....	oz. 1/8	Sumbul rad.....	lb. 2/6
" nitras pur.....	lb. rod.	Suppositories, Pessaries, &c. (see page 21.)	
" nitris.....	" 3/	Syrupus.....	" 6d.
" oxalas.....	" 2/6	" acidi hydriodici (Gardner) (see page 30).	
" phosphas.....	" 9d.	" " " U.S.P.....	" 2/6
		" allii.....	" 1/2
		" althææ.....	" 1/

Syrupus aurantii.....	gallon rod....	lb. 1/
" " " florid.....	" " " "	" 1/
" " calcii hypophosph.....	" " " "	" 2/
" " " lacto-phosph.....	" " " "	" 2/
" " " phosphat.....	" " " "	" 1/
" chloral.....	" " " "	" 1/6
" cinchonæ.....	" " " "	" 4/6
" cocci.....	" " " "	" 1/2
" codeiæ.....	" " " "	" 4/4
" croci.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" croton chloral.....	" " " "	" 2/8
" ferri bromid.....	" " " "	" 2/
" " " c. strychnid.....	" " " "	" 3/
" " citras.....	" " " "	" 2/4
" " citratis c. quiniæ.....	" " " "	" 3/6
" " dialysati.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" " et calcii hypophosph.....	" " " "	" 2/8
" " " lactophosph.....	" " " "	" 2/8
" " " phosph.....	" " " "	" 2/
" " hypophosphitis.....	" " " "	" 2/
" " iodidi.....	" " " "	" 1/2
" " lactophosph.....	" " " "	" 3/
" " phosphatis.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" " phosphatis comp.....	" " " "	" 1/2
" " " " " one gallon.....	" " " "	" 1/
" " phosph. c. " manganis.....	" " " "	" 2/8
" " pyrophosph.....	" " " "	" 2/6
" " quiniæ et strychniæ phosph.....	" " " "	" 3/
" gummi rubri.....	" " " "	" 2/
" hemidesmi.....	gallon rod.....	" 1/
" ipecac.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" lactucæ.....	" " " "	" 1/10
" lactucarii.....	" " " "	" 3/
" limonis.....	from fresh lemons.....	" 1/2
" marrubii.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" mori.....	" " " "	" 1/8
" papaveris.....	gallon gd.....	" rod.
" pruni virgin.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" quinin. bromid.....	" " " "	" 5/6
" " hypophosph.....	" " " "	" 4/6
" " " iodid.....	" " " "	" 5/
" " " c. strychnid.....	" " " "	" 6/
" rhamni.....	" " " "	" 1/
" " frang.....	" " " "	" 1/6
" rhei.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" rhæados.....	gallon gd.....	" rod.
" rosæ Gallicæ.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" rutæ.....	" " " "	" 1/4
" sarsæ.....	" " " "	" 4/
" scillæ.....	gallon gd.....	" 8d.
" senegæ.....	" " " "	" 2/6
" sennæ A. & H.....	" " " "	" 1/6
" tolutanus.....	gallon rod.....	" 1/
" Violæ.....	" " " "	" 1/
" zingiberis.....	gallon gd.....	" rod.
Tamarindus, W. I.....	" " " "	" 6d.
Taraxaci rad. sicc.....	" " " "	" 8d.
Terebene.....	pure.....	" 12/
Terebinthina Canadensis.....	" " " "	" 2/9
Terebinthina Chio ver.....	oz. 1/6	" 1/6
" " Venet. ver.....	lb. 1/2	" 1/2
Theine.....	drachm 3/	" 3/
Thcobromine.....	" 10/	" 10/
Thuja occidentalis.....	lb. 4/	" 4/
Thus Americanum.....	" 6d.	" 6d.
Thymol Cryst.....	oz. 2/	" 2/
Tiliæ flor.....	lb. 2/	" 2/
Tinctura absinthii.....	" 4/	" 4/
" aconiti.....	" 3/8	" 3/8
" " (Fleming's).....	" 6/	" 6/
" actææ.....	" 3/6	" 3/6
" albes.....	" 2/6	" 2/6
" alstoniæ constrictæ.....	" 3/6	" 3/6
" ammoniæ comp. (Eau de Luce).....	" 2/8	" 2/8
" anthemidis.....	" 2/6	" 2/6
" arnicæ.....	" 3/6	" 3/6
" assafoetidæ.....	" 3/8	" 3/8
" aurantii.....	" 2/4	" 2/4
" " A. & H.....	" 2/8	" 2/8
" " recent.....	" 3/6	" 3/6
" belladonnæ.....	" 2/6	" 2/6
" benzoini composita.....	" 3/6	" 3/6

Tinctura boldo.....	lb. 5/
" bryoniæ.....	" 3/6
" buchu.....	" 2/8
" calendulæ.....	" 4/
" calumbæ.....	" 2/6
" camphoræ comp.....	" 2/4
" canellæ.....	" 2/8
" cannabis Indicæ.....	" 4/4
" cantharidis.....	" 2/8
" capsici.....	" 3/6
" cardamomi, 3/4.....	comp. 2/4
" cascæ (Sassy).....	" 4/
" cascariellæ.....	" 2/4
" cassiæ.....	" 2/8
" castorei.....	" 5/8
" catechu.....	" 2/4
" chiratæ.....	" 2/6
" chloroformi comp.....	" 3/6
" cinchon. amon.....	" 3/
" cinchonæ comp.....	" 3/4
" " flavæ.....	" 3/6
" " rubræ.....	" 4/
" cinnam. comp.....	" 2/8
" cinnamomi.....	" 2/8
" cocci.....	" 2/10
" colchici flor. 6/.....	seminum 2/4
" colocynth.....	" 4/8
" condurango.....	" 5/
" conii.....	" 2/6
" convallar. majalis.....	" 4/
" coto.....	" 4/6
" croci.....	" 5/4
" cubebæ.....	" 3/6
" curcumæ.....	" 5/
" cuspariæ.....	" 3/6
" digitalis.....	" 2/6
" ergotæ.....	" 3/8
" eucalypti.....	" 6/
" ferri acetatis.....	" 4/
" " perchloridi.....	" 2/10
" " sesquichlor.....	" 2/8
" galbani.....	" 2/8
" gallæ.....	" 2/4
" gelsemini.....	" 4/
" gentianæ comp.....	" 2/6
" guaiaci.....	" 4/
" " ammoniata.....	" 3/6
" guaranæ.....	" 4/6
" hamamelidis.....	" 3/4
" hellebor. nigr.....	" 2/8
" hydrast. Canadensis.....	" 4/6
" hyoscyami.....	" 3/8
" ignatiæ amaræ.....	" 4/
" iodi.....	" 3/10
" ipecacuanhæ.....	" 2/8
" iridis.....	" 4/
" jalapæ.....	" 2/8
" jaborandi.....	" 4/6
" kino.....	" 3/6
" krameriæ.....	" 2/8
" lactucarii.....	" 2/8
" laricis.....	" 3/6
" lavandulæ comp.....	" 4/
" limonis.....	" 2/6
" lobeliæ.....	" 2/8
" " ætherea.....	" 5/2
" lupuli.....	" 2/8
" maticæ.....	" 2/8
" moschi fact.....	" 6/
" myrrhæ.....	" 3/6
" nucis vomicæ.....	" 3/6
" opii.....	" 3/8
" " ammoniata.....	" 5/
" pruni Virg.....	" 2/8
" pyrethri.....	" 3/8
" phytolacæ decand.....	" 8/
" physalis.....	" 3/
" physostigmatis.....	" 5/4
" podophylli.....	" 4/
" psoraleæ.....	" 6/
" pulsatillæ.....	" 3/6
" pyrolæ umbel.....	" 3/4

Tinctura quassia	lb. 2/4	Unguentum plumbi iodid.	lb. 3/6
" quebracho	" 4/	" " subacet. comp.	" 2/2
" quillaia	" 2/4	" potassii iodid.	" 3/6
" quiniæ	" 5/4	" " sulphurat.	" 2/2
" " A. & H.	" 6/	" resina	" 1/6
" " ammon.	" 5/4	" sabinæ	" 2/
" rhei	" 3/2	" sambuci	" 1/
" rhus toxicodend	" 3/4	" " flor	" 1/8
" sabinæ	" 2/8	" simplex	" 2/
" sanguinaria	" 3/4	" stramonii	" 2/
" scilla	" 2/6	" staphisagria	" 2/2
" senegæ	" 3/2	" sulphuris	" 1/2
" sennæ	" 2/6	" sulphur. hypochlor. comp.	" 2/4
" serpentaria	" 2/10	" " comp.	" 1/
" stillingia	" 4/	" terebinthinæ	" 1/4
" stramonii	" 2/10	" veratri	" 3/6
" sumbul	" 3/	" zinci A. & H., 2/8	P.B. 1/8
" tolutana	" 4/	Uranii nitras	oz. 2/6
" valerianæ	" 2/6	" oxidum	" 2/6
" " ammoniata	" 3/4	" sulphus	" 2/6
" veratri viridis	" 4/	Uvæ ursi folia	lb. 6d.
" xanthoxyli	" 4/	Valerianæ rad., 60/cwt.	Ang. 1/
" zingiberis	" 3/6	Vanilla	fine long oz. 2/6
" " fortior	" 4/6	Vanilline	drachm 6/
2d. per lb. less by the Winchester Quart.		Veratri viridis rad.	lb. 1/8
Tonga (see page 28).		Veratrine	pur oz. 9/
Tonquin bean	" 8/	" sulphate	" 8/
Tormentil. radix, 8d.	pulv. 1/	Vinum aloës	lb. 2/4
Tragacantha	elect. 4/4	" antimoniale	gallon 1/10...
" pulv.	" 4/8	" aurantii	gallon 6/
Trichlorphenol	oz. 1/	" boldo	lb. 4/
Trillio pendulum	lb. 4/	" cinchona	Malaga 2/8
Trimethylamine (see Propylamine).		" colchici (sem. 2/2)	" 2/2
Triticum repens	" 8d.	" ferri	gallon 1/10...
Trochisci (see page 14).		" " citratis	" 2/
Ulm cortex	" 6d.	" " hypophosph. comp.	" 1/8
" fulv. cortex, 1/	pulv. 1/4	" ipecacuanhæ	gallon 2/...
Unguentum acid boracici	" 2/8	" opii	" 4/4
" " chrysophanic	" 5/	" pepsinæ A. & H.	" 3/6
" aconitinæ	oz. 10/	" quiniæ	gallon 1/6...
" althææ	lb. 1/8	" rhei	" 1/8
" antim. tart.	" 1/8	Violet Powder A. & H.	" 1/4
" ararobæ	" 3/4	Viola flor.	" 5/6
" atropiæ	oz. 3/	Xanthoxyli fraxinei, cortex	" 3/6
" belladonnæ	lb. 2/4	Xylol	oz. 6d.
" cadmii iodid.	" 4/6	Yerba maté	lb. 4/
" cantharidis	" 3/	" reuma	" 5/
" cetacei	" 2/2	" santa	" 5/
" creasoti	" 2/4	Zinci acetat	" 2/
" elemi	" 2/	" benzoas	oz. 1/6
" galii aparin	" 2/	" bromidum	lb. 8/
" gallæ	" 1/8	" carbonas	" 1/6
" " c. opio	" 3/6	" chloridum pur.	in stick oz. 4d.
" hydrarg. mitius	" 1/6	" iodidum	" 1/6
" " comp.	" 2/8	" lactas	" 8d.
" " iodid. rubr.	" 3/6	" nitras	lb. 3/
" hyoscyami	" 2/	" oxidum	" 1/4
" hydrargyri	" 1/10	" " in 7 or 14 lb. boxes	" 1/3
" " ammoniati	" 2/8	" permanganas	oz. 2/6
" " nitrat	" 2/	" phosphas	lb. 4/6
" " oxidi rubri	" 3/	" phosphidum	oz. 2/
" " subchloridi	" 2/10	" phosphis	" 2/6
" iodi	" 2/	" salicylas	" 2/
" lapis calamin.	" 1/4	" sulphas pur.	" 4d.
" petrolei (cosmoline), in 1-lb. tins, 1/3; 5-lb. 1/2; 10-lb. 1/1; 25-lb., 50-lb. & 100-lb. 1/-; 200-lb. tins, 11d. per lb.		" sulpho-carbolas	" 5d.
" picis liquidæ	lb. 1/	" tannas	" 8d.
" plumbi acetat.	" 1/6	" valerianas crystals	" rod.
" " carbonatis	" 1/10	Zincum granulatam	lb. 8d.
		Zingib. rad. Jam., parv 1/6	elect. 2/6
		" pulv.	" 2/6

CONCENTRATED FRENCH ESSENCES.

Ambergris .....per lb. 12/6	Jockey Club .....per lb. 10/	Myosotis .....per lb. 10/	Stephanotis ... ..per lb. 10/
Ess. Bouquet 10/	Lily of the Valley.. .. 10/	Opoponax 15/	Tubereuse..... .. 10/
Frangipanni 10/	Marechale 10/	Patchouly 10/	Vanille 10/
Geranium 10/	Millefleurs 10/	Portugal 10/	Violette 14/
Jasmin 10/	Musk 10/	Rondeletia 12/	White Rose 10/
		Sweet Briar..... 10/6	Ylang-ylang 10/

3d. per lb. less by the gallon.

LOZENGES.

Absorbent	per lb.	2/6	Lactucarium	per lb.	3/	Tannin and Black Currant	
Acid Drops	"	8d.	Lavender	"	2/	with Cayenne	per lb. 3/
" Plum, Quince,	"		Lettuce	"	2/8	Tolu	" 2/3
" Rose, &c., &c.	"	8d.	Liquorice	"	2/6	" with Ipecacuanha ...	" 2/4
Alum	"	2/	" Pont. Cake	"	1/7	Vanilla	" 3/3
Ammonia Muriate	"	2/6	" pure extract	"	3/3	Violet	" 2/6
Aniseed Pipe	"	1/9	Magnesia	"	2/2	Voice	" 3/
Anti-acid	"	2/2	" and Ginger	"	2/4	Worm	" 3/
Bath Pipe	"	1/9	" and Peppermint ..	"	2/4	" Cakes	" 2/
Black Currant	"	2/6	Malt	"	3/	AND ALL OTHER LOZENGES.	
" and Cayenne ..	"	3/	Marshmallow	"	2/6	BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA	
Borax	"	2/6	Mixed Fruit	"	2/	LOZENGES.	
Boracic Acid	"	3/	Mulberry Fruit ..	"	3/	Trochisci Acidi Tannici ..	per lb. 2/6
Cachou	"	3/	Musk	"	2/6	" Bismuthi	" 3/
Calomel, 1 grain (<i>marked</i>)	"	3/6	Myrrh	"	4/	" Catechu	" 2/4
Camomile	"	2/4	Nitre	"	2/2	" Ferri Redacti ...	" 3/
Camphor	"	3/	Nutmeg	"	2/4	" Ipecacuanhæ ...	" 2/2
Cayenne	"	2/1	Paregoric	"	2/1	" Morphine	" 3/
" (<i>strongest</i>)	"	2/6	Peppermint (<i>extra strong</i>)	"	3/	" " et Ipecac. ...	" 3/
Chalk	"	2/	" (<i>with English Oil</i>)	"	2/4	" Opium	" 3/
Charcoal	"	3/	Peppermint No. 1	"	2/	" Potassæ Chloratis ..	" 2/2
Chiretta	"	2/2	" (<i>with Foreign Oil</i>)	rod. to	1/6	" Sodæ Bicarbonatis ..	" 2/
Chlorodyne' (<i>Davenport's</i>)	"	4/	Pine Apple	per lb.	2/	THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES.	
"	"	3/	Potash Bicarbonate	"	2/	Trochisci Acidi Benzoici...	per lb. 3/6
Chocolate	"	2/3	Quinine	"	2/	" " Carbolic i. ...	" 3/
Cinnamon	"	3/	Raspberry	"	2/	" " Tannici ...	" 3/
Clove	"	2/6	Red Currant	"	2/	" Althææ	" 2/6
Codeia	"	4/	Red Gum Eucalyptus	"	2/4	" Catechu	" 3/
Coltsfoot Rock	"	1/9	Red Gum and Black Currant	"	3/6	" Cubebæ	" 3/6
Coriander	"	2/	Rhubarb	"	3/	" Eucalypt. Comp. ...	" 4/6
Cough (with Morphia).....	"	2/10	" and Ginger	"	2/6	" Guaiaçi	" 3/6
(<i>name and address stamped</i>			" " with soda	"	2/6	" Hæmatoxyli	" 3/
<i>without extra charge</i>)			Rose (<i>Pink or White</i>)	"	2/1	" Kino	" 3/
Cough (without Morphia) ..	1/	1/8, 2/	Sal Volatile	"	2/9	" Krameriæ	" 4/
Cough	"	2/6	Salicylic Acid	"	3/6	" Lactucæ	" 3/
Curling's Cough (boxes) per doz.	9/		Santonine	"	4/	" Potassæ Chloratis ..	" 3/6
Digestive Tablets	per lb.	2/8	Sarsaparilla	"	5/	" " Citratis ..	" 3/6
" Candy	"	2/6	Soda	"	2/	" Potass. Tart. Acid ..	" 3/6
Gelatine	"	1/8	" and Ginger	"	2/2	" Pyrethri	" 3/
" Crystallized	"	1/9	" Peppermint & Ginger	"	2/2	" Sedativ.	" 3/6
Ginger	"	2/	Squill and Ipecacuanha ...	"	2/2	CRUDE QUALITY.	
" (<i>strongest</i>)	"	3/	Steel (<i>Aromatic</i>)	"	2/2	In Barrels	1/9 per gal.
Horehound Candy	"	1/2	Strawberry	"	2/	CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER (15 per cent. acid).	
Iceland Moss	"	2/8	Tamarind Fruit	"	2/	Round Tins, perforated lids	7/6 per doz.
Jalap	"	2/2	Tannin and Black Currant	"	3/	Bulk	15/- per cwt.

CARBOLIC ACID.

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

ABSOLUTE PHENOL.

1-oz. Stoppered Bottles ...	10/- per doz.
2-oz. " " " "	14/- "
4-oz. " " " "	20/- "
8-oz. " " " "	32/- "
16-oz. " " " "	52/- "

ACID. CARBOLIC.—B.P.

1-oz. Stoppered Bottles ...	7/6 per doz.
2-oz. " " " "	10/- "
4-oz. " " " "	14/- "
8 oz. " " " "	24/- "
16-oz. " " " "	36/- "

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

No. 3 QUALITY—CRYSTALS.

1-lb. Bottles ...	20/- per doz.
7-lb. " " " "	1/5 per lb.

No. 5 QUALITY.

1-gal. Tins ...	2/6 each.
1-gal. " " " "	4/- "
5-gal. " " " "	3/9 per gal.

No. 4 QUALITY—LIQUID.

8-oz. Bottles ...	8/- per doz.
16-oz. " " " "	12/- "
7-lb. " " " "	10d. per lb.

CRUDE QUALITY.

In Barrels ...	1/9 per gal.
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CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER (15 per cent. acid).

Round Tins, perforated lids	7/6 per doz.	Round Tins, perforated lids	12/- per doz.
Bulk	15/- per cwt.		

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Ammonium Bromide (Granular and Effervescent)	3/	Lithia Citrate and Potash (Granular and Effervescent)	4/
Antismuth Ammonio-Citrate	3/	MAGNESIA CITRATE ...	1/6
Antismuth and Iron ...	6/	" in 4-lb. and 7-lb. Bottles	1/5
" and Pepsine ...	6/6	" 2nd quality	1/2
" Pepsine and Iron	6/6	Marienbad Salts ...	2/8
" " and Strychnine	8/	Nux Vomica ...	4/6
" " and Quinine	8/6	Potash Benzoate ...	4/
" " and Bromide of Potassium	8/	" Bicarbonate ...	2/8
" " Iron and Strychnine	8/	" Bromide ...	3/
Caffeine Citrate ...	8/	" Chlorate ...	2/8
Carlsbad Salts ...	2/8	" Citrate ...	3/
Mercuric Nitrate ...	4/	" Iodide ...	3/
" Oxalate ...	3/6	" Nitrate ...	2/6
Cheltenham Salts ...	2/8	Pullna Salts ...	2/8
Chinonine Citrate ...	3/4	Quinine Citrate ...	8/
" " and Iron	3/4	" " and Strychnia	6/6
Friedrichshall Salts ...	2/8	" " and Iron...	6/
Iron Ammonio-Citrate ...	2/8	" " Iron and Bromide of Potassium	6/6
" Bromide ...	4/	" " Iodide of Potassium	6/6
" Carbonate ...	2/	" " Iron and Strychnia	6/6
" Citrate ...	2/6	" " and Iron Phosphate	6/6
" Iodate ...	4/6	" Iodate ...	10/
" Iodide ...	3/	" Salicylate ...	10/
" Phosphate ...	2/8	" and Caffeine Salicylate	10/
" and Arsenic ...	4/6	Seidlitz Mixture ...	2/
" and Magnesia Sulphate	4/	Seltzer Salts ...	2/8
Kissingen Salts ...	2/8	Soda Citro-Tartrate ...	2/
Kreuznach Salts ...	2/8	" Hypophosphite ...	3/6
Leamington Salts ...	2/8	" Iodide ...	3/
Lime Hypophosphite ...	3/6	" Nitrate ...	2/6
" " and Pepsine	6/	" Phosphate ...	2/6
" and Soda Hypophosphite	3/6	" Salicylate ...	4/6
Lithia Carbonate ...	4/	" Sulphate ...	2/8
" Citrate ...	4/	Vichy Salts ...	2/6

ALLEN & HANBURY'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

This is a finely granulated preparation, which, in dissolving, produces a sustained sparkling effervescence, and a clear, bright solution.

It possesses all the advantages of an agreeable saline, combined with the anti-febrile properties of Chlorate of Potash, of which it contains a considerable percentage. It is, in short, an efficient aperient and febrifuge, and makes an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage.

PRICES.—This Saline is supplied IN BULK at 1s. 6d. per lb.; 1s. 5d. per lb. for 14 lbs.; 1s. 4d. per lb. for 112 lbs. Also in ½-lb. bottles (to retail at 1s. 6d.), 11s. per doz., with or without labels.

It is supplied also on the same terms with A. & Hs.' own labels and wrappers, ready for retail sale.

FLUID EXTRACTS, LIQUORS, &c.

In all these Preparations one part by measure of the Fluid Extract is equivalent to one part by weight of the Raw Material.

In the preparation of these Fluid Extracts great care is taken that the menstruum used is best adapted to obtain the entire solution of the active and valuable constituents of the Drug acted upon.

They are made by the process of re-percolation at the normal temperature; this method alone—avoiding the injurious action of heat upon the active principles—insuring an active and uniform product.

Extractum		Per lb.	Extractum		Per lb.
Aconiti Fluidum	...	8/-	Hydrastis Fluidum	...	8/-
Arbor Vitæ Fluidum	...	8/-	Hyoscyami	...	10/-
Arnica Radicis Fluidum	...	8/-	Ipecacuanhæ	...	14/-
Aromaticum	...	8/-	Iridis	...	6/-
Aurantii Amari	...	8/-	Jaborandi	...	6/-
Baptisia	...	8/-	Krameria	...	6/-
Belladonnæ	...	8/-	Lactucarii	...	40/-
Berberis Aquifolii	...	10/-	Lappæ (Arctii) Fluidum	...	6/-
Boldo	...	12/-	Leptandræ	...	8/-
Brayeræ	...	8/-	Lobelia	...	8/-
Buchu	...	6/-	Lupulini	...	12/-
Calami	...	8/-	Marrubii	...	4/-
Calumbæ	...	5/-	Matico	...	8/-
Cannabis Indicæ	...	8/-	Mezerei	...	8/-
Capsici	...	8/-	Nucis Vomica	...	8/-
Cascaræ Amargæ	...	14/-	Pareiræ	...	8/-
Cascaræ Sagradæ Fluidum	...	6/-	Phytolaccæ	...	6/-
Castanæ	...	8/-	Pilocarpi	...	8/-
Caulophylli	...	8/-	Piper. Methystici	...	10/-
Chimaphilæ	...	8/-	(Kava-Kava)	...	14/-
Chirata	...	6/-	Piscidia Erythrinæ	...	14/-
Cimicifugæ	...	8/-	(Jamaica Dogwood)	...	8/-
Cinchonæ	...	8/-	Podophylli	...	6/-
Colchici Radicis	...	6/-	Pruni Virgin.	...	8/-
Seminis	...	6/-	Pulsatillæ	...	4/-
Conii	...	6/-	Quassia	...	12/-
Convallariæ Majalis	...	12/-	Quebracho	...	10/-
(from flowers.)	...	12/-	Rhei	...	16/-
Convallariæ Majalis	...	12/-	Rhois Aromaticæ	...	8/-
(from whole plant.)	...	8/-	Rhois Glabræ	...	20/-
Cornus	...	10/-	Rosæ	...	8/-
Coto	...	10/-	Rubi	...	8/-
Cubebæ	...	6/-	Rumicis	...	8/-
Cuspariæ	...	10/-	Sabinæ	...	8/-
Cypripedii	...	10/-	Sanguinaria	...	8/-
Damianæ	...	6/-	Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum	...	8/-
Digitalis	...	6/-	Fluidum	...	8/-
Dulcamaræ	...	6/-	Scilla	...	8/-
Ergotæ	...	8/-	Scutellariæ	...	8/-
Eriger. Canadensis	...	10/-	Senegæ	...	6/-
Erythroxyli	...	8/-	Sennæ	...	8/-
Eucalypti	...	8/-	Serpentariæ	...	8/-
Eupatorii	...	4/-	Spigelia	...	10/-
Frangulæ	...	3/-	Stigmat. Maidis	...	8/-
Fuci Vesiculosi	...	10/-	Stillingiæ Fluidum	...	8/-
Gelsemii	...	6/-	Stillingiæ Comp. Fluidum	...	8/-
Gentianæ	...	8/-	(McDade's Antisyphilitic Mixture.)	...	8/-
Geranii	...	6/-	Stramonii Fluidum	...	4/-
Glycyrrhizæ	...	10/-	Taraxaci	...	6/-
Gossypii Radicis	...	8/-	Tritici	...	10/-
Grindeliæ	...	12/-	Ustilag. Maidis Fluidum	...	8/-
Guaranæ	...	6/-	Uvæ Ursi	...	5/-
Hamamelidis	...	3/-	Valerianæ	...	8/-
Hæmatoxyli	...		Veratri Viridis	...	8/-

FLUID EXTRACTS, LIQUORS, &c.—continued.

			<i>Per lb.</i>			<i>Per lb.</i>
Extractum	Verbaschi Thapsi Fluidum	...	8/-	Liquor	Copaibæ et Buchu	... 4/-
"	Viburni	"	8/-	"	" Buchu et Cubebæ	... 4/-
"	Vincæ majoris	"	6/-	"	" et Maticæ	... 4/-
"	Visci Albi	"	8/-	"	Cubebæ Buchu et Maticæ	... 4/-
"	Yerbæ Reumæ	"	12/-	"	Cubebæ et Buchu	... 4/-
"	Yerbæ Santæ	"	12/-	"	Santal. Flav. Buchu et Cubebæ	... 6/-
"	Xanthoxyli	"	8/-	"	" " et Buchu	... 6/-
"	Zingiberis	"	8/-			

ELIXIR CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ.

3s. 6d. per lb.

An excellent carminative laxative ; pleasant to the taste ; efficient in action ; and free from all unpleasant effects. Causes no after constipation. Is a safe laxative alike for children and adults.

Dose : 1 drachm to 4 drachms.

ANALYSES—CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL.

ARE UNDERTAKEN BY ALLEN & HANBURY'S ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

AGRICULTURAL SAMPLES:—		£	s.	d.	POISONS:—		£	s.	d.
(Ranging from 10/6 to £3 3 0)									
FOOD AND DRUGS:—									
Ales, Wines and Spirits, Bread, Flour, Butter, Lard, Jams, Marmalade and Sauces, Chemical Analysis for Adulteration only...					1	1	0		
Ales, Wines and Spirits, full Analysis for Purity and general character ... £3 3 0 to					5	5	0		
Ales, Wines and Spirits, for Alcohol only ...					0	5	0		
Arrowroot, Starch, Mustard, &c., Microscopical Examination for Constituents ...					0	10	6		
Barks, Opium and Quinine ...					2	2	0		
Coffee, Milk, Pepper, Pickles, Sweetmeats and Tea, Chemical Analysis only for Adulteration ...					0	10	6		
Coffee, Milk, Pepper, Pickles, Sweetmeats and Tea, Microscopical Examination when necessary, as, for instance, to determine if Milk has been obtained from diseased cows, and for the percentage of admixture in other samples ... extra					0	10	6		
Drugs mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, except Barks, Opium and Quinine ...					1	1	0		
Other Drugs and Preparations ... £2 2 0 to					3	3	0		
FUELS, &c.:—									
Artificial Fuels, Tan, Wood, &c., for value as Fuel ...					3	3	0		
Coals, determination of Heating Power as Fuel, Ash, Coke, Sulphur, &c. ...					2	2	0		
Oxide, Spent or New, for Gas Purification ...					1	1	0		
PAINTS, OILS, &c.:—									
Barytes, Zinc White and other simple colours...					1	1	0		
Mixed Colours, Dry or in Oil ... £1 11 6 to					2	2	0		
White Lead, Dry or Ground ...					1	1	0		
Oils for Adulteration ...					2	2	0		
Oils, Fats, Candles, &c., melting point, softening point, &c. ...					1	1	0		
Soap, for Oil, Alkali, &c. ...					1	1	0		
Varnishes, Gums, &c. ...					2	2	0		
Examination of Foods in cases of supposed poisoning by Mineral Poisons ...					2	2	0		
Examination of Feeding Materials for Alkaloids, Strychnine, &c. ... £3 3 0 to					10	10	0		
WATER:—									
Qualitative Analysis ...					1	1	0		
Ordinary Analysis and Microscopical Examination. This is generally sufficient in the case of water supplies and wells ...					2	2	0		
Mineral Analysis and Microscopical Examination with Report ...					3	3	0		
Full Analysis of Sewage Waters or Sources of Water suspected of Contamination, with full Microscopical Examination ...					5	5	0		
Brewing Liquors, full Mineral Analysis and Report ... £3 3 0 to					5	5	0		
Brewing Liquors, periodical repeat Analysis ...					2	2	0		
Mineral Springs ... £5 5 0 to					10	10	0		
<p>☞ STOPPERED BOTTLES, carefully cleaned, with instructions for taking samples of water, will be sent on application.</p>									
UNCLASSIFIED ARTICLES:—									
Animal Charcoal for Sugar Refining, full Analysis ...					1	1	0		
Animal Charcoal, determination of Phosphate of Lime ...					0	10	6		
Limestone ...					1	1	0		
Ore and Minerals, for one constituent ...					1	1	0		
Ore and Minerals, full Analysis .. £2 2 0 to					5	5	0		
Silver or Gold Assay ...					0	10	6		
Tanning Materials ...					1	1	0		
Tartars, Lime Juice, and Tartaric and Citric Acids ...					1	1	0		
Urinary Calculi and Deposits ...					2	2	0		
Urine, simple Analysis for Medical Purposes ...					1	1	0		
Urine, full Analysis and Microscopical Examination ...					2	2	0		
Wall Paper or Wearing Apparel, for Poisonous Metals ...					0	10	6		

CIRCULARS REFERRING TO WATER ANALYSES, FOR DISTRIBUTION, WITHOUT A. & HS.' NAME, ON APPLICATION.

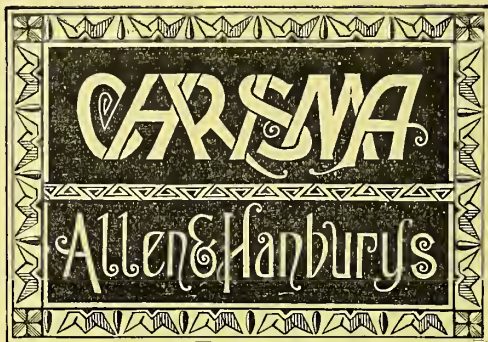
TERMS:—*Trade discount on Analyses 25 per cent.; or if entered in Quarterly account, 20 per cent.*

CHRISMA ^{Registered}_{Trade Mark}, AN INOXIDISABLE HYDRO-CARBON.

SAMPLES ON
APPLICATION.

Sole Proprietors,

ALLEN & HANBURY'S.



In 1 Pound round Tins,
at 11d. per pound.

In 7, 14, and 28 Pound Square
Screw-capped Canisters,
at 10d. per pound.

In 56 and 112 Pound Square
Screw-capped Canisters,
at 9d. per pound.

ALL PACKAGES FREE.

THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD.

A PERFECT BASIS FOR ALL OINTMENTS.

CHRISMA (*Χρίσμα, unguentum*) is a pure and perfectly neutral solid hydro-carbon obtained from Crude Petroleum, devoid of smell and taste. It is of about the consistence of lard, and cannot become rancid.

WHITE CHRISMA.

A VERY ELEGANT PREPARATION, BRIGHT AND COLOURLESS, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM SMELL AND TASTE.

In 1-lb. Tins, at 1/6 per lb. ; in 7, 14, and 28-lb. Tins, 1/4 per lb. ; in 56 and 112-lb. Tins, 1/3 per lb.

CHRISMA SULPHURIS.

2s. per lb.

This, unlike the Ointment of the Pharmacopœia—which is only a mixture of sulphur with the base—is a *Solution* of Sulphur in Chrisma. The advantages of this preparation as a skin application are at once apparent. The application of Sulphur is more effective, and it is neither irritating, offensive, nor unsightly. It is an effective Parasiticide.

CHRISMA BORON.

(Registered.)

AN ODOURLESS AND HARMLESS ANTISEPTIC SALVE FOR USE IN OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

In Collapsible Tubes, 8d. each.

TRUE OLEATES OF THE METALS.

It is claimed for these Oleates, as distinct from the so-called Oleates (which are only solutions of Oxides of the Metals Oleic Acid), that they are true chemical compounds; that they are free from disagreeable odour, rancidity, and irritating action. In addition to the pure Oleate, obtainable in some cases in Powder, the Oleates are prepared in two forms, viz.:—

- 1.—DUSTING POWDER, containing 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the Oleate, in combination with an inert powder.
- 2.—OINTMENT, containing 20 per cent. (or any percentage) of Oleate with Chrisma.

OLEATE OF ALUM.

Alum. Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 6/-
 Pulv. Alum. Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 2/8 & 3/-
 Ung. Alum. Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 3/-
 Astringent in action; useful in muco-purulent discharge of
 eczema. It is also recommended for ulcers, burns, scalds, &c.

OLEATE OF ARSENIC.

Arsenic. Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per oz. 3/6
 Pulv. Arsenici Oleat. Comp., 5 per cent. per lb. 4/-
 Ung. Arsenici Oleatis, 5 per cent. ... „ 4/-
 Useful in the two varieties of Lupus (ulcerating and tubercular), Condylomata, and ulcerating Epithelioma.

OLEATE OF BISMUTH.

Bismuth. Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 10/-
 Pulv. Bismuthi Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 4/- & 6/-
 Ung. Bismuthi Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 6/-
 Forms an excellent soothing application in any case of irritation of the skin, and is a good remedy for Piles.

OLEATE OF COPPER.

Cupri. Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 4/6
 Pulv. Cupri Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 2/8 & 3/-
 Ung. Cupri Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 3/-
 Especially useful in Ringworm and indolent ulcers.

OLEATE OF IRON.

Ferri Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 4/6
 Pulv. Ferri Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 2/8 & 3/-
 Ung. Ferri Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 3/-
 Forms a powerful and important therapeutic remedy. Is mildly astringent and non-irritating. Scrofula has been successfully treated with it.

OLEATE OF LEAD.

Plumbi Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 4/-
 Pulv. Plumbi Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 2/8 & 3/-
 Ung. Plumbi Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 3/-
 An elegant form where Lead is indicated.

OLEATE OF MERCURY.

Hydrarg. Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 10/-
 Pulv. Hydrarg. Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 4/- & 6/-
 Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 6/-

The oldest and perhaps best known Oleate, but hitherto an unstable and offensive preparation. Its uses and application are too well known to need repetition. Epidermic mercurial effects are best and most promptly obtained by this preparation.

OLEATE OF SILVER.

Argentii Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per oz. 4/-
 Pulv. Argentii Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... per lb. 8/- & 14/-
 Ung. Argentii Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 14/-

Simple Oleate is useful in chronic ulcers, old sores, and exuberant granulations. Ointment in Erysipelas, &c.

OLEATE OF ZINC.

Zinci Oleas.—Ver. A. & H. ... per lb. 4/-
 Pulv. Zinci Oleat. Comp., 10 per cent.
 and 20 per cent. ... „ 2/8 & 3/-
 Ung. Zinci Oleatis, 20 per cent. ... „ 3/-

The true Oleate, which is a very elegant preparation, is less irritating than the Oxide, and more easily absorbed. It has a soft, silky feel, resembling French chalk. Is recommended as one of the most useful preparations of Zinc in Eczema, &c.

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S. (*Lancet*, May 25, 1872, page 709), seems to have been the first to show the facility with which Oleate of Mercury is absorbed through the sound skin, and its efficacy when introduced in this way. Hence the usefulness of these remedies, not only as medication for skin diseases proper, but as medication by means of absorption through the healthy skin. Where metallic bases are indicated they could be advantageously applied in this form.

OLEATE OF MERCURY

AND MORPHIA, 5 per cent. per lb. 8/-

Do. do. do. 10 „ „ 8/6
 Do. do. do. 20 „ „ 9/-

AND ALL OTHER OLEATES.

Antiseptic Dusting Powder (UNSCENTED).

For Medical use. Composed of Boracic Acid, Oleate of Zinc, &c. Will be found an efficient antiseptic, and a soothing and beneficial application for all irritating conditions of the skin.

In bulk at 2/8 per lb.

Antiseptic Toilet and Nursery Powder (SCENTED).

Similar to the Dusting Powder, but specially prepared so as to be a safe and non-irritating Toilet Powder. Will be found very valuable in the Nursery.

In Boxes at 1/-, 1/10, and 3/6 each. 9/-, 16/-, and 30/- per doz.

THE "STANDARD" HYPODERMIC SOLUTIONS.

(Registered).

UNIFORM. ACTIVE. PERMANENT.

A demand for a series of reliable Hypodermic Solutions induced us to make a number of experiments with a view to meet it. We think that, in offering these "Standard" Solutions as the result of our experiments, we have in every sense met that demand. Whilst the Solutions possess the merit of being active and permanent, and free from anything of an irritating nature, they also have the special feature of being made to a *standard dose*.

The ordinary dose of each Solution is 5 minims.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages this gives to Practitioners.

The following are the chief Solutions prepared:—

	5 ℥ contain		5 ℥ contain
ACETIC ACID	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	DIGITALINE AND MORPHINE	I-120 & I-8 gr.
ACONITINE	I-120 „	ERGOT (Purified)	2 grs.
AMMONIA.	I „	ESERINE SALICYLATE	I-120 gr.
APOMORPHINE	I-20 „	GELSEMINE	I-60 „
ARSENIC	I-25 „	HOMATROPINE	I-500 „
ATROPINE SALICYLATE ..	I-120 „	HYOSCYAMINE	I-120 „
„ SULPHATE	I-120 „	MERCURY BICHLORIDE	I-20 „
„ AND MORPHINE I-180 & I-8 „		MORPHINE ACETATE	I-8 „
CAFFEINE	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	„ SULPHATE	I-8 „
CHLORAL	3 grs.	PICROTOXINE	I-120 „
CONINE	I-20 gr.	PILOCARPINE	I-20 „
CURARE	I-10 „	QUININE	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
DATURINE	I-120 „	STRYCHNINE	I-120 „
DIGITALINE	I-100 „	VERATRINE	I-20 „
„ AND ATROPINE I-120 & I-120 „			

Supplied in Bottles containing $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1s. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1s. 9d. ; and 1 oz., 2s. 6d. each.

May be obtained from any Wholesale House, or direct from the makers,

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

CALF AND HUMAN VACCINE.

CALF VACCINE (Renner's).

TUBES { Large	2/6 each, or 3 for 7/-
Small	1/2 „ „ 3/-
POINTS { Large	1/2 „ „ 3/-
Small	3 for 2/6
SQUARES	2/6 each.

CALF VACCINE (Warlomont's).

TUBES { Large	2/- each.
Small	1/- „
POMADE { No. 1	5/- per vial.
No. 2	10/- „
No. 3	20/- „
Pomade No. 1 is sufficient for 5 Vaccinations, No. 2 for 12, No. 3 for 25. It will keep indefinitely.	

HUMAN VACCINE.

TUBES { Large	1/8 each.
Small	1/- „
POINTS	1/- „
PIN POINTS	1/1 „
EIGHTEEN SMALL CHARGED POINTS	5/-

Special quotations for both Calf and Human Vaccine in large quantities.

Suppositories, Pessaries, and Soluble Bougies.

SUPPOSITORIES. (Theobroma Oil.) 10d. per doz.

acid. Tannic	(Br. Ph., 1867)	...	3 grains.
Lead Acetate and Opium	(do.)	...	3 grains and 1 grain.
Mercurial Ointment	(do.)	...	5 grains.
Morphia Hydrochlorate	(do.)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

	Grains.		Grains.
acid. Tannic	5	Lead Acet. and Ext. Belladon. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 2
acid. Tannic and Acetate of Lead ...	3 and 2	Lead Iodide	2
acid. Tannic and Ext. Belladon. ...	2 and 1	Morphia Hydrochlorate	$\frac{1}{4}$ or 1
Glycol and Soap	1 and 5	Morphia and Ext. Belladon. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 3
Belladonna Extract	2	Morphia and Tannic Acid ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 3
Chloral Hydrate	5	Opium	1 or 2
Copper Acetate	2	Opium and Tannic Acid	1 and 3
Copper Sulphate	2	Opium and Gallic Acid... ..	1 and 2
Gall and Opium	5 and 1	Santonine	5
Gamboge... ..	5	Silver Nitrate	1
Iron Perchloride... ..	2	Zinc Exsiccated Sulphate	2
Lead Acetate	3	Zinc Oxide	8

SUPPOSITORIES (with non-greasy basis. 10d. per doz.

Carbolic Acid, with Soap	(Brit. Pharm., 1874)	...	1 grain.
Morphia, with Soap	(do.)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Tannic Acid, with Soap... ..	(do.)	...	3 grains.

PESSARIES. 1/8 per doz.

Prepared with THEOBROMA OIL, and of the *two drachm* size unless otherwise ordered. Those marked with an asterisk * may also be had prepared with a NON-GREASY basis, soluble and fusible, in which case they are usually made of *one drachm* size.

Acid. Carbolic	2 min.	Iron Perchloride	5 gr.
Acid. Tannic	10 gr.	Lead Acetate	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Acid. Tannic and Opium	6 gr. and 2 gr.	Lead Acetate and Opium	5 gr. and 2 gr.
*Aconitia	1-36th of a gr.	*Lead Iodide	5 gr.
Alum	15 gr.	Mercury Red Oxide	2 gr.
Alum and Catechu	15 gr.	Mercurial Ointment	30 gr.
Atropia	1-18th gr.	*Morphia Hydrochlorate	1 gr. or 2 gr.
Atropia & Bromide of Potassium, 1-18th gr. and 10 gr.		Morphia and Tannic Acid	1 gr. and 10 gr.
*Atropia and Iodide of Lead, 1-18th gr. and 5 gr.		*Opium	3 gr.
*Belladonna Extract	2 gr.	Potassium Bromide	10 gr.
*Belladonna and Iodide of Lead, 5 gr. and 10 gr.		Potassium Iodide	10 gr.
*Bismuth Trisnitrate	10 gr.	Silver Nitrate	1 gr.
Borax	15 gr.	Soda Carbonate	15 gr.
*Chloral Hydrate... ..	10 gr.	*Zinc Oxide	15 gr.
*Iodine	2 gr.	Zinc Exsiccated Sulphate	3 gr.

SOLUBLE BOUGIES. 2/- per doz.

Introduced by Sir HENRY THOMPSON, for the treatment of gonorrhœa and gleet—*vide Lancet*, May 12th, 1866. Cylinders about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Diameter similar to a No. 2 bougie or catheter.

Acid. Gallic	1 gr.	Iron Perchloride	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.
Acid. Gallic and Opium	1 gr. each.	Lead Acetate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.
Acid. Tannic	1 gr.	Lead Acetate and Bismuth	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 10 gr.
Acid. Tannic and Opium	1 gr. each.	Morphia Hydrochlorate	1 gr.
Belladonna Extract	2 grs.	Opium Aqueous Extract	2 grs.
Bismuth Trisnitrite	10 grs.	Silver Nitrate	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 gr.
Copper Sulphate... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Zinc Exsiccated Sulphate	1 gr.

Cheyne's Bougies.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S "TASTELESS" CASTOR OIL.

(OLEUM RICINI INSIPIDUM. A. & H.)

PURE, ACTIVE, AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM
ODOUR AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

The Lancet, March 4, 1882, writes: "Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have recently introduced a variety of Castor Oil which seems likely to supersede the old-fashioned form with which we are all so familiar. Their "Tasteless" Castor Oil is absolutely pure, is almost colourless, and is as free from disagreeable taste or smell as anything of the nature of oil can be. We have given it an extensive trial, and find that it is taken both by children and adults without the slightest difficulty, whilst its aperient effects are unquestionable. It possesses all the advantages that are claimed for it."

The British Medical Journal, Jan. 28, 1882, writes: "Although absolutely pure Castor Oil, it is so prepared as to be entirely devoid of smell, and to have none of the disagreeable flavour which characterises the ordinary varieties of this oil. It possesses full aperient properties."

The Medical Times and Gazette, Jan. 7, 1882, writes: "Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have introduced a Castor Oil that is absolutely free from taste and smell, and have thereby earned the gratitude of countless multitudes of persons of all ages. That the Oil is Castor Oil is proved by its remaining physical and its medicinal properties, but it is as free from smell and taste as olive oil. It is therefore taken very much more readily; it does not produce nausea or after-taste; and, withal, it retains the full aperient properties of ordinary pure Castor Oil."

The Medical Press and Circular, March 15, 1882, writes: "We have had the opportunity of employing this 'Tasteless' Castor Oil of Allen & Hanburys' in a public hospital, on a large scale. Its aperient power is complete, and it is fully appreciated by the patients, especially by children, who, finding it quite tasteless, never raise an objection to its administration."

The Practitioner, March, 1882, writes: "The combined blandness and efficiency of Castor Oil make it one of the most valuable remedies of the Pharmacopœia, but its abominable taste renders it little less than an instrument of torture to many persons, especially to children. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have succeeded in producing an oil which is entirely free both from taste and smell, and which, by the tongue or nose, can hardly be distinguished from pure salad oil. The introduction of such a valuable medicine, deprived of its disagreeable qualities, is, we think, a very great boon."

"*The Chemist and Druggist*, February 15, 1882, writes: "By producing a tasteless and odourless Castor Oil, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys may be congratulated on having achieved a really notable triumph. Their produce certainly has no trace of odour, and it is as free from taste as pure olive or almond oil. It is rather difficult to exactly appreciate this fact, and it is probable that the present generation will hardly fully understand what has been done for them. Castor Oil has an evil reputation clinging to it, which it is impossible for any of us to forget as we approach it. It is only necessary, however, now to dismiss all prejudice from the mind, and a dose of Castor Oil need no longer inspire the dread which clusters round its name in every household."

It is supplied only in bottles at the following prices:—

To retail at 6d. each	...	...	4/6 per dozen.	To retail at 3/- each	...	...	27/- per dozen,
" 1/- "	...	...	9/- "	" 9/- "	{ ½-gal. Winchs., }		
" 1/9 "	...	...	15/- "	"	{ botts. included. }		

✱ HAND-BILLS FOR DISTRIBUTION ON APPLICATION.

THE PALATABLE APERIENT.

A combination of A. & Hs.' "Tasteless" Castor Oil and Glycerine, by which the action of Castor Oil is much increased, rendering it necessary to give only about a quarter of the ordinary dose. It is prepared in the form of a jelly, is quite pleasant in taste, causes no nausea or after constipation, and is readily taken by children. Supplied in Jars at the following prices:—

To retail at 1/- each	...	...	9/- per doz.	To retail at 3/- each	...	...	27/- per doz.
" 1/9 "	...	...	15/- "	" 5/- "	...	...	45/- "

NITRITE OF AMYL CAPSULES.

For Angina Pectoris, Sea-Sickness, &c.

In Boxes (containing 6), to sell at 2/- per box, 16/- per dozen.

A. & H. supply NITRITE OF AMYL in Glass Capsules containing severally 1, 2, and 4 grains each.

ALLEN & HANBURYS' MALTED FARINACEOUS FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS (Patented).

PREPARED FOOD READY
FOR USE



WITHOUT EITHER BOILING
OR STRAINING.

THE PATENT MALTED FARINACEOUS FOOD prepared by ALLEN and HANBURYS, is the result of a practical application of the advice of LIEBIG, and the benefits accruing from its use verify in a remarkable manner his predictions of the value and efficacy of such a Food. It is a *partially* predigested food, having as a basis a carefully cooked wheaten flour, specially selected on account of the large amount of gluten contained in it. To this are added the active and nutritive constituents of Pure Malt in a *soluble form*. This food thus combines all the advantages of Malt foods hitherto introduced, and contains all that is *valuable* in Malt, whilst all that is irritating and indigestible is rejected. It moreover is not so entirely predigested as to have nothing for the infant's stomach to perform, yet is readily assimilated by the most feeble, the starch granules being thoroughly broken in the process of cooking, and rendered partially soluble by their subsequent admixture with the soluble portions of the Malt. Although a much more costly food to produce than that made by the more clumsy expedient of merely adding ground malt to baked flour, it is supplied to the public at prices, to say the least, not higher than those charged for such foods, and preference is readily given to it wherever a fair trial has been made.

NOTE.—It has been publicly stated that the use of Malt *Meal* in Malted Food is in accordance with Baron Liebig's direction. How far this is misleading, a reference to his own words will show. In his well-known work on this subject, while giving instructions for the preparation of a Malted Food suited for Infants, he draws special attention to the danger of allowing Malt *Meal* to be present in any food administered to Infants, and in doing so uses the following emphatic language:—

"Malt finely powdered produces food causing diarrhoea. This originates from the sharp-pointed shafts of the Malt, which in pounding remain with the pounded malt, and affect the bowels of a child like fine needles."

It has also been stated that a Malted Food prepared with a Malt *Extract* is of less value than one made with Malt *Meal*, by reason of "the rejection of its cuticular portion." This statement is erroneous, for the "*cuticular (or flinty) portion*" is precisely that which Liebig describes as the "*indigestible part which frequently produces irritation in the intestines and diarrhoea*," and therefore it is with great advantage rejected in the preparation of the Malted Farinaceous Food. In fact, a perusal of all that the late Baron Liebig ever wrote on the use of Malt in the preparation of foods, shows that he intended Malt *Extract*, and not Malt *Meal*, to be present in the Malted Food he advised to be given to Infants.

Several so-called Malt Foods have been offered to the public. These generally consist of a little ground Malt mixed with Flour or other farinaceous material, the Malt being in the objectionable condition pointed out by Liebig, and medical men will at once perceive the utter absurdity of the supposition that the Husk and Woody Fibre of the Malted Barley can be made assimilable in an infant's stomach by mechanical means.

The necessary inferiority of these Ground Malt Foods is therefore self-evident, and the steadily increasing demand for ALLEN & HANBURYS' Patent Malted Food proves that the profession and the public alike appreciate the practical result of the application of the principles upon which it is manufactured.

THE LANCET writes:—"An improved form of Liebig's well-known food. It is excellent in quality and flavour, is perfectly free from grit, can be made up in a few minutes, and requires no straining."

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL writes:—"Very effective, digestible, nutritious, and palatable."

Dr. TRESTRAIL writes:—

ALDERSHOT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in being able to report most favourably upon your "Malted Food," as my child, after being at death's door for weeks, from exhaustion, consequent upon severe diarrhoea, and inability to retain any form of "Infant's Food" or Milk, began to improve immediately he took your malted preparation, and I have never seen an infant increase in weight so rapidly as he has since done.—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURYS.

H. ERNEST TRESTRAIL, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Mrs. HILTON writes:—

THE CRECHE, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, E.

"In the case of several delicate children, it has been found highly beneficial and nutritive."

Sold only in Tins at 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, and 10/- each; 9/6, 19/-, 46/, and 90/- per dozen.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S MALT EXTRACT.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S desire to call the especial attention of the Trade to this article. The very considerable quantities required for certain dietetic articles, manufactured under Letters Patent with ALLEN & HANBURY'S Extract of Malt, and the increasing demand for the Extract itself, have recently induced them to enlarge and improve their vacuum and other special apparatus for the production of the article, and they are now prepared to supply a very large demand. From the quality of the malted grain employed, and the care bestowed on the details of manufacture, including special temperatures throughout the process, ALLEN & HANBURY'S can with confidence recommend it as second to none in its flavour, nutritive value, and power of liquefying gelatinised starch, whilst they claim that it possesses the following advantages over other extracts in the market, under whatever name they may be sold:—

IT KEEPS INDEFINITELY IN ANY CLIMATE.

IT IS MORE CONVENIENTLY PUT UP.

IT IS CONSIDERABLY CHEAPER.

MALT EXTRACT forms also an excellent adjunct to COD LIVER OIL.

This EXTRACT is pure, stable, and entirely free from alcohol.

1/- per lb., or put up in 8-oz. wide-mouthed Bottles, containing 12 ozs. each, 16/- per doz.

„ 16-oz.

„

24 ozs. „ 28/- „

N.B.—28 lbs., 10d. per lb.; 56 lbs., 9d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 8d. per lb. Special quotations for *very large* quantities.

THE LANCET, *March 17th*, 1883.

The diastase is well preserved in this preparation, and therefore its action on starch is very rapid. We find that when starch paste is heated for about an hour with the Extract, it ceases to give a blue colour with iodine. The Extract is light in colour and pleasant in taste.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, *May 1st*, 1880.

Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURY'S deserve the thanks of the profession for having produced an extract containing all the nutritious and active essences of malt while rejecting the alcoholic compounds. The extract is obtained by a process of evaporation *in vacuo*, and owes its special properties to the large quantity of unaltered diastase which it contains.

THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE, *November 22nd*, 1879.

We have no hesitation in strongly recommending to the notice of the profession the "Pure Extract of Malt" now brought out by Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURY'S, of Plough Court. It is of a delicate brown colour, of about the consistence of good light-coloured treacle, has absolutely no burnt smell, is of a very agreeable flavour, and is entirely free from alcohol and carbonic acid.

THE LONDON MEDICAL RECORD, *December 15th*, 1879.

The use of Malt Extracts is rapidly spreading in this country; we are beginning to appreciate much more accurately the precise part played by the diastasic ferments in digestion. Malt Extract, of which Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURY'S prepare a very pure form, is not only itself nutritive, but a most valuable means of promoting the digestion of the farinaceous elements of diet.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S MALTED CHEMICAL FOOD (REGISTERED)

is a new and very palatable combination, consisting of A. & Hs.' Malt Extract with the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash, and Soda, in the same proportions as in the ordinary CHEMICAL FOOD, but possessing the great advantage that the sugar in the latter is entirely replaced by Malt Extract, an advantage so obvious that it is unnecessary to dwell on it. The combination appears a very happy one in every respect, and keeps perfectly.

In Bottles to Retail at 2/6 and 4/- each—Wholesale, 22/- and 34/- per doz.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S MALTED COMBINATIONS.

MALT EXTRACT with HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Tablespoonful of the Malt Extract contains one grain each of the Hypophosphites of Iron and Potash, and a grain and a-half each of those of Lime and Soda.

MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL.

Containing the two ingredients in equal proportions.

MALT EXTRACT with PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

MALT EXTRACT with PEPSINE.

Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains of Pepsine.

These Malted combinations are put up in Bottles, to retail at 2/6 and 4/- each. Wholesale, 22/- and 34/- per dozen.

N.B.—The Malted combinations are sold in bulk @ 2/- per lb.

MALTED JELLY.

(PATENTED.)

TRADE



MARK.

(PATENTED.)

REGISTRATION N°21445

A highly nutritive Food, and valuable aid to digestion, containing half its weight of Malt Extract.

MAY BE HAD PLAIN, OR FLAVOURED WITH MALAGA, RASPBERRY, OR VANILLA.

By the use of this Malted Jelly the whole of the difficulty and inconvenience of handling the plain Malt Extract is overcome; its disagreeable viscosity in the mouth is avoided; and its somewhat mawkish taste entirely covered, whilst its nutritive and peptic properties are unaffected.

ALLEN & HANBURY believe that when this Malted Jelly becomes widely known it will virtually supersede the use of the plain Extract, except when required for mixing with Farinaceous Foods.

"It is undoubtedly a powerful nutritive agent, and will be found especially useful in the treatment of the wasting diseases of children."—*The British Medical Journal*, Nov. 24th, 1883.

"This is a very elegant preparation of Pure Malt Extract. Is well taken by children, and will, no doubt, prove a very excellent method of administering the elements of Malt to nursing mothers and others whose stomachs cannot tolerate the extract in its undiluted state."—*The Medical Times and Gazette*, Nov. 3rd, 1883.

Sold in wide-mouth glass Jars, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each (retail); 18s. and 32s. per doz. (wholesale).

ALLEN & HANBURYS'

IMPROVED

JUJUBES AND PASTILLES,

BY PATENT PROCESS.

SILVER
MEDAL



PARIS,
1878.

NOTES ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

From the "Chemist and Druggist," July 15th, 1878.

"Messrs. Allen & Hanburys exhibit their Cod-Liver Oil and Patent Jujubes, products so familiar to the British Druggist that we only refer to them to note the results of a severe test. During the last week in June the temperature of Paris averaged 90° in the shade—that is to say, during that time the Jujubes, as well as other things, were as hot as if they had been in Calcutta. Still, although they were not carefully protected, their edges had not lost their sharpness, nor their surface its brightness, except in a slight degree. The test was all the more satisfactory that it was unforeseen."

From the "Lancet" August 24th, 1878.

"First, if we follow an alphabetical order, we meet with the case of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. Nothing can be more gratifying to the sight and more attractive to the taste than their collection of Jujubes, prepared by a special process. The tints are very clear and brilliant; the paste is not adhesive; and it seems that the only difficulty is to make a choice amongst the great variety of Mixed Fruit, Magnum Bonum, Liquorice, French Pine, Rose, Black Currant, &c., in order to clear one's voice, or soothe one's cough. The Glycerine Pastilles form a very elegant and tempting preparation."

ANISEED LIQUORICE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DELECTABLE.
EXTRACT OF MALT.
GLYCERINE.

LICHEN.
LIQUORICE.
MAGNUM BONUM.
PECTORAL.
PINE.

RASPBERRY.
ROSE.
TAMARIND.
VIOLET.
VOICE.

JUJUBES at 2/- per lb., and in Boxes at 4/- and 8/- per doz.

PASTILLES (Oval) at 2/2 per lb., and in Boxes at 4/4 and 8/6 per doz.

PÂTE DE GUIMAUVE, Cubes or Pastilles, at 2/6 per lb. and in Boxes at 8/- per Doz.
" " Sheet, at 2/- per lb.

PECTORAL FRUIT PASTILLES

(Registered).

A bronchial and pulmonic Jujube of delicious flavour.

Sold only in round boxes at 1/-, 1/9, and 3/- each,—9/-, 16/-, and 27/- per doz.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT PASTILLES, 1/6 per lb., Separate or mixed fruits.

" " " in 7-lb. Boxes, 10/-, " "

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Jujubes and Pastilles can always be made any special flavour, colour, or shape, if a quantity of not less than 56 lbs. be ordered at a time. Quotations given.

SUPERIOR UPRIGHT SHOW CASES.

Frames fitted with Glass Shelves; Silvered Glass Backs and lettered in Gold; with three Glass Dishes to display three kinds of Jujubes and Pastilles. Price 42/- each. Size, 21 in. high, 10 in. broad, and 8 in. deep.

New and Handsome Show-Cards on application.

MEDICATED THROAT PASTILLES.

These Pastilles, originally suggested by Dr. Prosser James, are introduced as an improvement on the ordinary hard, rough, and angular lozenges, fragments of which often irritate the mouth when in an inflamed or ulcerated condition. Having as their basis Pâte de Jujube, they are soft and demulcent in themselves, whilst their rounded form and, in most instances, agreeable flavour, make them valuable substitutes for the Lozenges now in common use.

The *Lancet* writes:—"These Pastilles contain convenient doses of well-known remedies in a soluble gelatinous basis. They are well adapted for sensitive patients, and, indeed, as 'elegant preparations' leave nothing to be desired."

The *British Medical Journal* writes:—"Being of a soft consistence and ovoid shape, they are better suited for tender conditions of the mouth than the hard angular lozenges commonly in use."

The *Practitioner* writes:—"These Pastilles are pleasant to look at and agreeable to the taste. They melt away slowly in the mouth, and form most agreeable media for the administration of the drugs which they respectively contain."

The *Medical Press and Circular* writes:—"We have employed with much satisfaction, and can therefore recommend with great confidence, these agreeable and efficacious remedies. They are free from the defects of the lozenges in common use, for which they may be advantageously substituted, and they possess certain positive merits of their own. They are prepared from formulæ furnished by Dr. Prosser James, who described them in a paper presented to the British Medical Association at Cambridge, where they were also exhibited by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, the manufacturers. The qualities proper for medicated lozenges, as laid down in the paper mentioned, are all possessed by these pastilles, which will, we doubt not, be extensively prescribed in affections of the throat and bronchial tubes. . . . We have described these pastilles fully because we are sure our readers will find them useful additions to their materia medica, and we think them a distinct advance in elegant pharmacy. Allen & Hanburys have produced them at a very moderate price."

1. **Morphia.** (1-40th of a grain.) Adult dose: 6 to 10 daily.
2. **Ipecacuanha.** Readily taken by children. These pastilles are of the same strength as the B. P. lozenges.
3. **Morphia and Ipecacuanha.** (1-40th grain Morph. and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain Ipecac.)
Adults may take one every two, three, or four hours.
4. **Compound Morphia and Ipecacuanha.** A more active remedy than No. 3. (1-40th grain Morph., 1-5th Ipec., 1-5th Squill, &c.)
For adults, 1 every two, three, or four hours.
5. **Opium and Belladonna.** An agreeable substitute for the Opium lozenges B. P., and of the same strength.
6. **Aconite.** Each Pastille equivalent to half a drop of the B. P. Tincture.
Adult dose: 1 every two, three, or four hours.
7. **Compound Camphor or Voice.**
Adult dose: from 3 to 6 or 8 at intervals during the day.
8. **Chlorate of Soda.** May be taken whenever the throat is uneasy.
9. **Lithia.** An agreeable mode of taking this alkali. Each pastille contains 1 grain.
Dose: from 5 to 10 daily.
10. **Benzoated Voice.** Useful to public speakers, &c. Less active than the Compound Camphor, No. 7.
1 or 2 may be taken shortly before any exertion of the voice.
11. **Chlorate of Potash.** A more agreeable form than the lozenge of the Pharmacopœia.
Dose: 6 to 12 daily.
12. **Chalybeate.** (1 grain Citrate of Iron.) An agreeable form of Lozenge, readily taken by children.
Dose: 3 to 12 daily, according to age of patients.
13. **Rhatany.** Astringent. Dose: 6 to 12 daily, at intervals.
14. **Tannin.** Astringent, and of the same strength as the Tannic Acid lozenges B.P.
15. **Carbolic Acid.** Antiseptic and stimulant. Useful in sore throat or any condition of the stomach or mouth attended with fœtor of the breath.
Dose: 1 to be dissolved slowly on the tongue every two, three, or four hours.
16. **Bromide of Ammonium.** Dose: 1 every two, three, or four hours, allowing it to dissolve slowly on the tongue.
17. **Chlorate of Potash and Borax.** Useful in relaxed or ulcerated conditions of the throat or mouth.
Dose: 1 to be taken frequently, allowing it to dissolve slowly on the tongue.
18. **Borax.** Useful in ulceration of the throat or mouth.
Dose: 1 to be taken frequently, allowing it to dissolve slowly on the tongue.
19. **Chloride of Ammonium.** In ulceration of the throat or mouth one may be taken frequently, allowing it to dissolve slowly on the tongue.
20. **Guaiacum.** (2 grains of Guaiacum in each.) Useful in acute inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx. Dose: 1 every two hours.
21. **Iodoform.** ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Iodoform in each.) Useful in syphilitic affections of the mouth and throat, and in chronic pharyngitis. Dose: 1 every two, three, or four hours.

These Pastilles are supplied in 1-lb. Bottles at 36/- per dozen, the Bottles returnable at 6/- per dozen; and in Boxes containing three ounces, to retail at 1/- each, 8/- per dozen.



TONGA

A SPECIFIC FOR

NEURALGIA.



TONGA is the name given to a remarkable remedy for Neuralgia. It is a fluid extract of a special combination of the Barks, Roots, and Leaves of several plants, the peculiar efficacy of which was discovered by a resident in the South Pacific, whilst seeking relief from intense neuralgia. The drug was first introduced to us during the summer of 1879. On submitting it to a trial, it was at once found by competent medical authorities to possess extraordinary power in relieving Neuralgic pains. (See papers in *The Lancet*, of March 6th and 20th, and May 29th, 1880, by Dr. MURRELL, Dr. RINGER, Dr. LUSH, and C. BADER, Esq., for the record of severe neuralgic pains removed by the use of TONGA.)

"Tonga maintains its reputation in the treatment of neuralgia."—*The Lancet*, July 23rd 1881.

"Invaluable in facial Neuralgia."—*Medical Press and Circular*, Dec. 29th, 1880.

"Has proved effective in all those cases of facial neuralgia in which we have prescribed it. It is an elegant and easily-taken remedy."—*Medical Press and Circular*, Jan. 26th, 1881.

Extract from a Letter in the *British Medical Journal*, March 26th, 1881.

"After trying quinine, arsenic, iron, morphia, and the pills above mentioned (gelseminum, croton-chloral-hydrate and monobromide of camphor), Tonga was used, and the effect was almost instantaneous.

"I am, &c., KENNETH W. MILLICAN, B.A., L.R.C.P. Ed."

TONGA, unlike opium and other anodynes, produces its remarkable specific action on the nerves without giving rise to any derangement of the digestive or other organs.

DOSE: From half to one teaspoonful in water three times a day. Relief generally follows the third or fourth dose N.B.—No ill effects follow from larger doses.

TONGA (which name is a registered Trade Mark) is sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each (28s., 46s. and 114s. per doz.) and may be obtained through any patent medicine house, or from us, the Sole Consignees and Manufacturers,

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FRY'S

Malted Cocoa and Malted Chocolate Paste.

(PATENTED.)

Combinations of FRY'S PURE COCOA EXTRACT and CHOCOLATE PASTE with ALLEN & HANBURY'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT, affording delicious beverages. The Ex-

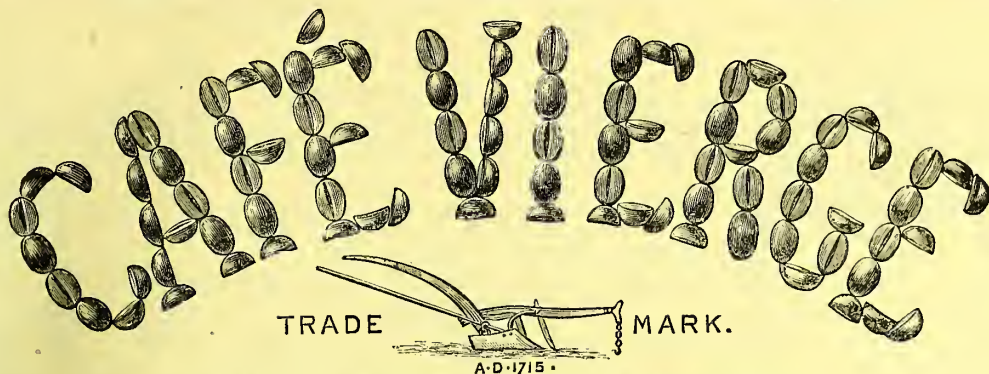


TRADE MARK

tract may be most agreeably taken in either of these forms. Sold in tins at 1/- and 2/- each; 9/- and 18/- per dozen. The COCOA is a Powder, the CHOCOLATE a PASTE, and sweeter.

The value of EXTRACT OF MALT as a nutritive and restorative agent for delicate and exhausted constitutions is now fully acknowledged by the medical profession, the EXTRACT being rich both in muscle and fat-forming elements. It promotes, moreover, in a special and peculiar manner, the solution and digestion of all farinaceous foods, and is, therefore, a valuable remedy in those diseases which arise from an imperfect assimilation of these substances. The presence of the active and valuable constituents of the Malt, unimpaired and in a concentrated form, is secured in ALLEN & HANBURY'S EXTRACT, by a special process of their own and evaporation *in vacuo*.

HANDBILLS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



THE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE COFFEE

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO ADMIXTURE WHATEVER.

During the last few years the consumption of Coffee in England has not kept pace with the progress made by other non-intoxicating beverages, the Customs returns showing an absolute decrease in the duties derivable from this produce. This falling off is doubtless due to the enormous amount of adulteration practised in connection with this article, but may also be attributed in some measure to the difficulty and trouble experienced in *making the infusion*.

Many householders become disheartened by the fact that, although they purchase the finest Coffee obtainable, the result in the cup is often most unsatisfactory, and at best involves a somewhat tedious operation, requiring skill and care. They consequently abandon Coffee in favour of some other beverage, foregoing its use on many occasions when they would gladly employ it if procurable with ease and certainty. To those, therefore, who have experienced this difficulty we need offer no apology for the introduction of an article which entirely overcomes it, and by means of which this much-prized luxury may be enjoyed at a moment's notice.

By the use of the *Café Vierge*, which is the pure concentrated Essence of the finest Coffees imported, a perfectly clear cup of the choicest flavoured Coffee may be made instantaneously without the least trouble, and with the certainty that it will never vary.

This Essence is extracted by a new and very perfect process, by means of which the delicate flavour and aroma of the Coffee are retained without any of the coarseness and harshness which are often perceptible in the ordinary brewing of the ground berries. It is exquisitely soft and delicate in flavour and will be found quite unique, no essence at all comparable in quality and strength having hitherto been offered to the public.

By its use *all waste is avoided*, as it is only necessary to prepare the exact quantity required, a single cup being as easily made as a larger quantity. It may be made *entirely with milk*, and thus compared is more nourishing than the usual household Coffee, which must of necessity contain a considerable proportion of water.

A very pleasant and invigorating beverage is made by adding one or two teaspoonfuls of the *Café Vierge* to a bottle of Seltzer or Soda Water, or a glass of cold milk (with sugar to taste); and used in this way the Essence will be found of great convenience to tourists, travellers and sportsmen, more especially as, being very highly concentrated, it occupies little bulk.

The Essence will also be found extremely useful for flavouring Ices, Creams, Cakes, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Add one or two teaspoonfuls of the *Café Vierge* to a Cup (according to size) of hot milk, or hot water and milk, and sweeten to taste.

Price 1/6 per Bottle. Wholesale 16/- per dozen, subject to 5 per cent. discount.

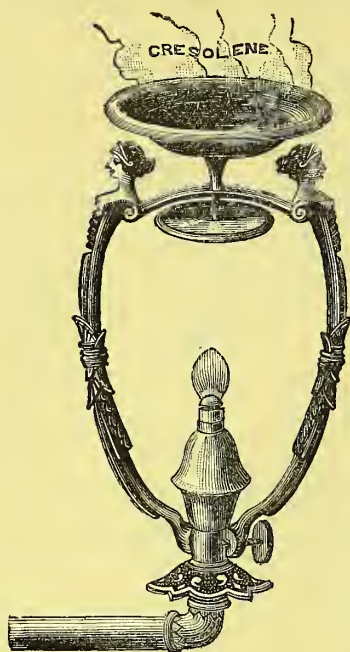
CAFÉ VIERGE FONDANTS, as Tasting Samples, 2/- per lb.

Obtainable from Patent Medicine Houses, or direct from either of the Joint Proprietors—

RODGWAY & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 4 & 5, King William Street, City, London;

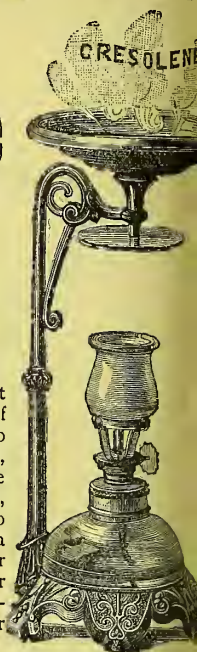
ALLEN & HANBURYS, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, AND SHOW CARDS, FREE ON APPLICATION.



PAGE'S
PATENT
Vaporizer and Cresolene
THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR
WHOOPIING COUGH,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
HAY FEVER, &c.,
AND FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

CRESOLENE is a definite product of Coal Tar, allied to, but distinct from, Carbolic Acid. It is stated to be far more destructive of fungoid and other very low forms of life than carbolic acid, and to be the most powerful antiseptic at present known. Be this, however, as it may, the important practical fact is that the inhalation of the vapour of Cresolene gives extraordinary relief in Whooping Cough, and commonly puts an end to the disorder in a few days. It has also proved valuable in Asthma and various other affections, and is a powerful and convenient disinfectant. The use of the Vaporizer and Cresolene is now very extensive in the United States. For further particulars and directions, and for important medical testimony as to the great value of this new remedy, see the handbills for distribution, which are supplied free on application.



Vaporizer (either made to screw on to a gas burner or with a lamp for use with petroleum oil), including 2-oz. bottle of CRESOLENE, neatly packed in box, 7s. 6d., retail: 70s. per doz.
CRESOLENE (without Vaporizer), 2-oz. 1s. 8d., 4-oz. 3s., 15s. and 28s. per doz.

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Sole Agents for Europe, and by all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

N.B.—The Vaporizer is the best Apparatus for disseminating Perfumes, as a substitute for Spray Producers and Pastilles.

NON-IRRITANT IODINE FOR INTERNAL USE.

Gardner's Unalterable Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

[*Syrupus acidi Hydriodici* (Gardner).]

In this preparation the *Hydriodic Acid* is perfectly protected against decomposition.

The solution possesses all the therapeutic powers of Iodine without its irritating properties.

In chemical composition it consists of one equivalent each of Iodine and Hydrogen (HI). As the equivalent of Iodine is 127, and that of Hydrogen 1, it follows that the proportion of Hydrogen present as compared to Iodine is less than 1 per cent. (78-100 of 1 per cent.). The acid is therefore nearly pure Iodine.

The combination renders Iodine more assimilable, and medicinally more active.

The Syrup has been remarkably useful in *Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, and Hay Fever* (see papers by J. P. OLIVER, M.D., Boston, *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 4th, 1880, and by W. GILL WYLIE, M.D., New York, *Medical Record*, May 10th, 1879). While it has been found specially useful in these diseases, it is applicable to all that large class of affections in which the use of iodine is indicated, as in chronic and subacute catarrhal affections, Goitre, Adipose Tumours, Syphilis, &c., also in chronic Malarial Poisoning.

Its effect upon mucous surfaces is more marked than that of other forms of Iodine, while it is effective in smaller relative proportions.

It is as palatable as Lemon Syrup.

It is so free from irritant action that it may be given to the youngest infants.

Its efficacy in Syphilis has been demonstrated.

One ounce of this Syrup contains forty minims of dilute Hydriodic Acid, representing 6.66 grains of Iodine, which correspond to 8.69 grains of Iodide Potassium—it is, however, more active than Iodide of Potassium, and should be given in smaller relative doses.

The Dose of this Syrup is from one to three teaspoonfuls in twice the bulk of water, three or four times a day.

Prepared by ROBERT W. GARDNER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 170, William Street, New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents—W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., New York.

Agents for Great Britain—ALLEN & HANBURY'S.

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SOLUBLE PILLS AND GRANULES,

In Tasteless Transparent Coating,

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Uniformity in Size, Perfection in Form and Finish.

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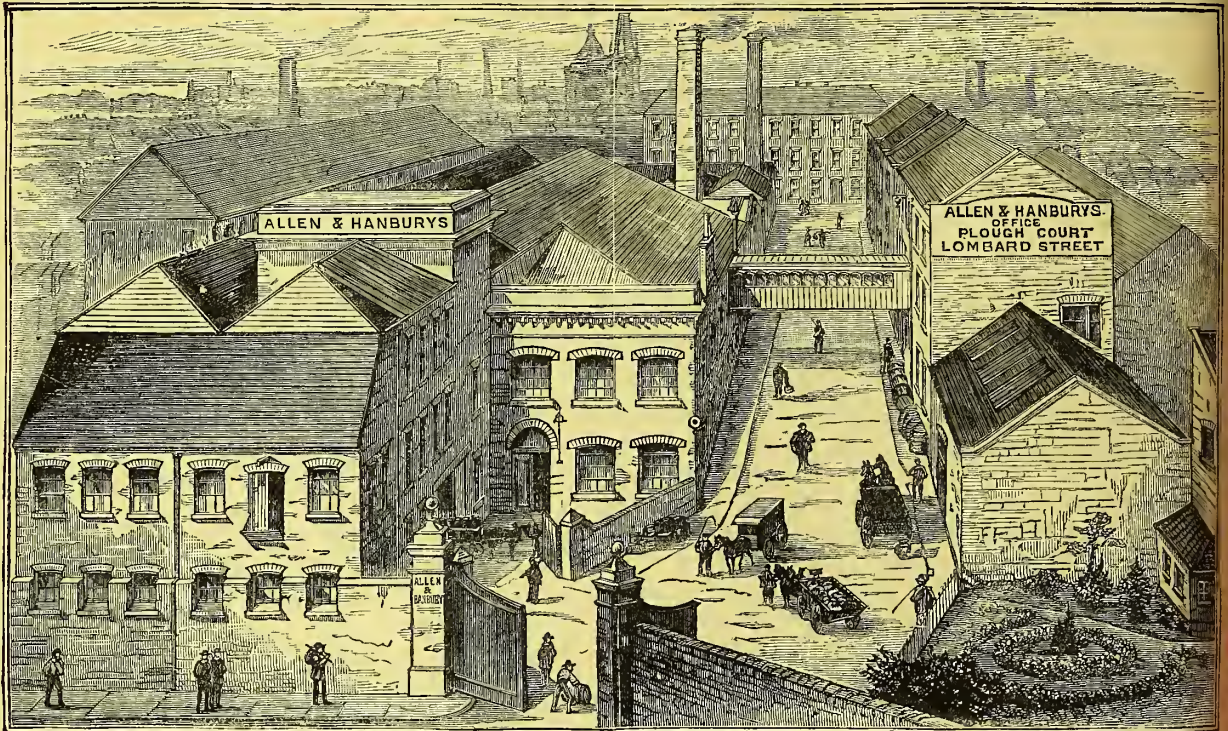
<p>Idi Arseniosi, 1-50 gr., 1-40 gr., 1-30 gr., 1-20 gr.</p> <p>Idi Salicylici, 2½ grs., 5 grs.</p> <p>Idi Salicylici et Morphiæ Sulph. { Acidi Salicylic, 2½ grs. } { Morphiæ Sulph., 1-12 gr. }</p> <p>Idi Strychniæ et Belladonnæ, { Aloin, 1-5 gr. } { Strychniæ, 1-60 gr. } { Ext. Belladonnæ, 1-8 gr. }</p> <p>Idi Sulphid., 1-10 gr., ½ gr., ¼ gr., 1 gr.</p> <p>Idi Camphoræ, Hyoscyami et Valerianæ, { Camphoræ, 1 gr. } { Ext. Valerianæ, ½ gr. } { Ext. Hyoscyami, 1 gr. }</p> <p>Idi Camphoræ Mono-Bromat., 1 gr., 2 grs., 3 grs.</p> <p>Idi Ascaræ Sagradæ Extract, 2 grs. (an excellent laxative, causing no after constipation.)</p> <p>Idi Cathartic Comp. U.S.P. { Ext. Coloc. Comp., 1½ grs. } { Ext. Jalapæ, 1 gr. } { Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1 gr. } { Pulv. Cambogiæ, 1½ grs. }</p> <p>Idi Cathartic Comp. (Improved). { Ext. Colocynth. Comp., 1½ grs. } { Ext. Jalapæ, ½ gr. } { Resin. Podoph., ½ gr. } { Resin. Leptand., ½ gr. } { Ext. Hyoscyami, ½ gr. } { Ext. Gentianæ, ½ gr. } { Ol. Ment. Pip., 1-40 gtt. }</p> <p>Idi Colchici, Ipecac. et Coloc. { Ext. Colch. Acet., ½ gr. } { P. Ipecac. Comp., 1 gr. } { Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 grs. }</p> <p>Idi Coloc. Comp., Ext. Hyosc. et Hydrarg. Pil. { Hydrarg. Pil., 2 grs. } { Ext. Coloc. Comp., 3 grs. } { Ext. Hyoscyami, 1 gr. }</p>	<p>Damianæ Nuc. Vom. et Phosphori, { Ext. Damianæ, 2 grs. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ½ gr. } { Phosphori, 1-100 gr. }</p> <p>Ergotin (made of specially reliable Ergotin), 1 gr., 3 grs.</p> <p>Ergotin Comp. (Dr. Clement Godson's), { Ergotin, 3 grs. } { Ext. Cannab. Ind., 1-6 gr. } { Strychniæ, 1-60 gr. }</p> <p>Euonymin et Coloc. Comp. Ext. { Euonymin, 1 gr. } { Coloc. Comp. Ext., P.B. 3 grs. }</p> <p>Ferri Arseniat., 1-20 gr., ½ gr., ¼ gr.</p> <p>Ferri Iodidi, 1 gr. (1 Blancard's Formula).</p> <p>Ferri, Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosphat., { Ferri Phosphat., 2 grs. } { Quiniæ Phosphat., 1 gr. } { Strychniæ Phosphat., 1-60 gr. }</p> <p>Ferruginous (Blaud's), (unaltered Protoxide of Iron). 3 grs., 5 grs.</p> <p>Hydrarg. Subchlor. et Opii, { Hyd. Subchlor., 2 grs. } { Opii Pulv., ½ gr. }</p> <p>Hydrargyri Iodidi Rub., 1-25 gr., 1-16 gr.</p> <p>Hydrargyri Iodidi Virid., ½ gr., 1-6 gr., 1-5 gr., ¼ gr., ½ gr.</p> <p>Hyoscyamiæ (Pure Crystallised Alkaloid), 1-300 gr., 1-200 gr., 1-100 gr.</p> <p>Iodoformi et Ferri, { Ferri Redact. Quevenne's, 1 gr. } { Iodoformi, 1 gr. }</p> <p>Neuralgic (Dr. Gross'), { Quiniæ Sulph., 2 grs. } { Morphiæ Sulph., 1-20 gr. } { Strychniæ, 1-30 gr. } { Acidi Arseniosi, 1-20 gr. } { Ext. Aconiti. Fol., ½ gr. }</p>	<p>Opii, Camphoræ et Acidi Tannici, { Pulv. Opii, 1 gr. } { Camphoræ, 1 gr. } { Acidi Tannici, 2 grs. }</p> <p>Pepsin, Bismuthi et Strychniæ, { Pepsin. Sacch., 2½ grs. } { Bismuth. Sub. Nit., 2½ grs. } { Strychniæ, 1-60 gr. }</p> <p>Phosphori, 1-100 gr., 1-50 gr., 1-33 gr., 1-25 gr., 1-20 gr.</p> <p>Phosphori Comp. { Phosphori, 1-100 gr. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ½ gr. }</p> <p>Phosphori, Ferri et Nucis Vomicæ, { Phosphori, 1-100 gr. } { Ferri Phosphat., ½ gr. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ½ gr. }</p> <p>Podophyllin Comp. { Resin Podophylli, ½ gr. } { Ext. Hyoscyami, ½ gr. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, 1-16 gr. }</p> <p>Quiniæ Sulphatis, ½ gr., 1 gr., 2 grs., 3 grs., 4 grs., 5 grs.</p> <p>Quiniæ, Acidi Arseniosi et Nucis Vomicæ, { Quiniæ Sulphatis, 1 gr. } { Acidi Arseniosi, 1-60 gr. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ½ gr. }</p> <p>Quiniæ, Phosphori, Ferri et Nucis Vomicæ, { Quiniæ Sulphatis, 1 gr. } { Phosphori, 1-100 gr. } { Ferri Carb. (Vallet's Mass), 1 gr. } { Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ½ gr. }</p> <p>Rhei Comp., Hyd. cum Creta et Nuc Vomicæ, { Pil. Rhei Co., P. B., 3 grs. } { Hyd. cum Creta, 1 gr. } { Ext. Nuc. Vomicæ, ½ gr. }</p> <p>Salicin, 2 grs., 3 grs., 5 grs.</p> <p>Zinci Valerianatis, 1 gr.</p>
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SCHIEFFELIN & Co.'s General Price List of Pills and Book of about 400 Formulæ sent free on application.

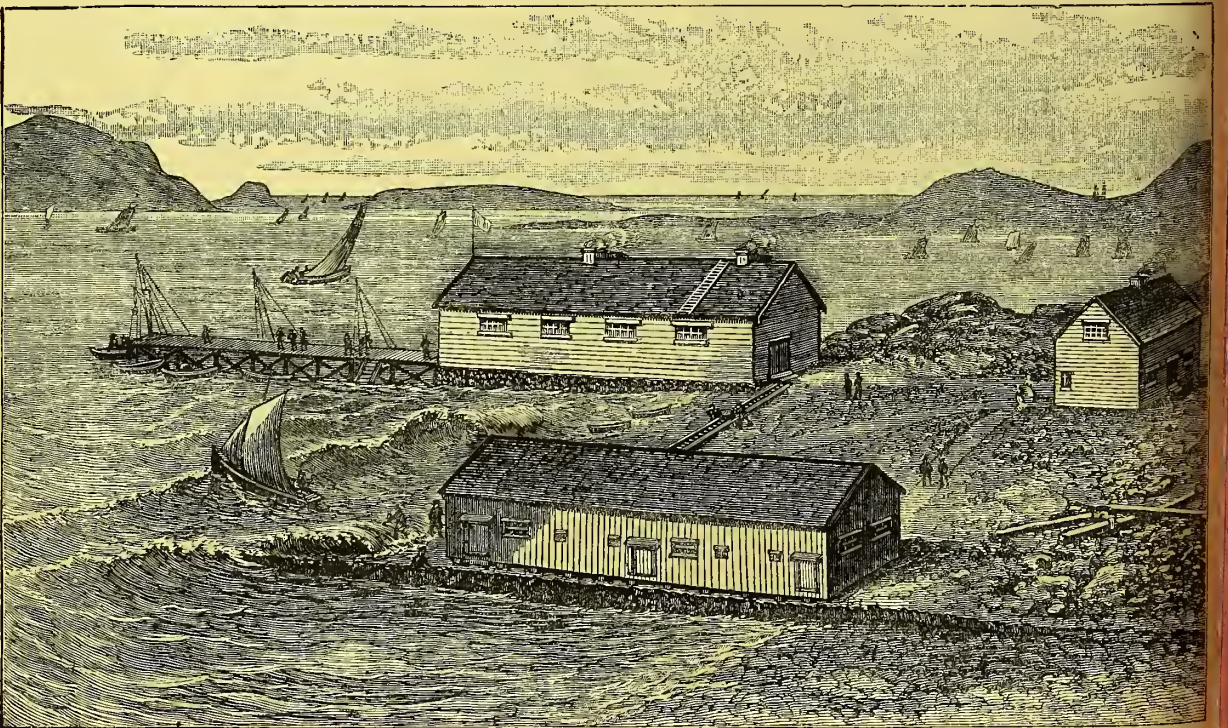
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FISHING STATION, AND COD LIVER OIL FACTORY, LONGVA, NORWAY.

THE
Greenbank Alkali Works Co.

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE,

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE FINEST

PURE OLIVE SOFT SOAP,

Packed in **SEVEN POUND** air-tight tins, at Twopence
per pound, or **Fourteen Shillings** per dozen Cans!

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Our pure olive soft soap is warranted made only from the finest olive oil, and our own pure caustic potash, well known to be the best materials for soapmaking. For laundry and general washing purposes, it is the best and most cleansing soap that can possibly be used. Ordinary soaps are largely adulterated with rosin, silicate soda, China clay, &c., which are only added to make the soap cheap at the consumer's expense. Our pure olive soft soap is warranted absolutely pure and unadulterated. Unlike other soft soap-makers, we are ourselves large manufacturers of Potash, and are therefore in position to make a potash soap at a less price than any ordinary soapmaker. We also manufacture all our own tins, thus saving considerably in the cost of packages. They are especially prepared for the purpose, and perfectly air-tight. Our olive soft soap will therefore keep for years without deterioration, nor is there any possibility of leakage, which is so often the case from the wooden boxes used for packing soft soap.

For the convenience of the trade, we pack our seven pound tins of pure olive soft soap in cases containing two dozen seven pound tins, and shall be happy to send a case to any address on receipt of P.O.O. cheque for 28 shillings.

For large Consumers, in barrels about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 16s. per cwt. One ton lots £15 per ton net.

Also makers of **DOUBLE REFINED 98 per cent. CAUSTIC SODA,**
Packed in air-tight ten pound tins, for softening water, preventing Boiler scale, and removing old paint.

CAUSTIC POTASH, CHLORATE POTASH, and BLEACHING POWDER.

CHLORIDE OF LIME,

Or Bleaching Powder, of extra strength,

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR **EXPORT** OR SMALL CONSUMERS

IN AIR-TIGHT CANISTERS, containing TEN POUNDS.

CHLORIDE OF LIME rapidly deteriorates and becomes worthless unless kept in air-tight packages. These canisters being perfectly air-tight, the contents will keep for years without losing strength. They are therefore invaluable for export, or for dyers, bleachers, or laundry-men, who only require bleaching powder for use in small quantities.

For Export and Wholesale Dealers, packed in strong wooden cases containing twenty-four ten pound canisters—Price 50s. per case.

FOR RETAIL SALE,

In cases each containing four dozen half-pound air-tight cans—
Price 6s. 6d. per case.

The advantages of Chloride of Lime ready packed for retail sale in strong air-tight cans, perfectly odorless and undamageable, compared with insecure packets, or when purchased in bulk, will be readily appreciated by all dealers in this article.

GREENBANK ALKALI WORKS CO.,

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C^HS SCHLEICHER & SCHÜLL

(Aberdeen, Prussia) **DOREN** (Aberdeen, Prussia)

FROZEN FILTERING PAPERS

No. 596 (extra thick)

In sheets, size 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Price pr. ream of 480 sheets 7s 6d; pr. quire 4s.

NB. This sort of paper is not sold in circles.

Duration of filtration: 1 filter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diam. will filter 100 cubem. of distilled water in 109.2 seconds; 1 filter of best Swedish paper in 21.2 seconds.

Weight of ash of 1 filter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diam. = 0.00818,
do. of 1 filter from the best Swedish = 0.00300.

No. 597 (thick)

In sheets, size 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Price pr. ream of 480 sheets 11s 6d; pr. quire 7s 6d.

Circles 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	27	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.
A 8/-	4/-	5/-	7/-	5/-	8/-	8/-	19/-	25/-	pr. 1000
Circles 32									
= 12 $\frac{1}{2}$									
A 30/-									

Duration of filtration: 1 filter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diam. will filter 100 cubem. of distilled water in 57.0 seconds; 1 filter of the best Swedish paper in 26.6 seconds.

Weight of ash of 1 filter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diam. = 0.00170,
do. of 1 filter from the best Swedish = 0.00090.

No. 595 (thin)

In sheets 15 x 21 1/2 ins

Price pr. ream of 480 sheets 22-; pr. quire 14-

Circles 5 1/2 7 9 11 12 1/2 15 18 1/2 24 +/4

= 2 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 7 1/2 9 1/2 ins.

2 2,6 2,4 4- 4,6 5- 7,2 8,8 15 1/2 pr. 1000.

Circles 27 32 38 1/2 +/4

= 10 1/2 12 1/2 15 1/2 ins.

2 29- 26,10 31 6 pr. 1000.

Duration of filtration: 1 filter 5 1/2 ins. diam. with
over 100 cubics. of distilled water in 147 seconds, 1 filter of
the best Swedish paper in 218,3 seconds.

Weight of ash of 1 filter 5 1/2 ins. diam. = 0,00345.

do. of 1 filter from the best Swedish = 0,00250.

No. 589 (new)

Extracted with hydrochloric and hydrofluoric

acid, consequently almost free from ash.

In circles 5 1/2 7 9 11 +/4

= 2 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 ins.

weight of ash 0,000044 0,000037 0,00014 0,00017

of the best Swedish 0,00048 0,00078 0,00183 0,00156

In circles 12 1/2 15 +/4

5 5 1/2 ins.

weight of ash 0,00021 0,00025

of the best Swedish 0,00250 0,00361

Duration of filtration: 1 filter 5 1/2 ins. diam. with
over 100 cubics. of distilled water in 37,8 seconds, 1 filter
of the best Swedish paper in 218,3 seconds.

Prices pr. 1000.

5 1/2 7 9 11 12 1/2 15 +/4

2 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 ins.

15- 16- 24- 29- 34- 35-

Total weight of 1000 sheets

CONSIDERABLE DISCOUNT FOR THE TRADE

Sole Distillers of Peppermint and its products in Japan.

COCKING'S PURE JAPAN OIL OF PEPPERMINT AND

Menthol Crystals.

5lb. tins.



1lb. bottles.



TRADE MARK



REGD

We beg to draw attention to our well known brand of the above goods. We are the sole distillers in Japan, of Pure Oil Peppermint and Menthol; and for the past seven years these have steadily increased in favour among consumers. The native growers having placed their interests in our hands, we are prepared to meet all demands, and consumers can always obtain our goods by ordering through the Wholesale Druggists, Brokers and Dealers.

Sole Consignees in Europe: SPIES BROTHERS & CO., 406, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—Wholesale only.

~~CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.~~

SAMPLES, PRICES, CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS SENT ON APPLICATION.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST OIL IN THE MARKET.
IT IS GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE AND UNMIXED.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ALKALIES, ESSENTIAL OILS, DYES, DRYSALTERIES AND SOAP MAKERS MATERIALS:

WINDOW GLASS, GLASS BOTTLES, PRESSED GOODS, CHEMICAL GLASSWARE;

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, SPONGES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS;

SURVEYING SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS;

etc., etc., etc.

TRADE



COCKING & Co.

YOKOHAMA,

JAPAN.

MARK.



Established 1868.

Telegraphic Address,
"Cocking, Yokohama."

Post Office Box
No. 472.

Commission Merchants.

We prepare only one quality Oil of Peppermint, it is the best that can be produced, and has qualities specially its own and distinct from any other Japan Oil that is shipped, we beg to lay the following information before buyers for their guidance.

THE Crude Oil of Peppermint, is a product of the Japanese plant *Mentha Arvensis, var. Vulgatissima*, which is found both wild and cultivated in many parts of the country, particularly in the northern part of the Island where the soil and climate seems to be particularly congenial to its habits. It is there cultivated on a large scale and generally three crops are obtained during the year. The first is cut about the middle of June when the plant begins to blossom, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The plants are then made into bundles, and dried in the shade for about a month. A second crop is obtained in the early part of August, the third cutting takes place in September. The average yield in a fair season is about 5 tons of the dried plants per acre. The Crude oil is obtained from these by steam distillation in apparatus of a rather primitive description, consisting of a large iron boiler over which is constructed a tall wooden vessel, the condensation being brought about on the principle of the alembic. This operation is carried on by the growers under the superintendence of our agents, and the product thus produced is the Crude oil as it comes into our hands for final preparation in our own laboratory. This Crude product consists primarily of two Isomeric oils viz: the Oil of Peppermint proper and the Stearoptene, which is crystallised out. This latter is in fact, the solid part of the oil and is known in commerce under various names, such as "*Peppermint Camphor*," "*Crystallised Oil of Peppermint*," and lastly, the name given it by chemists, and by which we have introduced it viz: *Menthol*. It will thus be seen that the Japanese plant produces two distinct substances and these we will now describe separately.

THE Peppermint Oil after being separated from the Menthol is not a simple essential oil, but it is a well known fact among Scientific Chemists that it is chemically a complex substance, and a mixture of several bodies, but owing to the difficulty of separating these constituents, scientific researches have only resulted hitherto in fragmentary results. In our preparation of this oil we rectify it by fractional distillation in order to eliminate as much as possible the remaining Hydrocarbons and polymeric products, which would otherwise give rise to the peculiar smell in certain cases, which has hitherto been a cause of complaint by consumers of Japan Oil. Our Oil owing to the careful manner in which we thus prepare it will be found on trial to be totally different to any other oil placed on the market.

It is, of a very pale, bright, clear yellow colour and pleasant taste; being entirely free from the bitterness often found in the German and other oils. The specific gravity of our oil as above described varies between .890 to .930, at 16° C.; and is generally about S.G. .904°, and no Menthol Crystals separate at temperature above 0° C. (the freezing point of water), but at 15° to 20° C. below freezing point, it assumes a semi-solid condition like jelly, and thus remains perfectly unchanged at even lower temperatures. It also gives no diminution of volume when shaken with diluted glycerine and is free from any distillation smell. If tested by distillation at 200° C. only a very slight proportion comes over, the greater part (950/100) coming over at a temperature between 206° to 216° C. the mercurial column being wholly immersed in the vapour, and will be found upon analysis to contain very little or none of the polymeric products already referred to. When distilled at a temperature of 206° to 208° C. it yields the following mean results upon analysis viz: Carbon 77.52, Hydrogen 12.29, Oxygen 10.19 per cent, and in composition may be placed intermediate between the formulae $C^{10}H_{18}O$, and $C^{10}H_{20}O$, and which analysis therefore may be taken as representing the oil as prepared by us. It will thus be seen that we have succeeded in producing a very uniform quality and of absolute purity.

Packing.

We particularly draw the attention of purchasers to the careful manner in which we pack our goods for shipment. The Oil is put up in extra strong bottles of 1lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. respectively, bearing our labels and trade mark. Each bottle is enclosed in patent corrugated packing and is shipped in tin lined cases. The Menthol Crystals are in 5lb. and 1lb. tins, and 1lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ catty bottles, cases contain as follows viz:—

OIL.		CRYSTALS.	
Case containing	50 x 1lb. bottles.	Case containing	20 x 5lb. tins.
do.	25 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. "	do.	50 x 1lb. "
do.	100 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. "	do.	50 x 1lb. bottles.
do.	50 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. "	do.	50 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. "

As the reputation of our goods is so well known, we caution buyers and consumers against purchasing same unless they have our registered trade mark and labels. To protect consumers against fraud by the refilling of our bottles with an inferior oil, we have across the mouth of each a protective strip, bearing our signature and trade mark.

Terms and Conditions.

Goods are put F.O.B. in Yokohama, and our quotations include packing, cases, shipping charges and export duty. QUOTATIONS without engagement and subject to market fluctuations. Orders are booked at lowest market rate ruling. Goods are at risk of purchaser on shipment of same and Bill of Lading being granted.

Nor accountable for loss or breakage that may occur after shipment of goods under clean Bill of Lading.

FREIGHT and Insurance to port of destination is extra. The latter is effected by us here unless instructed to the contrary.

and Importers of Drugs & Chemicals.

TESTIMONIALS.

Reports of Dr. A. J. C. GEERTS.

Director Imperial Japanese Laboratory and Medical Adviser to Japanese Government.

NAIMUSHO, IMPERIAL JAPANESE LABORATORY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT 64.—"This Japan Peppermint has a specific gravity of 0.905. It does not contain Alcohol, Turpentine, or any other admixture. It is Pure Japan Peppermint.

"YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1882."

(signed)

"A. J. C. GEERTS."

IMPERIAL JAPANESE LABORATORY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1881.

MESSRS. COCKING & CO.
GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in stating that many samples of Japan Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals have been examined by me on your account at different times since the establishment of this Laboratory and representing the Oil shipped by your firm.

I have always found these samples pure and unadulterated oil etc., distilled from the Japanese plant *Mentha Arvensis*. This Oil in my opinion can be most advantageously produced in Japan. Greater facilities for cheap production exist here than any other country. I have no doubt but that in course of time when the article becomes better known, a large demand will exist for it. Both the crystallized and the liquid oil in my opinion be used with advantage in medicine and pharmacy.

A. J. C. GEERTS.

Director Imperial Japanese Laboratory and Medical Adviser to the Japanese Government.

Reports of H. YOSHIDA Esq., Regakushi,

and Analytical Chemist to the Geological Survey Department of the Imperial Japanese Government, Author of "Menthol and its compounds."

I have had lately the opportunity of examining the samples of Peppermint Camphor and Oil prepared by Messrs. Cocking & Co. of Yokohama. They are undoubtedly the most excellent articles; the purity of the smell, the lightness of the color, and other admirable qualities both physical and chemical, make them surpassed by none of similar articles existing in commerce.

The solid Peppermint which must have been purified by recrystallization from Peppermint Oil, formed beautifully large tricentric needles, and was completely soluble in any solvent of Menthol, such as Alcohol or Ether. The Crystals after pressing between filter paper, melted in a capillary tube at 33 degree C. and solidified at 27 degree C.

It distilled unchanged at 211—212 degree C. leaving no perceptible amount of residue, and the clear colorless distillate solidifying into a mass of Crystals on cooling. Its density taken at 20 degree C. compared with water of the same temperature was 0.8576.

The Oil had a light yellow color and specific gravity 0.894 at 20 degree C. subjected to the cold of—10 to 15 degree C. for three hours, it remained perfectly unchanged, and even at a still lower temperature, no indication of the deposition of Peppermint Crystals was observable. On distillation, only little came over below 200 degree C., the greater part (95%) between 200 to 210 degree C., the mercurial column being wholly immersed in the vapor; it contained very little of the hydrocarbon and polymeric products which would otherwise give rise to a peculiar smell to the oil in certain cases.

These serve as sufficient guarantee for the purity of Mr. Cocking's Peppermint Camphor and the Oil; and since the exportation of these articles, begun by the same gentleman, their production in our country, is attaining a greater importance year by year, and thanks to him who now furnishes the greater part of the world's public with these articles of excellent quality.

Extract of a private letter from the same gentleman dated Tokio, 28th June, 1882.

"I have to inform you briefly now that both the samples of solid Camphor and the Oil you gave me, are decidedly the most excellent articles I ever met with; details about them you shall find in the paper itself."

Truly Yours,

H. YOSHIDA.

NOTE:—The above opinions of Mr. Yoshida are the more valuable not only that they are spontaneous on his part and unsolicited, but Mr. Yoshida is the only scientific Chemist who has thoroughly studied these products, and which being produced in his own country, has taken more than an ordinary interest in. During his researches a great many samples of different qualities have necessarily passed through his hands, and it is with great pleasure we have from such a source, his unqualified approval not only of the quality of our goods, but the appreciation by a Government Official of our successful endeavours to develop an important industry of Japan.

The Grocers Journal, 17th March, 1882.

Cocking & Co's Japan Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals:—We have received from Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, a specimen Japanese Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals. The former is, we believe, distilled from *Mentha Japonica*, a variety of *Mentha Arvensis*. It is of a very pale colour and pleasant taste, being free from the bitterness often found in the German and other Peppermint Oils. In our opinion this Japan Oil will prove a most efficient, as well as a cheap, substitute for the English Oil for confectionery and other manufacturing purposes. Menthol may be described as the crystallisable camphor of Japanese Oil of Peppermint and has recently received considerable attention at the hands of scientific chemists. It has not yet been isolated from the Mitchum Oil, but is obtained in considerable quantities from the Japanese Oil. The sample we have received consists of beautiful white Crystals possessing the true Peppermint odour. We commend our readers to obtain specimens of these Menthol Crystals, which for purity cannot be surpassed; indeed we have seen it stated that the liquid portion of Peppermint Oil, when entirely free from Menthol, possesses an odour entirely distinct from Peppermint, reminding one more of Lemon Oil. The Japan Oil of Peppermint is packed in bottles containing 1lb. and ½lb. net each, and the Menthol packets is in soldered tins, each containing 5lbs. and 1lb. net each.

The London Commercial Record, 5th May, 1882.

Cocking's Japan Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals:—We beg to call the attention of our readers to these productions, which for purity are unequalled, and are consequently becoming every day more liked by manufacturers. We have had submitted for our inspection samples of the above, and we find that the former is distilled from the Japanese plant *Mentha Arvensis*; it is of a very pale color and pleasant taste, and will think prove a most efficient as well as a cheap substitute for the English Oil for confectionery and manufacturing purposes. To prove the purity of this Oil, the shippers (Messrs. Cocking & Co., Yokohama) guarantee to buyers that every bottle of Oil and tin Crystals shipped by them shall be fully examined, and a certificate given of their purity by the Imperial Government of Yokohama. We notice that the whole of the new crop for the season 1882-83 is in the hands of Messrs. Cocking & Co. The Menthol Crystals shipped also by this firm are superior to any hitherto brought into the market. In our last issue we quoted the present market price of these Oils; they can be had of any of the wholesale druggists. The Oil is put in cases of fifty 1lb. bottles, and the Crystals in twenty 5lbs. tins. The reason these first class Japanese productions are being sold at prices below those of the best American mint, such as H. G. Hotchkiss' brand, is not because the Japanese is in any way inferior to the best American, but in order to get Cocking & Co's. brand known, in the trade as well as those of many years standing. The brand will be a guarantee of purity of quality. The Menthol Crystal is at present less known than the Oil, but as the price is about the same it may be worth while for consumers of the Oil to experiment with it.

The Public Ledger 4th March, 1882.

There is more enquiry for Cocking's Japan Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals as this year's arrivals are of fine quality.

Messrs. NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA Write under date 25th November, 1881.

We learn that your Japan Oil of Peppermint is much liked and if we had more we could sell it at a rise on last prices.

Chemist & Druggist 15th April, 1882.

A special brand of fine Japan Oil (Cocking's) is now on the market at 10s. 6d. and Japanese Menthol Crystals same brand at 11s.

Chemist & Druggist 15th January, 1883.

Cocking's Japan Oil of Peppermint is growing in favour, it being very cheap.

GODCKIN'S
OIL OF PEPPER
IN TINCTURE

TRADE MARK
 KING OF YOKOHAMA
 ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAPAN

FACTORY

EMERALD BOTTLE

LOCKING: YOKOHAMA JAPAN
 1 LB. PURE JAPAN OIL PEPPER

ENP. AT STATIONERS HALL

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ENP. AT STATIONERS HALL

KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Trade



Mark.

PREPARED BY

E. KEMMERICH & Co., at Santa Elena, (South America.)

Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom and the Colonies:

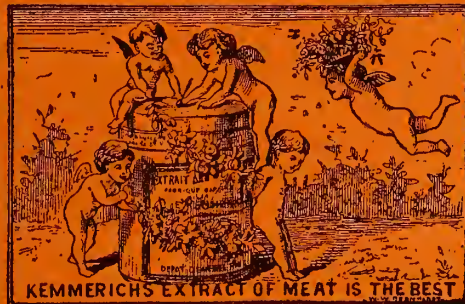
F. W. BERK & Co.,

, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

Less Moisture.

No Burnt Taste.

Flavour unsurpassed



Superior to
any other Brand
in the Market.

SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.S.C., Prof. of Practical Chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.,

Says: "I have analysed KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. It contains, on the average, 61 per cent. of the stimulating nitrogenous principles of meat (Nitrogen 8.72), 20 per cent. of the phosphatic saline constituents, and 19 per cent. moisture.

"These proportions show that the Extract of Meat is of the very best quality. The flavour is most appetising, its aroma and colour all that can be desired.

"LONDON, May 25, 1883."

(Signed) "JOHN ATTFIELD."

Professor DR. R. FRESENIUS, of Wiesbaden,

Says: "KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is soluble in water to an almost clear brown liquid.

"Dissolved in boiling water and mixed with a proportionate quantity of salt, the Extract of Meat produces beef-tea of a pure, strong, and excellent flavour and aroma which cannot be distinguished from gravy taken from underdone roast beef.

"This Extract is equal to the best brand now offering to the trade, and is distinguished from others, partly by its largely containing azote with only a small proportion of fat, and chiefly by its excellent flavour. It answers to all the requirements of the 'Pharmacopœia Germanica.'

(Signed) "Dr. R. FRESENIUS."

The Reports of DR. WALLACE, City Analyst of Glasgow; DR. KING, F.C.S., F.S.C., of Edinburgh; DR. BARRAL, of Paris, and other authorities, may be had on application.

None Genuine unless each Pot bear the Signature

Prof. Dr. Kemmerich

Printed in Red.

Prices on Application. Samples, Hand-bills (with own name), Chromos, &c., &c., Free.

ABBEY MILLS CHEMICAL WORKS,
Stratford-by-Avon.

PENTREPOTH CHEMICAL WORKS,
Morriston near Swansea.

CHEMISCHE FABRIK F. W. BERK,
Stassfurt, Germany.

TELEPHONE NO. 4,013.

Telegram Address—"BERK, LONDON."

1, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

F. W. BERK & Co., Chemical Manufacturers.

Beg to call the attention of the Trade to their Specialities, and will be glad to submit Quotations and
Samples for any or all the Articles on application.

POTASH SALTS—

MURIATE OF POTASH	80 %	...	...	...	(basis 80 %)	...
"	"	90 %	...	...	" "	...
"	"	95 %	...	...	" "	...
"	"	97/98 %	...	...	" "	...
SULPHATE OF POTASH	90/95 %	...	...	...	(basis 90 %)	...
"	"	95/96 %	perfectly neutral	...	" "	...
CARBONATE OF POTASH	90/92 %	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	97/98 %	...	...	...	...
HYDRATED POTASH (for Glassmakers)	78/80 %	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Double refined, free from Sulphates	82/84 %	...	...	...
CAUSTIC POTASH	77/82 %	in iron drums	...	...	...	...
NITRATE OF POTASH (Saltpetre)	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Crystals 10 cwt. casks	...	...	...	...
"	"	Powder	" "	also in barrels and kegs	...	...

SODA SALTS—

SULPHATE OF SODA, 95 %	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYPO-SULPHITE OF SODA	...	...	...	...	...	...
SULPHIDE OF SODIUM	...	...	...	...	...	...

ACIDS—

MURIATIC ACID, Comm. s.g. 1.150/1.160	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Pure	...	...	...	...
NITROS	"	s.g. 1.360	...	...	...	...
NITRIC	"	" 1.360	...	...	...	...
"	"	" 1.420	...	...	...	...
SULPHUROUS ACID	...	...	...	...	...	...
SULPHURIC	"	80 % s.g. 1.720	...	...	...	...
"	"	concentrated 1.845	...	...	...	...

All the above Acids in Carboys and in Winchester Quarts. Also for Export in screw-stoppered Jars
packed in cases and whiting.

OXALIC ACID, in 5/6 cwt. casks	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	" 2½ "	...	...	...	...
"	"	" 1 "	kegs	...	...	...

BARYTA, Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	...
STRONTIA, Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	...

KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Trade



Mark.

PREPARED BY

E. KEMMERICH & Co., at Santa Elena, (South America.)

Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom and the Colonies:

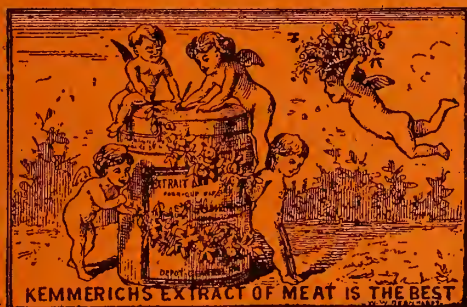
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Prof. Dr. Kemmerich

Printed in Red.

Samples, Hand-bills (with own name), Chromos, &c., &c., Free.

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Stratford-by-Bow.

PENTREPOTH CHEMICAL WORKS,
Morrison near Swansea.

CHEMISCHE FABRIK F. W. BERK,
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POTASH SALTS—

MURIATE OF POTASH	80°/o	(basis 80°/o)	...
"	"	90°/o	" "	...
"	"	95°/o	" "	...
"	"	97/98°/o	" "	...
SULPHATE OF POTASH	90/95°/o	(basis 90°/o)	...
"	"	95/96°/o perfectly neutral	...	" "	...
CARBONATE OF POTASH	90/92°/o ...	...	...	...	...
"	"	97/98°/o ...	...	...	...
HYDRATED POTASH (for Glassmakers)	78/80°/o ...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Double refined, free from Sulphates	82/84°/o	...	...
CAUSTIC POTASH	77/82°/o in iron drums	...	...	...	...
NITRATE OF POTASH (Saltpetre)	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Crystals 10 cwt. casks	...	...	...
"	"	Powder	" "	also in barrels and kegs	...

SODA SALTS—

SULPHATE OF SODA, 95°/o	...	...	...	...	...
HYPO-SULPHITE OF SODA	...	...	...	...	...
SULPHIDE OF SODIUM	...	...	...	...	...

ACIDS—

MURIATIC ACID, Comm. s.g. 1.150/1.160	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	Pure	...	...	...
NITROS	"	s.g. 1.360	...	...	...
NITRIC	"	" 1.360	...	...	...
"	"	" 1.420	...	...	...
SULPHUROUS ACID	...	...	...	...	...
SULPHURIC	"	80°/o s.g. 1.720	...	...	...
"	"	concentrated 1.845	...	...	...

All the above Acids in Carboys and in Winchester Quarts. Also for Export in screw-stoppered Jars packed in cases and whiting.

OXALIC ACID, in 5/6 cwt. casks	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	" 2½	" "	...	...
"	"	" 1	" kegs	...	...

BARYTA, Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...
STRONTIA, Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...



EUGENE RIMMEL

Perfumer by Appointment.

To their Majesties the Emperor of Brazil, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Queen of the Belgians, the King of Italy, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Portugal, and to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

RETAIL BRANCHES:

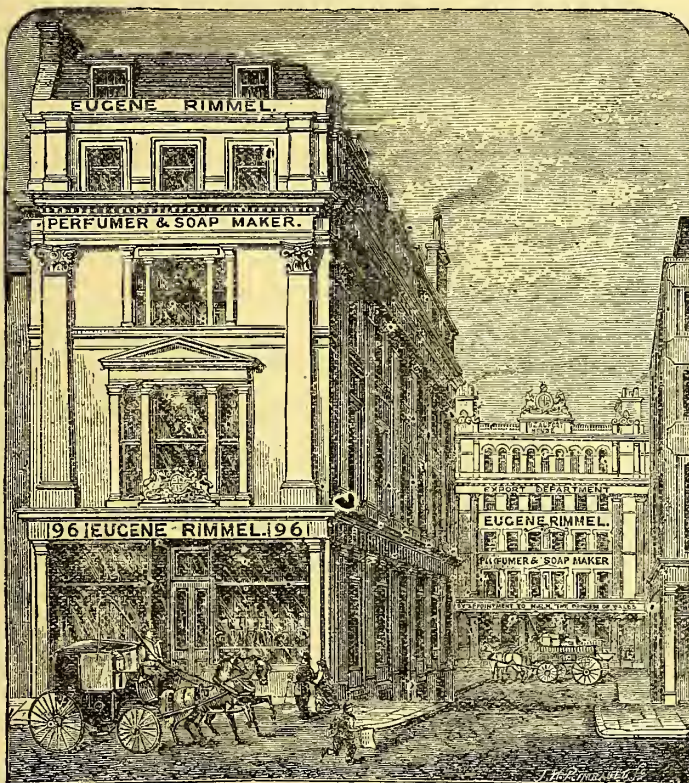
28, REGENT STREET, W.
24, CORNHILL, E.C.
LONDON.

EXPORT MANUFACTORIES:

BEAUFORT HOUSE,
STRAND,
LONDON.
AND
2, RUE DE L'EST, NEUILLY
PARIS.

FLORAL DISTILLERY:

16, ROUTE DE TURIN,
NICE.



CONTINENTAL DEPOTS:

9, BOULEVARD DES
CAPUCINES,
PARIS.

25, HOOGSTRAAT,
THE HAGUE.

202, KALVERSTRAAT,
AMSTERDAM.

22, MARCHE AUX SOULIERS,
ANTWERP.

3, RUE DES DOMINICAINS,
LIEGE.

524, VIA DEL CORSO,
ROME.

20, VIA TORNABUONI,
FLORENCE.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT (Retail, Wholesale, and Export)

96, STRAND, LONDON,

(OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.)

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND DEALERS.

THE great reputation acquired by Rimmel's Perfumery in all the Markets of the World is due to several causes. The first is the unceasing and scrupulous attention paid by E. Rimmel to the selection and preparation of its ingredients, which causes it to retain its excellent quality for a very long time in the most trying climate; the second is the fact that he is the *only manufacturing perfumer* possessing a factory in Paris as well as in London, thus uniting French elegance to English soundness, and also a distillery at Nice, where the aroma is extracted from freshly gathered flowers by a process of his own invention; the third is that his long experience (inherited from his father who founded the house fifty years ago) and his extensive connections, enable him to procure his materials on most advantageous terms and consequently to sell a thoroughly good article at a price generally charged for an inferior one. It results from the foregoing that Rimmel's Perfumery forms an extremely safe and profitable investment to Merchants, Shippers, and Dealers, who can procure wholesale illustrated price lists on application to the Head Establishment, No. 96, Strand, London, the prices mentioned in the following pages, being the retail ones. Albums, representing the principal articles of the natural size, are presented to purchasers to the amount of £20 and upwards.



N.B.—All Rimmel's preparations bear the annexed Trade Mark.

❖ RIMMEL'S + PERFUMERY ❖

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR,

The most refreshing, tonic, and fragrant Lotion for the Toilet or Bath. An indispensable requisite in all families; none should travel by land or sea without it. Price, in square bottles, 1/-, 2/6, and 5/-. Also in sprinkler and wicker bottles.

NEW PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Extracted by means of Rimmel's Patent Myrogene.

IHLANG-IHLANG,	NEW MOWN HAY,	MAGNOLIA,	LILY OF THE VALLEY,
EGYPTIAN LOTUS,	MALVETTA,	RÉSÉDA,	VANDA,
WHITE ROSE,	NICE VIOLETS,	ESS. BOUQUET,	HENNA,
WHITE HELIOTROPE,	GARDENIA,	MEADOW FLOWERS,	ORIENTAL HYACINTH,
WHITE LILAC,	STEPHANOTIS,	FRANGIPANE,	ROSE GERANIUM, &c., &c.

Price, in plain bottles, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 8/6, and 16/-.

In richly-cut bottles, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/-, and £1 1s.

THE EXQUISITE, the most delicious and lasting Perfume ever produced, 5/-, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, and 30/-.

RIMMEL'S NEW TILIA PERFUMERY,

A Set of Toilet Articles scented with the Flowers of the Lime Tree (*Tilia Europea*), which are famed for their soothing and cooling effects and their sweet aroma.

Tilia Soap, 1/6	Tilia Pommade, 2/-	Tilia Cold Cream, 1/6.
Tilia Perfume, 2/6, 4/6, and 6/-	Tilia Hair Oil, 1/6.	Tilia Shaving Cream, 1/6.
Tilia Toilet Water, 2/6, 4/6, & 8/6.	Tilia Cosmetique, 1/6.	Tilia Rice Powder, 1/- and 1/6.

RIMMEL'S NEW GLYCERINE TRANSPARENT SOAPS,

Combining all the latest improvements, and warranted to keep in any climate.

Tablets, to sell, 1½d., 3d., and 6d. Unscented, recommended for the Nursery, 6d. Transparent Balls, brilliantly polished, 6d. and 1/- Bars, 9d. and 1/- Pocket Soap, in metal case, 6d. Shaving Cake, 6d. Shaving Stick, 1/-

TOILET SOAPS.

IMPROVED BROWN WINDSOR, in 7lb. boxes.
MUSK SCENTED WINDSOR, in packets.
ARMY AND NAVY TABLETS, an excellent Soap, two sizes.
ASSORTED SOAPS, in lb. bars, for family use.
NEW TRANSPARENT COAL TAR SOAP, for purifying the skin.
RIMMEL'S DUCONG OIL SOAP, scented with Eucalyptus.
THE GOLDEN SOAP, do, in boxes of three.
SAVON DE LA REINE, a superior Soap, exquisitely perfumed.
PURE WHITE and PELLUCID GLYCERINE SOAP.
SAPONACEOUS CREAM OF ALMONDS AND MALAKTIKON for shaving.
THE OFFICER'S SHAVING SOAP, in metal tubes.

HAIR PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, for softening and beautifying the Hair, and refreshing the head.
RIMMEL'S STIMULUS, for promoting the growth of the Hair.
QUEEN'S POMMADE, PHILOCOME, and CRYSTAL CREAM in bottles.
HAIR OILS SWEETLY SCENTED WITH FLOWERS.
WEST INDIA BAY RUM, for tonifying the Hair.
NEW INDELIBLE COSMETIQUE, in box, with glass and brush.
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME, a Pommade for dyeing the hair and beard.
NEW BLOND TINCTURE, to give the Hair a natural fair shade.
AUSTRALIAN HAIR WASH, for removing dandruff and cooling the head.

Sachets, for scenting drawers, Fumigating Papers and Ribbons, Smelling Salts, Perfumed Almanacs, Christmas Cards and Valentines, Fancy Crackers, &c.

TOILET WATER.

RIMMEL'S TOILET WATER, of delicious fragrance.
IMPERIAL AND SYDENHAM EAU DE COLOGNE.
LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham flowers.
FLORIDA WATER, much improved from the original recipe.

SKIN PREPARATIONS.

RIMMEL'S LOTION, for improving the complexion.
STRAWBERRY, ROSE, OR GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, in pots.
ROSE LEAF POWDER, RICE POWDER, and VIOLET POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER, in packets or barrels.
MAY-DEW, a fragrant wash for beautifying and cooling the skin.
BLANC MARIMON, a splendid and innocuous Liquid White.
VELVETINE, a refined, imperceptible and adherent Toilet Powder (3 shades)
POUDRE DE BEAUTÉ, for imparting a dazzling fairness to the complexion.
VIOLET-SCENTED OATMEAL, in barrels, for softening the hands.

DENTIFRICES.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE, a fragrant extract for cleansing the teeth.
RIMMEL'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH SOAP, in metal box.
RIMMEL'S ODONTINE TOOTH POWDER.
ASSORTED TOOTH POWDERS, in stoppered bottles.
CHERRY AND CORAL TOOTH PASTE in illuminated pots.
RIMMEL'S NEW DENTIFRICE WATER, deliciously perfumed.

N.B.—To procure a Wholesale or Export Illustrated Price List, send a business card to E. RIMMEL'S Head Establishment—96, Strand, London, W.C.

RIMMEL'S NEW SANITARY APPLIANCES.



DIPLOMA AND SILVER MEDAL.

Castbourne Sanitary Exhibition,

1881.



RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER, A NATURAL AIR PURIFIER,

AND THE ONLY PLEASANT DISINFECTANT,

Producing by simple slow evaporation, the fragrant, reviving and health-giving emanations of the Pine and Eucalyptus Trees.

A natural instinct prompts us to dislike fetid smells, which are generally poisonous, and to enjoy the sweet and refreshing odours of flowers and plants. It will occur to every reflective mind that Nature has not misled us in this instance, but has in many cases placed the antidote by the side of the poison, in endowing certain subjects of the vegetable kingdom with the mission of air purifiers. Some, however, possess this property to a much greater extent than others; the plants of the labiate order, for instance, such as lavender, rosemary, thyme, rue, &c., have long been esteemed for their antiseptic qualities, and the old custom still remains of strewing rue before the magisterial bench at the sessions as a protection against jail fever; their merits, however, are now somewhat eclipsed by the recent discovery of the wonderful virtues of the Eucalyptus, the leaves of which emit a quantity of ozone, the best air-purifier.

The soothing and beneficial effects produced on the respiratory organs by the emanations of the pine and most of the coniferous trees have also been long known, and at Arcachon, Bourmemouth, and other places, consumptive patients are sent to inhale the invigorating breezes of the pine woods, which bring them immediate relief.

Those well-established facts have given E. Rimmel the idea of concentrating in a simple and convenient form the active principles of the Eucalyptus and Pine, so that by slow evaporation they may generate in dwellings precisely the same atmosphere that would be breathed in a forest of those trees; the flattering reports received from all sides since offering his invention to the public lead him to hope he has fully succeeded.

Rimmel's Ozonizer possesses the undeniable advantage of emitting a delicious and refreshing fragrance which cannot affect the most nervous or delicate persons, whilst nearly all other disinfectants have a nauseous and irritating odour. As to its efficiency, it is equally undoubted, for the ozone it develops in the atmosphere not only covers but destroys all foul air and unpleasant smells. It is moreover clean and easy to use and free from the inconveniences of all liquids.

Its applications are almost endless; it is not only invaluable in private dwellings, hotels, clubs, offices, &c., but it will be found a great boon in saloons and cabins of ships, whence it removes sickening effluvia, also in hospitals, law-courts, school-rooms, theatres, halls, and all other places of public resort, where the air becomes vitiated by a great concourse of people. It is especially recommended for the nursery, as its emanations are highly beneficial for the respiratory organs of children.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Spread from one to three tablespoonfuls of this powder on a saucer or plate, according to the size of the place, and simply leave it exposed. Stir it up every morning, and renew it entirely every two or three days. Keep the tin well closed, and in a cool place.

Price in 4 oz. tins, 1/- (Sent by post on receipt of 15 stamps). 1 lbs. tins, 3/6. Spreading Plate, 6d.

N.B.—A Trial Tin sent gratis to any Medical Man forwarding his Card, or to any public Charitable Institution.

RIMMEL'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID AROMATIC OZONIZER.

Price in 1½ oz. bottles, with Sprinkler, 1/-; in 6 oz. bottles, do., 3/6.

This is specially prepared for large Establishments where economy is an object, or for exporting to distant parts, to save freight. A few drops thrown every morning on a plateful of fresh pine sawdust, will purify and refresh the atmosphere wonderfully.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER is particularly well adapted to the following places:

For Public Use—

CHURCHES, THEATRES, HOTELS,
HOSPITALS, CONCERT-ROOMS, CLUBS,
ASYLUMS, LECTURE HALLS, COLLEGES,
WORKHOUSES, LAW COURTS, SHIP SALOONS,
&c., &c.

For Private Use—

BEDROOMS, NURSERIES, OFFICES,
SICK-ROOMS, DRAWING-ROOMS, SCHOOL-ROOMS,
DINING-ROOMS, WORK-ROOMS, YACHTS,
BALL ROOMS, LAVATORIES, SHIP CABINS,
&c., &c.

RIMMEL'S OZONIZED PERFUMERY.

A series of Toilet Waters (Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender and Florida), which are oxygenated by a chemical process, and evolve a quantity of Ozone. They are strongly recommended to be used on the handkerchief when attending crowded places, visiting the sick, or travelling by land or sea; also to be sprinkled on beds or carpets, or on a pad hung up in the air.

Dr. Day writes to E. Rimmel:—"In manufacturing and making known the hygienic value of oxygenated perfumery, you will be conferring a great benefit on the public, for it is the best means of disinfecting bedrooms, closets, &c."

Rimmel's Ozonized Eau-de-Cologne	...	...	4 oz. round bottles, 2/6
Rimmel's Ozonized Lavender Water	...	...	8 do. do. 5/-
Rimmel's Ozonized Florida Water	...	...	16 do. do. 7/-

Sanitary Pads to be impregnated with the above and hung up in the air, 1/-

Rimmel's Ozonized Soap, to exercise a healthy influence on the skin, per box of 3 cakes 1/6.

Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonized Pocket Cassolette, to preserve from infection, 6d., by post for 7 stamps.

N.B.—THE USUAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER.

MEDICAL REPORTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. HASSAL'S REPORT.

THE ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTE,
54, Holborn Viaduct, London, December 21st, 1877.

"I have carefully examined and tested samples of Mr. Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonizer.

The solid basis of the preparation consists of particles of pine, cedar and other coniferous woods, impregnated with a mixture of volatile aromatic oils, of which that of the Eucalyptus tree is the most important.

The powerful disinfectant and salubrious properties of Eucalyptus have long been known, and it is also undoubted that the tree derives its virtues from the volatile oil, which is secreted by the leaves in considerable proportion, and which, when diffused through the atmosphere, generates a notable quantity of ozone, the most efficient and strongest atmospheric purifier. I have readily succeeded in detecting Ozone in the air of a room in which some of Mr. Rimmel's preparation had been exposed.

The 'Ozonizer' acts as an aerial disinfectant, absorbing foul and polluted air, and replacing it by cool, healthy and fragrant breezes.

I consider that Mr. Rimmel's preparation will be of great value to the Public at large, on account of its efficiency, of its pleasant and reviving aroma, which must please even the most fastidious, and of its simplicity of application, which requires neither skill nor care.

A more effective and agreeable disinfectant has never been produced."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D., London,
Author of "Food, and its Adulteration," &c.

From Mr. WENTWORTH LASCELLES SCOTT'S Analytical Laboratories, London.

Refreshing and beneficial for use in sleeping apartments as an air purifier and harmless to children and domestic animals. Rimmel's Ozonizer exerts a tonic influence upon the lower forms of life and may thus be employed advantageously as an insecticide.

From Dr. A. VINTRAS, FRENCH HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY, 10, Leicester Square, London.

"I have much pleasure in certifying that Mr. E. Rimmel's 'Aromatic Ozonizer' has been in use for a long time at the French Hospital with the best results. It not only completely removes all bad smells, but has proved most pleasant and refreshing to the patients. I am confident that it will be found very valuable for private sick-rooms, children's dormitories, schools, or any establishment where there is an agglomeration of persons."

From Mr. W. SHOOLBRED, Sec., CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London.

"Since first supplied in 1878, it has proved, as a disinfectant, most pleasant and effective, and the reports by members of the Professional and Nursery Staff, only corroborate the good opinion first formed of its good qualities."

From Dr. D. S. BROWN, L.R.C.A.I., Londonderry.

"I have tried Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonizer in sick rooms, where Cond's Fluid and Chloride of Lime have failed. In every case the disagreeable and polluted atmosphere was replaced by a most pleasant and healthy aroma. I consider the 'Ozonizer' a most useful, effective and refreshing disinfectant."

From Mr. E. P. MADDICK, Surgeon, Steamship "German."

"I had good opportunities of trying your 'Aromatic Ozonizer' on my way to South Africa, and found it to be most beneficial to my patients. A little of the 'Ozonizer' placed on the floor of the cabin (under the carpet) is sufficient to kill any smell, and is not only most comforting to the occupants of the cabin but most beneficial to the health generally of crew and passengers. I strongly advise all who travel by sea to provide themselves with it. I myself shall not go to sea again without some."

From Mr. W. JONES, Medical Officer, Strand Union Workhouse, Edmonton.

"I have used your 'Aromatic Ozonizer' in the sick and bed-ridden wards of the above Institution, and found it to replace the disagreeable and polluted atmosphere by a healthy and fragrant aroma. It acts as a disinfectant, and is most refreshing to the patients. It far exceeds my expectations before trial."

From Dr. VELLERE, The English and Continental College, Harrow.

"I have used your 'Aromatic Ozonizer' for nearly twelve months, and find it very beneficial. I have recommended it to all my friends, who agree with me as to its great merit. I consider that no household should be without it."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This is an extremely clean, agreeable, and elegant powder, consisting of particles of pine, cedar, and other coniferous woods, impregnated with eucalyptus oil and other volatile aromatic oils. It may claim to take its place as an aerial disinfectant as well as a deodorizer, and its peculiar clean'y and agreeable character recommends it for general use."—*British Medical Journal*.

"Travellers would do well to include amongst their baggage one of Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonizers, for use in rooms where the atmosphere is not without reproach, or in crowded cabins of steam ships, as it not only diffuses an agreeable perfume, but by its oxidising powers destroys bad smells and miasmatic emanations."—*London Medical Record*.

"Mr. Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonizer emits vapours which readily diffuse through atmosphere, and which are truly aromatic, agreeable and refreshing, causing an impression of delightful coolness."—*Sanitary Record*.

"It is a very agreeable and handy preparation. A small quantity of it, placed in a saucer, sprinkled upon a mantle-piece, or any other piece of furniture, or scattered under a bed, scents a room very agreeably. Its being a solid instead of a fluid preparation is a great advantage, and it is likely, we think, to win the popular fancy, and to be extensively tried."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

"It is the first disinfectant offered which is both efficient and agreeable."—*British Mail*.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER is giving great satisfaction at the following and many other places:—

Willis's Rooms,	The English & Continental College,	Claridge's Hotel,	Charing Cross Hospital,
Brighton Aquarium,	French Hospital,	Langham Hotel,	Junr. United Service Club,
Bow Street Police Court,	British Home for Incurables,	Royal Hotel,	Comptoir d'Escompte,
The Highbury College,	Portobello Road Asylum,	Union Hotel,	Lloyds.
It has also been introduced with success on board of the following lines:—			
Orient Steam Navigation Co.,	Donald Currie and Co.'s,	Folkestone to Boulogne,	
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THE
OLDEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

LESSER FRIEDLANDER,
3, HOUNDSDITCH,
LONDON, E.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCONISTS'
FANCY GOODS.

LESSER FRIEDLANDER, 3, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, *1st Quality.*

These are gnaranteed the finest quality, in Best Donble Silk Velvet Cases, in all shapes.

Nos.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	60/-	72/-	84/-	96/-	108/-	120/-	144/-	per dozen.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, 2nd Quality.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	18/-	24/-	36/-	48/-	60/-	72/-	84/-	96/-	108/-	120/- per dozen.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, 3rd Quality.

Nos.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	24/-	36/-	48/-	60/-	72/-	84/-	96/- per dozen.

ASSORTED MEERSCHAUM PIPES, mixed sizes and shapes, in boxes of one dozen each, containing 3 Pipes of each size.

Nos. 1 to 4	...	...	27/- per dozen.
3 „ 5	...	...	42/- „
5 „ 8	...	...	60/- „

FINEST QUALITY MEERSCHAUM G.B.D. SHAPE PIPES.

Gnaranteed to colour ; if not, will be exchanged.
From 96/- to 192/- per dozen.

CARVED MEERSCHAUM PIPES, in Best Cases.

Human Heads, Soldier's, Huntsman's, Nigger's, Negresses', Turk's, Zonave's, Gipsy's Ladies', Death's Head, Heroes of the day, etc.

1st Quality,	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	9/-	11/6	14/6	17/6	20/-	22/6	27/-	33/- each.

2nd ,, designs and sizes as above, 20 per cent. less.

1st Quality, Meerschaum Hand and Egg or Eagle's Claw Pipes. Prices same as above.

2nd " Hand and Claw Meersehaum Pipes, from 66/- to 120/- per dozen.

PRESENTATION PIPES, in Meerscham, handsomely mounted according to order, from 30/- to 100/- each.

THE CELEBRATED TELESCOPE PIPE (L. Friedlander's Patent), in Meerschaum, handsomely mounted with Sterling Silver Telescope Stem, 2, 3 & 4 slides, from 36/- to 48/- each.

Ditto ditto in Briar Wood and Electro-Plated Telescopes, in Best Cases, 90/- per dozen.

REAL MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, in Smoking Cases.

1st Quality, Nos.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(guaranteed)	6/6	8/9	10/6	12/6	15/-	18/-	21/- each.
2nd Quality, 20 per cent. less.							

BRIAR PIPES.

THE CELEBRATED HANDY PIPE AND COMPANION, in Sterling Silver (Hall Marked) and Electro-Plate.

1	Briar and 1 Monthpiece (Amber), Push or Screw Mounts, with latest improvements	} From 21/- per dozen. to 24/- each.
2	" Pipes and 1 Amber Mouthpiece	
1	" " 2 Monthpieces (Amber and Vulcanite)	
1	" " 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
2	" " " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	
1	" " " 1 Meerscham Pipe and 1 Mouthpiece	
1	" " " 1 " " " 1 Cigar Tube and Cigarette Tube	

BRIAR PIPES in all shapes and sizes known, latest and most saleable designs, highly finished, best material.

N.B.—The higher-priced goods are the celebrated G.B.D. patterns, finished in precisely the same style, with the same length amber monthpieces, but bearing no stamp or trade mark, and these are guaranteed, with fair usage, not to crack or burn ; *a saving of 100 per cent.*

1st Quality, with Amber,	from 84/-	per gross, to 36/-	per dozen.
2nd " (Good) "	at 66/-	"	"
2nd " (Inferior) "	at 42/-	"	"
3rd " "	at 24/-	"	"

1st Quality Briar Pipes, with Amber, in best Double Silk Velvet Cases, from 18/- to 96/- per doz.

2nd	"	"	"	"	"	15/- to 21/-
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3rd	"	"	"	"	"	9/- to 15/-	"
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1st Quality Briar Pipes, with Ivory Mouthpieces, G.B.D. shapes, from 72/- per gross, to 16/- per dozen.

1st Quality Briar Pipes, with Vulecanite, Horn, Bone, and Ironamber Mouthpieces, from 36/- to 180/- per gross.

[illegible]

3rd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15/- to 24/-	"
1st	Quality, Natural, Stained, Black, and Chesnut Briar Pipes, with Vulcanite, Horn, and Ironamber Mouth-pieces, mounted with the latest design, push and screw mounts, with or without rims and covers. in 100 various shapes, from 36/- to 120/- per gross.									

RUSTIC WOOD PIPES, from 2/6 to 10/- per gross.

RUSTIC CHERRY WOOD PIPES, from 8/- to 15/- per gross.

REAL BADENER CHERRY WOOD PIPES, from 15/- to 144/- per gross.

MYALL WOOD PIPES. Assorted shapes.

	All Wood.	With Horn.	With Ivory.	With Amber Mouthpieces.
From ...	48/-	84/-	90/-	78/- per gross.
To ...	90/-	120/-	144/-	156/- "

Cases for the above from 10/6 to 18/- per dozen.

COCUS WOOD PIPES, same prices, shapes and sizes as Myall Pipes.

CLAY PIPES, in immense variety, from 1/6 to 14/- per gross.

" " mounted with *Amber Mouthpieces, in cases*, from 8/6 to 36/- per dozen

AMBER MOUTHPIECES.

Round, Square, Bent, Flat, in every size made, for Briar Pipes or Meerschaums, thin and thick, from 18/- per gross to 60/- per dozen.

MOUNTS AND FITTINGS.

Amber Mouthpieces, with plain and engraved Sterling Silver Mounts, for Meerschaums, Briars, and Clays, from 8/6 to 50/- per dozen.

Amber Mouthpieces, with plain Electro-Plated Mounts to unscrew in centre, for Meerschaums, Briars, and Clays, from 2/3 to 30/- per dozen.

Bone Screw Mounts, from 5/6 to 24/- per gross.

Vulcanite Mouthpieces " 7/6 to 30/-

Ferrules, Sterling Silver " 2/6 to 12/- per dozen.

" Electro-Plated " 6/- to 12/- per gross.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES.

In immense variety ; over 200 kinds in Stock.

REAL MEERSCHAUM, in Cases, from 4/- per dozen to 25/- each.

" " out " " 15/- to 60/- per gross.

REAL SOLID AMBER CIGAR TUBES, in best Cases, from 24/- to 144/- per dozen.

" " " CIGARETTE TUBES, " " 18/- to 60/-

" " " CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES, out Cases, assorted sizes, 1 dozen on a card, from 8/- to 16/- per dozen.

IMITATION AMBER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES, in Cases, best quality, very fine, and equal to real, from 8/6 to 24/- per dozen.

" " out Cases, from 4/- to 10/- per dozen.

CHERRY WOOD CIGAR TUBES, with and without Amber Mouthpieces, from 10/6 to 42/- per gross.

" " CIGARETTE " " " 7/6 to 33/-

BRIAR ROOT CIGAR TUBES, from 7/- per gross.

" " CIGARETTE " " 6/-

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

English Manufactured.

SOLID LEATHER AND IMITATION HOG SKIN (no frames), pull out for Cigars, from 6/- to 36/- per dozen.

" " " " pull out for Cigarettes, " 5/6 to 21/-

Foreign Manufactured.

Brass or Nickel Frames, latest styles, in Common Leather, Calf, Morocco and Russia Leather, all with best Silk and Satin Linings.

For Cigars, from 48/- per gross to 156/- per dozen.

For Cigarettes " 45/- " 126/-

NICKEL CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, with patent springs, from 7/6 to 21/- per dozen.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND STERLING SILVER MOUNTED CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES always on hand.

FINEST SEAL SKIN CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, from 5/- to 15/- each.

TOBACCO POUCHES.

HORSEY'S PATENT, thin, thick, extra thick, bound, and with coloured stripes, sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

MOTTO POUCHES, Prince of Wales Self-closing, Sultan, Ottoman, Dizzy, Bag, Real Seal Skin and various kinds of Leather-Framed Pouches.

Prices from 18/- to 156/- per gross.

FUSEE CASES AND VESTA BOXES.

Electro-Plated, Sterling Silver, Nickel, Leather, Vulcanite, Russia Leather, and German Silver, from 2/6 per dozen to 30/- each.

TOBACCO JARS, ASH AND MATCH STANDS AND SPILL CUPS

In great variety.

English and Foreign makes, from 6/- to 60/- per dozen.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

All kinds known, in boxes containing 50, 60, and 100 books in a box.

Common, Real and Imitation Job, Persian, Cosmopolite (gummed edge), Amber tipped, from 10d. to 5/- per box.

CIGARETTE MACHINES.

Express, Revolver, Rapid, Automatic Roller, from 7/6 to 30/- per dozen.

CIGAR NIPPERS, from 4/- to 60/- per dozen.

TOBACCO SPOONS AND STOPPERS (best English make), from 45/- per gross.

TOBACCO CUTTERS (for Cavendish), from 12/6 to 60/- per dozen.

PIPE TUBES AND STEMS.

For Meerschaum Bowls, Imitation or Clay Bowls.

Real Cherry with Horn, Amber Mouthpieces, Albatross Stems, and Goosebone Stems, from 6/- per gross, to 60/- per dozen.

HOOKAHS

For one, two, or three smokers, from 36/- per dozen to 36/- each.

TOBACCO BOXES.

Tin, Brass, Steel, Metal, Leather, Electro-Plate, from 6/- per gross to 10/6 each.

SNUFF BOXES.

Papier Maché, from 7/6 per gross to 60/- per dozen.

Real Scotch (Yellow), at 9/6 per dozen, small or large.

„ (Tartan), at 14/- „ „ „

CIGAR CABINETS.

Mahogany, Oak, Olive Wood, Walnut, and other fancy Woods, from 10/- to £5 each.

PIPE RACKS to hold 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pipes, from 6/- to 12/- per dozen.

MAHOGANY TRAYS, in various sizes, from 6/- to 15/- per dozen.

CACHOUS, Hooper's, and other various kinds, from 15/- to 36/- per gross.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPE PLUGS, various kinds, from 2/6 to 6/- per gross.

EMPTY PIPE CASES, for Briar or Meerschaum Pipes, in all sizes, from 7/6 to 12/- per dozen.

PIPE BRUSHES AND CLEANERS, Wire, Brass, Esparto, from 1/- to 6/- per gross.

IMITATION MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

In very great variety.

Common and Fine, in Cases, with imitation or real Amber Mouthpieces, latest designs, from 7/6 to 60/- per dozen.

Ditto ditto out Cases, white and half-coloured, from 21/- to 60/- per gross.

IMITATION MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Abyssinian, Pall Mall, Egg, and Hungarian, fitted with Pepita Stems, from 69/- to 90/- per gross.

G.B.D. BRIAR PIPES.

1st. and 2nd Quality, or Mixed, 1st and 2nd, with Horn, Ivory and Amber Mouthpieces, in and out Cases, every shape made.

JOB LOTS OF MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES IN LARGE QUANTITIES
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Prices and Samples of other Tobacconists' Fancy Articles or Numbers, not enumerated in the foregoing List, can be had on application.

TERMS WILL BE SPECIFIED ON APPLICATION.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Were the FIRST to introduce

A MALTED AND COOKED FOOD,

Which was made for years before any IMITATION of it was attempted, and it still maintains its reputation with the Medical Profession and the Public as

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

"A real improvement on the ordinary preparations of Liebig's Food."—*LANCET*.

"We can tell from our own experience that this Food, once tried, becomes a favourite in the Nursery, and the children thrive on it."—*MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE*.

"Convenient in form, can always be relied on, can be taken when nothing else can."—

MEDICAL PRESS.

"It is certain that the improvement made by Messrs. Savory & Moore is most scientific and important."—*SOCIAL SCIENCE REVIEW*.

"This is the BEST PREPARATION; it resembles MOTHER'S milk as closely as possible."—*DR. T. H. BARKER*, on Right Food for Infants.

See also important testimonials from other Medical Men, to be had on application.

Prepared as directed by the late *BARON LIEBIG*, with FRESH MALT, and NOT with Extract of Malt.

In Liebig's original formula, which was designed for nursery use, the Malt was ordered to be ground, and the coarser particles of the meal, which contained much valuable nutritive matter, were necessarily strained away in making the food. By means of greatly improved appliances, however, we are able to preserve ALL the nutritive elements of the Malt, in a perfectly digestible form, and freed from all irritating particles. It is unnecessary, of course, in a Medical Paper, to point out how important this is, and how completely in consonance with Baron Liebig's teaching. Liebig says: "The plastic elements REQUIRED FOR ANIMAL NUTRITION are vegetable fibrine, vegetable caseine, and vegetable albumen." A large portion of these substances, together with the phosphates so necessary to bone-formation, are lost and wasted in Malt Extract Foods, whilst they are retained in ours. Malt Extract Foods, moreover, from their feeble diastasic (digestive) power, and their containing so much fermentable sugar, are very apt to give rise to diarrhoea and flatulence. Savory & Moore's Food, the result of twenty years' experience and of the latest physiological improvements upon the original formula, conveys appropriate nourishment for every part of the human frame, and meets every requirement necessary for children brought up wholly or partially by hand. The granules of the Farina are thoroughly broken and cooked, and associated with active FRESH MALT DIASTASE, so as to make the Food really "SELF-DIGESTING" in the infantile stomach.

A PREDIGESTED, as opposed to a SELF-DIGESTING, Food is well known to weaken the digestive functions by keeping them inactive. However desirable a predigested food may be for an invalid, the demands of an infant's stomach are far different. Instead of professing, therefore, to meet such conflicting requirements, we claim that ours is the

ONLY FOOD prepared expressly for INFANTS,

cooked, and therefore easily digestible, and, as well, SELF-DIGESTING, just to the extent of leaving sufficient work to strengthen and develop the immature digestive powers.

Experience is, after all, the best test, and the great and increasing success of Savory & Moore's Food, during a period of nearly twenty years, which has seen the rise and fall of so many imitations, is a convincing proof that it perfectly fulfils its object.

USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Tin, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Obtainable everywhere.

SAVORY & MOORE'S SPECIALITIES.

LIQ. BELLADON. DIALYSATUS. One fl. oz. contains all the active crystalloids of 1 oz. of Ext. Bellad. P.B. freed from albuminoids and inert matter.

LIQ. CINCHON. DIALYSATUS. A solution of the whole of the active crystalloids of Yellow Bark in their natural combinations. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

EXT. OPII LIQUIDUM DIALYSATUM. Purified from irritant and gummy matters. Corresponding in strength to the Ext. Opii Liq. P.B.

THE BEST COD-LIVER OIL, the PALEST in colour, the PUREST and most PALATABLE kind in use, in half-pint, pint, and quart bottles.

COD-LIVER OIL, combined with Alkaloids, Medicinal Salts, and other medicinal substances capable of solution in Cod-Liver Oil.

PANCREATISED (DIGESTIVE) COD-LIVER OIL. By combining the Pancreatic Juice with the Oil, the digestion of the latter is easily and rapidly effected, nausea is prevented, and the beneficial properties of the Oil are increased. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

PHOSPHORIZED COD-LIVER OIL

was introduced to the Profession by Messrs. SAVORY AND MOORE. The advantage of this (the ORIGINAL) preparation over the imitations of it consists in the ability to administer a SUFFICIENT dose of Phosphorus without the admixture of a LARGE quantity of Cod-Liver Oil. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. Supplied in bulk or small bottles.

PANCREATINE (in Powder or Granules) Represents the entire properties of the PANCREATIC JUICE, and is the only preparation for effecting the digestion and assimilation of Fats, solid and liquid, such as Cod-Liver Oil, &c., starch and albuminoids. Dose, 3 to 5 grains, in water, milk, wine, arrowroot, &c., &c.

PANCREATINE WINE. An excellent vehicle for taking Cod-Liver Oil, and promoting the digestion of it. Dose, 1 drachm.

PEPSINE PORCI & WINE. "Your Pepsine is possessed of considerably more digestive power than that of any other description of Pepsine."—Dr. LETHEBY. Supplied in bulk or small bottles.

PEPTODYN, a Combination of the whole of the DIGESTIVE SECRETIONS.—PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, DIASTASE, or PTYALIN, &c., forming a valuable remedy in the treatment of all forms of Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from imperfect nutrition. Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

ETHERODINE, a clear bright fluid, pleasant to the taste, readily miscible with water or any suitable menstruum. The Therapeutical properties of Etherodine are identical with those of Chlorodyne, but the former is an elegant preparation, and more convenient for use. Dose, 5 to 20 minims.

LIQ. HÆMATOX CO. (DR. BUDD). A combination of Logwood, Rhatany, and Aromatics, supplies a want of the Pharmacopœia, inasmuch as there are no strong astringent liquors of this type. Its chief uses are in hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhage, &c. Dose, 3 ss. 3 ii.

PURE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT, prepared by a new process containing all the nutritive and digestive properties of genuine Malt Extracts and especially DIASTASE in a highly active condition. This Extract has recently become popular as an agent for promoting the digestion of Farinaceous Foods which do not contain the Fresh Malt recommended by Liebig. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Pure Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, and all New Remedies supplied on the best Terms for Exportation.

SAVORY & MOORE'S SPECIALITIES.

MEDICATED GELATINE (PATENT).

A portable, elegant, and efficient vehicle for the administration and use of Important Medicines.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES.

GELATINE LAMELS FOR INTERNAL USE.

A Small Pocket LETTER CASE will contain an ample supply of the LAMELS, representing several hundred doses of Medicines.

Sold in Sheets of twenty-four Lamels each at 1s. 3d. per Sheet, Quinine and Emetia Lamels excepted.

Suspended in a little water, the Lamels are readily taken, and without the slightest taste.

HYPODERMIC GELATINE DISCS.

Impregnated with a definite proportion of alkaloids, &c.

The chief feature of these Discs is their instant solubility, by which hypodermic solutions can be immediately obtained of uniform and reliable strength; they keep good for an unlimited period in their dry state, and are extremely portable.

Issued in Tubes of 25 Discs.

BLISTERING GELATINE,

OR

LAMELLÆ CANTHARADIS.

The most elegant, efficacious, and convenient mode of Blistering.

Tins, 1s. 3d.

OPHTHALMIC GELATINE DISCS.

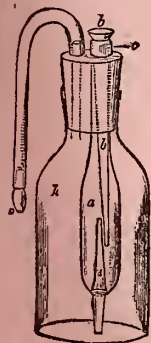
Impregnated with a definite proportion of alkaloids, &c.

"The Discs have the advantage of slowly softening and dissolving. The medicament gradually dissolves out, and is absorbed. Hence much smaller doses serve to produce a marked effect."

Issued in Tubes of 100 Discs.

N.B.—Samples of Lamels, and a List of the whole series of Medicated Gelatine Preparations post-free on application.

Dr. FELTON'S INHALER (Patent).



FOR THE INHALATION OF
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM
AND VARIOUS
MEDICATED VAPOURS.

For use in the treatment of

**HAY FEVER, ASTHMA,
Bronchial & Catarrhal Affections, &c.**

OCCUPIES THE SPACE OF AN ORDINARY 3-OZ. BOT.

Price—Inhaler, 4s. 6d.; with Stopped Bottles,
Acid & Ammonia, packed in Box complete, 6s. 3d.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom,

SAVORY & MOORE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on application.

SAVORY & MOORE'S PATENT VAPORIZER



For Disinfecting the Air and Furniture of Rooms, Bedding, Clothes, &c., in Small Pox, Fevers, Cholera, &c.

ALSO FOR ALL

PURPOSES OF DEODORIZATION AND DIFFUSION OF PERFUMES.

Aromatised (or Perfumed) Carbolic Acid

Will be found to do away with much of the objectionable smell of the ordinary Carbolic Acid, while the Disinfectant properties remain unimpaired.

This is the Carbolic Fumigator referred to in "Land and Water" and "Live Stock Journal" for cure of Gapes in young Fowl.

DATURA TATULA:

**For ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT
BREATHING
&c.**

Datura Tatula Inhalations afford the most prompt and effectual relief. Prepared as Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco. For Inhalation by non-smokers Pastilles, and Powder, and Anti-Asthmatic Tablets. "IT IS A REMEDY OF GREAT EFFICACY." *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.H. the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,

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SAVORY & MOORE'S SPECIALITIES.

PANCREATIC EMULSION or PREDIGESTED FAT.

This well-known and largely used preparation presents to the Lacteals the **NATURAL FATS** of **FOOD** in the same condition in which they are fitted for absorption by the action of the Pancreas in health. It is therefore a specially useful form of nutriment in **CONSUMPTION** and in other **WASTING** and **DEBILITATING DISEASES** where the power of assimilating fat is impaired or in abeyance.

PANCREATIC EMULSION has also the advantage over Cod-Liver Oil of being pleasant to the taste, and not disagreeing with the delicate stomachs of Invalids or Children. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms, stirred little by little in milk, water, or any suitable vehicle. **BOTTLES**, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s.

SUCCUS PANCREATICUS. (Registered.) The Purified and Prepared Juice of the Pancreas, containing all the digestive ferments of the Sweetbread in their most potent form. Now largely prescribed as an aid to intestinal digestion, and for the peptonisation (predigestion) of milk and milk gruel, &c. "In our experience has proved uniformly reliable."—**THE LANCET**, Oct. 6th, 1883. **BOTTLES**, accompanied with full directions for use, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

SUCCUS PEPTICUS. (Registered.) A **CONCENTRATED SOLUTION** of the **FERMENT** of **GASTRIC JUICE** in its most active state. **BOTTLES**, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

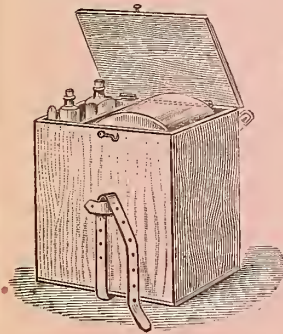
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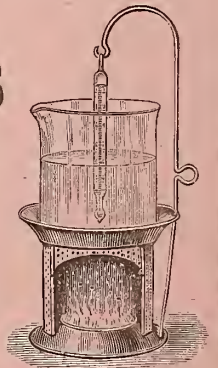
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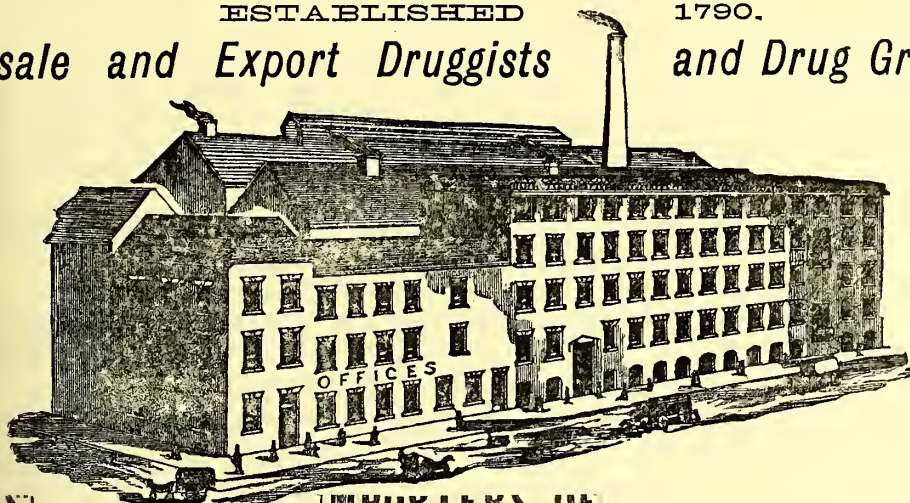
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Our Brand of this is an excellent article, rapidly winning its way into favour, at a slight advance on the price of the ordinary.

Buyers are invited to apply for Samples and Quotations.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY.

BUTLER, McCULLOCH & CO.,

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON.



Wholesale Importers and Exporters of all kinds of
**MEDICINAL AND CULINARY HERBS, ROOTS, BARKS, SEEDS, AND
 PREPARATIONS. DISTILLERS OF PERFUMED & MEDICINAL
 WATERS. IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.**



THE GREATEST CARE & JUDGMENT USED IN THE SELECTION & PACKING OF INDENTS.

SPECIALITIES.—Herbs (Culinary and Medicinal) packed in Patent Cardboard Boxes,*Which can be opened for examination of contents and closed up again without detriment to the package.*

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CHRISTIANI & CO.'S FLEXIBLE MEDICINE CAPSULES.**THE BEST TASTELESS MEDIUM TO TAKE NAUSEOUS MEDICINE.**

They are made in Six Sizes :—
 No. 1 contains about 12 drops (8 min.)
 „ 2 „ „ 25 „ (18 „)

No. 3 contains about 35 drops (30 min.)
 „ 4 „ „ 45 „ (40 „)
 „ 5 „ „ 60 „ (55 „)

No. 6 contains about 80 drops (65 min.)
 60 drops equal to about one teaspoonful.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGES OF CHRISTIANI'S CAPSULES ARE—

That they are PERFECTLY FLEXIBLE, and therefore readily accommodate themselves to the smallest throat. That they are PLEASANTLY FLAVOURED and PALATABLE alike to adults and children. That they are PERFECTLY SOLUBLE, and have NO DELETERIOUS influence on the stomach. That a MUCH LARGER QUANTITY of Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, or other nauseous medicine can be taken in ONE Capsule AT A TIME than can be done by the use of any other capsules sold. A Capsule No. 6 can be swallowed with greatest ease, the flexibility being extraordinary. Especially recommended for taking

COL-LIVER and CASTOR OIL, Santal Oil, Balsam Copaiba, Turpentine, Quinine, Charcoal, &c.

*Capsules filled with any Oil according to instructions.***EMULSIO SANTALI ALKALINA. (P. N. TAYLOR.)**

It is found that this new remedy in this partially digested form is more easily assimilated and no nauseating effect produced on the most delicate stomach. They impart absolutely no taste in the mouth or odour to the breath after being taken, an advantage possessed by no other capsule made. Though containing water the capsule is perfectly soluble.

Offices—8 Falcon Avenue, Falcon Street, London, E.C.**SYMES & CO.,**

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

LIVERPOOL,**EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS,**

IMPORTERS OF

BRAZILIAN DRUGS.**MENTHOL,**

IN CONES AND CRYSTALS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OL. LAVAND. RECT.

Now largely replacing the Mitcham Oil. 21/- lb.

LAC BISMUTHI

LAC BISMUTHI ET CERIL.

HYDROBROMIC SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, &c.

London Depot—7 SNOW HILL.

LIQUOR BISMUTHI SCHACHT

Dose, 3j., diluted.

Great pains are taken to ensure the absolute purity of this preparation. It is not only freed from the ordinary contaminations of the metal, such as copper, arsenic, silver, &c., but that which so frequently causes an offensive odour to pervade the persons of those taking the ordinary preparations of Bismuth, namely Tellurium, is also most carefully eliminated.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ ALCOHOLICUS, SCHACHT.

Bark minus the woody fibre. Dose, 10 to 30 drops, diluted.

LIQUOR RHAMNI FRANGULÆ, GILES.

A real aperient, mild and constant. Dose, 3ij. to 3iv., diluted.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ AROMATICUS, GILES.

Made by cold maceration—does not gripe. Dose, 3j. to 3ij.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM, GILES.

Exhausted entirely with cold water, and prepared by a process specially devised to avoid the changes inseparable from prolonged evaporation.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops, diluted.

The above Preparations are manufactured by Mr. Schacht himself in the laboratory of the firm.

GILES, SCHACHT & CO.,**52 Royal York Crescent, Clifton;**

And can be procured from all Wholesale Druggists in London and the Provinces.

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS

OF THE

Natural Digestive Ferments

AND

SPECIAL FOODS FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.



THE MEDICAL PRESS, *June 13, 1883*, says:—"Few modern improvements in Pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

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THEY CONSIST OF—

1. Liquor Pancreaticus (Benger),

Containing all the digestive principles of the fresh pancreas. Used to prepare peptonised or partially digested food (no special apparatus required), and also medicinally as a digestive.

In 4, 8, and 16 ounce Bottles, to retail at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

2. Liquor Pepticus (Benger),

An exceedingly active Fluid Pepsine. Dose—One or two teaspoonfuls.

"The Liquor Pepticus prepared by Mr. Benger is a digestive agent of extraordinary power."—Dr. WM. ROBERTS, F.R.S., at *Northwich Meeting of British Medical Association.*

In 4, 8, and 16 ounce Bottles, to retail at 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

3. Benger's Peptonised Beef Jelly.

A concentrated partially digested and solidified beef tea, of delicate flavour. Unlike the various Extracts and Essences of Meat it contains much of the fibrin or flesh-forming element of the beef in solution. Tins, 2s.

4. Benger's Self-Digestive Food

For Infants, Delicate Children, and Invalids. Containing the natural digestive principles of the pancreas; when mixed with warm milk a process equivalent to partial digestion takes place, by which both the food and milk are adapted for rapid absorption. In no other food has this result been obtained. It can therefore be taken with comfort when all others disagree.

Tins, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

Benger's Preparations may be obtained through BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SANGER, SUTTON, NEWBURY, and all the leading Wholesale Houses, or of the Manufacturers—

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. PAINE & F. B. BENGER),
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
MANCHESTER.

Trade Notice.]



[Trade Notice.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.

Established by 90 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

Sold universally by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS SUPPLIED FROM THE MANUFACTORY—

11 RUSSELL STREET, DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

SHOW CARDS AND BILLS ON APPLICATION.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARK'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, *The Great BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER.*

(Registered Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE.")

The Celebrated CURE FOR Scrofula, Scurvy, Blood and Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds.

Wholesale of all the Wholesale Houses, at 24s. and 108s. per dozen, less the usual discount.

Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.

Counter Bills and Posters, with Name and Address, also Show Cards, on application. Printed matter supplied in any Language for Foreign Agents.

CAUTION.—The Proprietors will take immediate proceedings against all persons pirating their Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture," Labels, Wrappers, &c., or Advertisements, or in any way infringing their rights.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

The Original Preparation, as approved by the Medical Profession on account of its known composition and uniform strength.

Retail at 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Dispensing, 4 ozs., 4s. 6d., and 10 ozs. 11s., stamped.

LIQ. CHLORODYNII,

As originally introduced by A. P. Towle, and free from stamp duty for dispensing.

4 ozs., 4s.; ½ lb., 5s. 6d.; 1 lb., 10s.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES AND JUJUBES,

In 1, 2, and 4 lb. Bottles, at 3s. per lb., and 6d. and 1s. Boxes.

Folled, Lined and neatly got up for the counter, 4s. 6d. and 9s. per doz.

A. P. TOWLE, Chlorodyne Manufacturer,
75 BACK PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

Bills with name on application with instructions for forwarding.

The Proprietors will be glad to forward Show Cards and print Counter Bills, on receipt of business card or label, for many Chemists who are now procuring Tikheel through the various wholesale houses. All communications to state to what London firm the bills are to be enclosed when ready.

TIKHEEL.

Six-ounce Bottles, one size only, Half-a-crown. Price 24s. dozen, subject to usual Patent Medicine Discount.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared only by

CLARKE, BLEASDALE, BELL & CO., YORK, ENGLAND,

And sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

Price per gross, £11 8s., box free, cash with order, carriage paid. Export cases charged 5s. each, delivered f.o.b.

Remittance in full must accompany orders. For less quantity than 1 gross buyers will please write their Patent Medicine House or Wholesale Druggist.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR PARCELS OF FIVE GROSS AND TWENTY GROSS.

ONE DOSE of Tikheel will in fifteen minutes generally remove the most severe form of Neuralgia, one bottle will effect a cure.

Tikheel is a **SAFE MEDICINE**, thus differing from most advertised remedies.

The word "Tikheel" is stamped on every bottle, the label is pale buff colour, with the Trade Mark (the back of a watch) in pale yellow underlying the printed matter. Any infringements of label or imitations of the word "Tikheel" will be rigorously proceeded against, being protected by the Trade Mark Act, &c.

The Proprietors respectfully request perusal of the following genuine Testimonials, being a selection out of a very large number which are daily received:—

The Rev. A. ORLANDO CHERRINGTON, Vicar of Tividale, Tipton, writes, March 27, 1883.

Gentlemen,—Your valuable preparation "Tikheel" has been effectual in curing three cases of Neuralgia in my parish, one of two years' standing, in which extraction of teeth, &c., had no effect, various other remedies had been tried in vain; another of a very excruciating nature; and my own, which has been of frequent occurrence for some time.

From Mr. THOMAS CROSS.

The School, Poppleton, York.

Dear Sirs,—I have suffered a long time from Neuralgia, which periodically attacks a decayed tooth. Lately I have tried "Tikheel," which, after the third dose, entirely removed the pain, and now at an interval of two months I have only had one very slight attack. I have found local applications of no use whatever in the past, and remain, yours faithfully,

To Messrs. Bleasdale & Co., Chemists, York.

THOS. CROSS.

The Editor of the "WHARFEDALE AND AIREDALE OBSERVER" sends the following unsolicited:—

Gentlemen,—Your "Tikheel" is indeed a most remarkable medicine. I am not one who places much faith in the efficacy of the numerous so-called remedies for Neuralgia, and I was therefore not very sanguine of getting relief from your "Tikheel," but having suffered severely for several weeks past from Neuralgia, I was induced to make a trial of the medicine. In a quarter of an hour after taking the first dose the excruciating pain abated and I have had no return of it since. I am certain this medicine only requires to be generally known in order to be widely used and appreciated.

From Mr. Councillor RAWLING, York.

5 Swingate, York, July 17, 1882.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in giving testimony to the great benefit to be derived from your "Tikheel." I was very bad with Tic, but a dose of "Tikheel" cured me in half-an-hour. I cannot speak too highly of it.—Yours truly,

FRANCIS RAWLING (Town Councillor).

From Mr. CHAS. HAIGH, Skep Maker, Buresfield Road, Huddersfield.

Gentlemen,—My wife having been a very great sufferer for some time from Tic and Neuralgia, and having tried a good many medicines without receiving any benefit, was induced by Mr. Bygott, Chemist, to try a bottle of "Tikheel." Strange to say, after taking three doses of the medicine she was completely cured, and has not had the least pain since.

You are at liberty to make any use of this testimonial you think proper, as I think every one should know there is such a certain and rapid cure for Neuralgia.

From Mr. THOS. HORROCKS, Temperance Lecturer, Darwen.

10 Melita Terrace, Darwen, February 1, 1883.

Gentlemen,—My daughter has been troubled very much with Neuralgia for the last six months, and having seen your advertisement in the paper, I purchased a bottle of your "Tikheel." I am glad to say the first dose gave her immediate relief, and after taking one small bottle, she was completely cured, and has not had an attack since.—Believe me, Gentlemen, yours gratefully,

THOS. HORROCKS, Temperance Lecturer,
Western Temperance League.

Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale, Bell & Co., York.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

(TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.)

TWENTY YEARS' SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC TEST, and THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, establish

PHOSPHODYNE

The only Safe, Prompt, Reliable, and Never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Hurry, Worry, and Waste, Anxiety, Excitement of the Higher Nervous Centres, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Will keep in any Climate, and is therefore specially adapted for SHIPPING, and wherever introduced COMMANDS A LARGE SALE. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Want of Stamina, Nervous Debility, and Malarial Diseases, HAS ATTAINED A VERY LARGE SALE in Africa, China, East and West Indies, the Colonies, Turkey, Asia, and other Hot Climates.

Sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Manufactured only at the

PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

By DR. R. D. LALOR, London, N.W. (The sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

A supply of suitable Printed Matter in any Language for distribution, also attractive Show Cards, will be sent for Enclosure to any London House on receipt of a Letter of Advice from Agents.

MORRIS & CALLARD,

PONTAMMAN CHEMICAL WORKS,

AMMANFORD, R.S.O., CARMARTHENSHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ACETIC ACID, P.B., ACETIC ACID FORT., SP. GR. 1'040,

White and Grey Acetates of Lead, Acetate of Soda, Naphtha, and Sulphuric Acid.

PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

HOP BITTERS CAUTION.

Our Preparation being duly Registered and Trade Marked under the Laws of Great Britain, and having been placed before the Public at great expense to us, we give notice that we shall fully protect our rights in every instance. Anyone making use of our Title, Labels, Bottles, or in any way attempting to trade on our reputation will be dealt with at once to the fullest extent of the law.

HOP BITTERS CO., London.

HOP BITTERS.

We guarantee the sale of Hop Bitters, and authorise you to do the same by your Customers. If at any time you are dissatisfied with them, please return what you have unsold in good condition, and we will remit you the amount paid for same.

HOP BITTERS CO.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE.

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	Liverpool
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	York
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Raines, Blanchards & Co.,	Edinburgh
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sang & Barker,	"
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Dobbin, W., & Co.,	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	"
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Westwood & Hopkins,	Lincoln
Evans, Lescher & Evans,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggesson & Co.,	"	Wyles & Brown,	Coventry
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh	Yates & Co.,	London

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,

88 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

METHYLENE.
Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by
Dr. RICHARDSON in 1867.
1-lb. Bottles, 16s.; 8-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.
COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER.
For producing Local Anæsthesia.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stopped Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.
OZONIC ETHER.
4-oz. and 16-oz. Stopped Bottles, 3s. 6d. and 12s.
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.
First introduced as a Medicine by Dr. RICHARDSON.
ETHYLATE of SODIUM
(Dr. RICHARDSON'S Formula), for removing Nævi, &c. In 3-oz. and 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Caustic, 2s. 6d. and 4s.
STYPTIC COLLOID.
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.
CHARCOAL CAPSULES.
Containing pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal. In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

ROBBINS & CO. OXFORD ST. 147

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.



PERFECT IN PURITY AND UNIFORM IN STRENGTH.

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Pharmaceutical Chemists,
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GRAESSER'S
EXTRA
Pure CARBOLIC ACID Cryst.
ABSOLUTE PHENOL, AT MODERATE PRICE.
Clean, Pure Taste, Free from Tarry Flavour.
A. M. ZIMMERMANN,
LONDON,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DENOVAL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Attention is called to the following Articles:—

	Trade Price.	Retail.
Peruvian Mixture Capsules	12/ & 9/	8/ & 2/
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Copaiba Capsules, No. 0.....	7/	1/6
" " No. 1.....	6/6	1/3
" " No. 2.....	6/	1/
Copaiba, Alum and Cubebs	7/	3/
Compound Ferruginous	7/	2/
Male Fern Oil	12/	3/
Od Liver Oil	6/	1/6
Cubeb Oil Capsules.....	25/	4/6 to 6/6
Castor Oil	6/6	1/8
Denoual's Injection (to ensure a radical cure in two days).....	18/	2/9

ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

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STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS

1/1½ and 2/9
per Packet.



1/1½ and 2/9
per Packet.

THE Proprietor of the above now supplies vendors with a pamphlet styled "The Nursery Doctor," of which *The Chemist and Druggist*, June 1880, says—"As the author has had a special experience in this branch of practice, his hints may be expected to be trustworthy;" and of which the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy* also says—"Chemists selling Stedman's Powders would do well to secure a supply of the book for their counters." Where agents do not care themselves to prescribe, the proprietor is confident his pamphlet will increase their business, and where doctors are distant and difficult to get at, reliable Nursery Medicines are justly esteemed.

The pamphlet will be indented and sent for enclosure upon instructions. Mind the brand.

STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.

THE ANALYTICAL INSTITUTION.

54 HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
LONDON, 29th Nov., 1877.

REPORT ON THE TEETHING POWDER PREPARED BY
MR. JAS. STEDMAN, HOXTON.

I hereby certify that I have purchased a sample of STEDMAN'S Teething Powder, and have, at the request of the Proprietor, subjected it to Analysis for Morphia or Opium in any form.

I am enabled to state that I found the sample in question to be absolutely free from Morphia, or any other Alkaloid or constituent of Opium.

Thus STEDMAN'S Teething Powder is favourably distinguished from similar preparations.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D.

Price 78/- per gross net.

Eight 11s. Boxes, each containing 216 Powders, for £4 net.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Full Size, and Prepared throughout with Howard's Materials.

Loose, 5s. 6d. per gross; in 1 doz. Coloured Boxes, Wrappers, &c., 6s. per doz. net.

TERMS—Cash with Order.

DRUGS PACKED FOR THE COLONIES.

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PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Guaranteed Finest and Purest Quality.

MANUFACTURED BY LEVERMORE BROTHERS,
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Being the largest Manufacturers are prepared to execute orders on
the shortest notice.

Pure Chemicals of every description for Technical, Manufacturing, and Scientific Purposes, supplied to
all parts of the Globe.

NEWTON, KEATES & CO.,

28 King Street, and 3 Cooper's Row, Liverpool,

MAKERS OF THE PUREST FORM OF

PHOSPHATE OF SODA;

Also Chemical Manure Manufacturers.

FORSTER & GREGORY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

LONESOME CHEMICAL WORKS, STREATHAM COMMON, S.W.,

Makers of all the Hypophosphites; also of Valerianic Acid and all Valerianates, Bisulphide of
Carbon, Chloride of Sulphur, Chlorate of Baryta, and Chemicals for Pyrotechnical
and all other purposes.

All Coal Tar Products for the Manufacture of Aniline Dyes.

Refiners of Sulphur in Rock or Roll, Ground Sulphur, Washed Sulphur, Milk of
Sulphur, Precipitated Sulphur. Guaranteed Pure.

ESTABLISHED 1852.]

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

[ESTABLISHED 1852.

ACID ACETIC FORT, 1.040.

Prime Quality and Guaranteed from Soda.

MANUFACTURED BY DUNN & COMPY.

(LATE OF PRINCES SQUARE, FINSBURY),

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

STIRLING CHEMICAL WORKS,
WEST HAM, E.

RICHARD TWEMLOW,

Pharmacopœia, Throat Hospital, Proprietary,
SPECIALITY LOZENGES.

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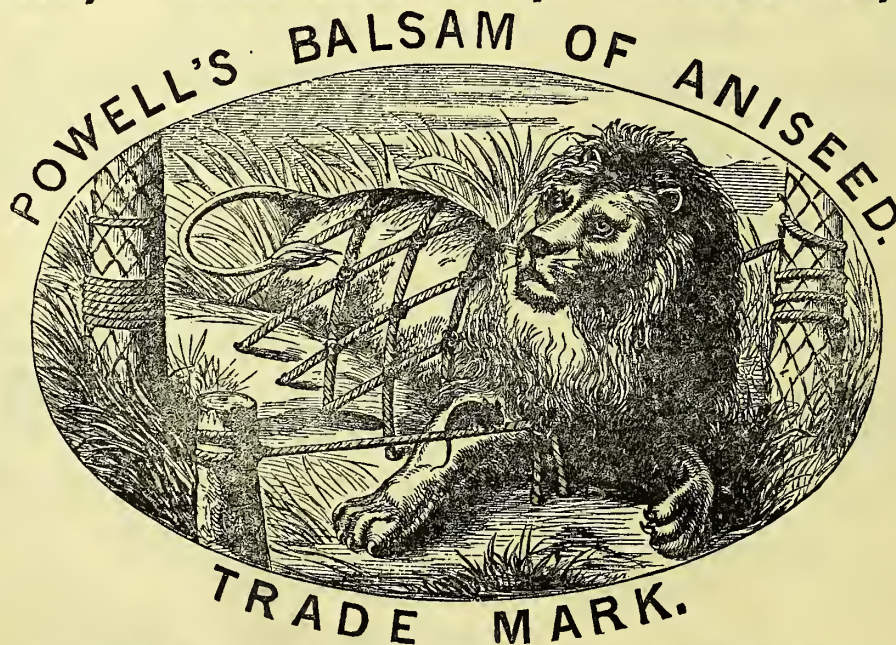
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We make and sell nothing but pills, and have testimonials from regular customers, residing in China, Australia, and every part of the civilised world, as well as from friends in almost every town and village in the kingdom; and our trade, which is constantly increasing, is perhaps four or five times as large as all the rest of our copyists' put together.

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332	" Cochia	5/	4/	30	" " et Hyos.	13/	12/
				62	" Ferri Carb.	5/	4/
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A NON-MERCURIAL LIVER MEDICINE, specially useful to the habitually constipated, and safe for all ages.

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Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you that my child has been very ill from worms and severe fits; the doctor who attended him said it was impossible for him to recover; nothing could save him. But I was induced to try your Teething Powders, and am happy to say he is now quite well; the fits have left him, and he is a bonnie boy.

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The proprietors of Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against various imitations by parties who have no knowledge of their peculiar preparation, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street, whose Widow found it necessary to make an Affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798. The Genuine Recipe for Widow Welch's Female Pills has been prepared by them for 96 Years! Chemists are particularly requested to remark that, as a testimony of authenticity, each bill of directions contains an Affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government Stamp, and each box is wrapped in WHITE paper.

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W. G. TAYLOR begs to inform the Trade that he is the Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Lint, and that he has no connection whatever with any other maker. Supplied WHOLESALE, direct from the Works; or by—

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THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY

(THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY),
Sole Manufacturers of MORGAN'S and SALAMANDER CRUCIBLES.

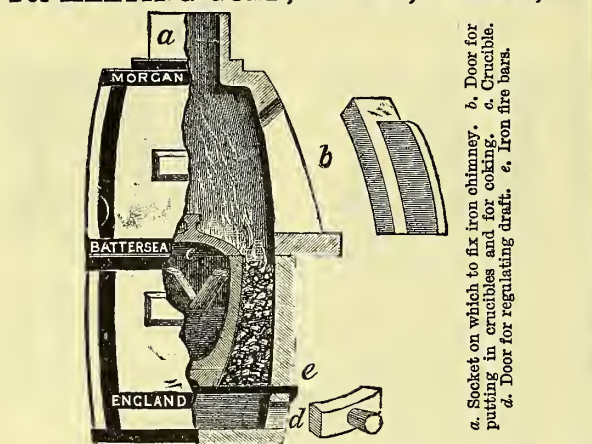
PORTABLE FURNACES.

IRON BOUND. EXTERIOR DIMENSIONS.
For MELTING GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, &c.

For ASSAYING, DENTAL WORK, &c.

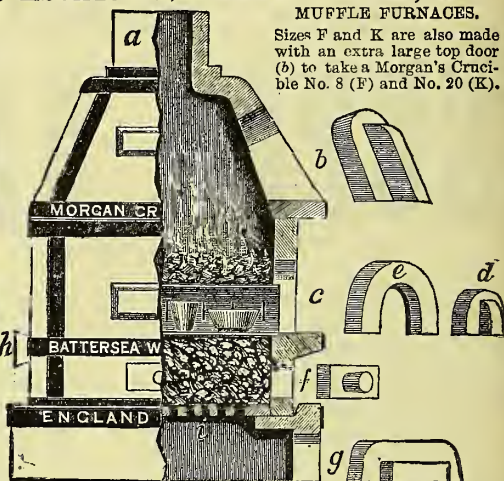
MUFFLE FURNACES.

Sizes F and K are also made with an extra large top door (b) to take a Morgan's Crucible No. 8 (F) and No. 20 (K).



a. Door for fuel.
b. Door for muffle.
c. Door for regulating draft.
d. Support.
e. Socket on which to fix iron chimney.
f. Door for putting in crucibles and for coking.
g. Door for regulating draft.
h. Iron fire bars.

No.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Height in.	Hauteur, milli.	For Morgan's Crucible.	No.	Price. £ s. d.
A	9½	235	17½	445	No. 2	1	0 0 0
B	9½	248	20	508	" 4	1	5 0 0
C	11	280	22	559	" 6	1	10 0 0
D	13½	349	26	660	" 8	2	5 0 0
E	14½	369	28	712	" 12	3	0 0 0
F	18	457	32	813	" 16	4	0 0 0



Exterior dimensions.				Interior dimensions.				For Battersea Muffles	Price	
Width and depth front to back	Largeur et profondeur	Width and depth front to back	Largeur et profondeur							
12½	318	9½	235	A	B	C	D	£2	0	0
13½	337	10	254	B	C	D	E	2	5	0
14½	339	11	280	C	D	E	F	2	10	0
15½	394	12	305	D	E	F	G	3	0	0
16½	414	12½	324	E	F	G	H	3	10	0
17½	445	13½	350	F	G	H	J	4	0	0
23	585	19	483	K	L			8	0	0

MUFFLES.

With or without apertures.

No.	Long. in.	Wide. in.	High. in.	Price. per doz.	No.	Long. in.	Wide. in.	High. in.	Price. per doz.
A	7	3½	2½	12/	G	11	5½	3½	21/
B	7½	4	3	15/	H	10½	5½	3½	25/
C	8	4½	3	18/	J	12	6	4	33/
D	8½	5	3½	21/	K	14	8	5	48/
E	9	5½	4	24/	L	15	9	6	54/
F	10	6	4	27/					

Sizes A to F, also K, are suited for the Furnaces of the same letters.
G to L have one slit at back only, none at sides.
In addition to those priced above, Muffles are made of all shapes and sizes, suitable for Assayers, Enamellers, Dentists, &c.

ROASTING DISHES.

Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Per doz.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Per doz.
2½	064	1/3	5	127	1/9
3	077	1/6			2/

Larger sizes to order.

SCORIFIERS. (PER GROSS.)

Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price. doz.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price. doz.
1	026	3/	2½	064	5/
1½	032	3/6	2½	070	6/
2	038	4/	3	077	7/6
2½	051	4/6	3½	089	9/
3	057	4/6	4	102	10/8

ASSAY CRUCIBLES.

FOR COPPER.

CORNISH FORM AND QUALITY (JULEFF).

Nest of Two	High. in.	Hauteur, milli.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price. per doz.
Single	2½	083	3	077	2/ per doz.
	2	061	2½	061	1/ "

All sizes and shapes to order.

FOR TIN.

High. in.	Hauteur, milli.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Price. per doz.
3½	083	3	077	6/ per doz.

Covers, 2/ per doz.

FOR LEAD.

3 in. diam., 077 diam. milli., with Covers, 2/3 per dozen.
Other sizes to order.

FOR GOLD.

No.	Diam. in.	Diam. milli.	Height, in.	Hauteur, milli.	Price. doz.
A	1½	027	1½	027	2/
B	1½	032	1½	032	2/
C	1½	038	1½	038	2/
D	1½	045	2	051	2/

Covers for either size, 6d. per doz.

POROUS BATTERY CELLS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FLAT, WITH EARS.

LIST OF PRICES ON APPLICATION.

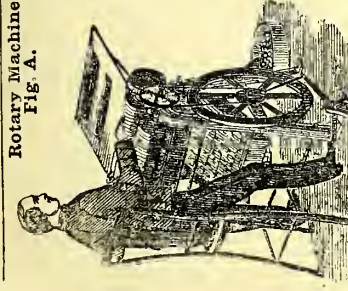
FLAT.

NOTICE.—Care should be taken in all instances, when ordering, to specify the Crucibles, &c., manufactured by
THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO. (Sole Manufacturers of Morgan's and Salamander Crucibles), Battersea Works, LONDON, S.W.

Sole Manufacturers of JULEFF'S Cornish Crucibles for Copper, Tin, &c.

J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES,

As now used by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in England, Australia, America, and France.



Rotary Machine, Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machine used.

ROTARY PILL MACHINES.

Fig. A.—No. 1...£12 12s.
" 2...£15 15s.
" 3...£20 0s.

Fig. B.

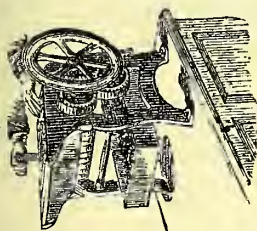


Fig. B.—A small useful Machine, capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.

Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to cut two or three different size Pills, at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

PIPING PRESS, Fig. C.

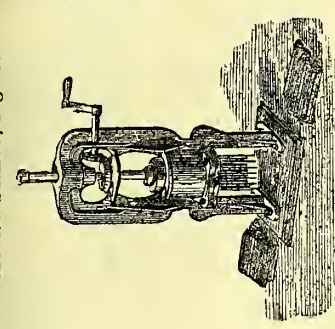
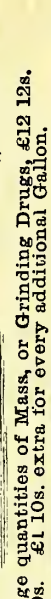


Fig. C. is the improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes truer than by the old method of rolling.

PIPING PRESSES.

No. 1. ... £3 0s.
Fig. C.—No. 2... £5 10s.
" 3... £3 0s.

quantities of Mass, or Grinding Drugs, £12 12s.
£1 10s. extra for every additional Gallon.



J. W. PINDAR'S Improved PILL MASS KNEADER, POLISHER, & EVAPORATOR.

This Apparatus is equally adapted to warm or cold Masses, and in consequence of the lever having a double action, it has a grinding and spreading motion which is not obtained with the ordinary pestle and mortar. A quantity of Mass may be well kneaded in half the time occupied by any other method. The Apparatus is easily cleaned, all working parts being of polished iron.

No. 1.—(as shown) Suitable for kneading 1 lb. of Mass...	...	...	...	...	...	£1 0 0
" 2.—Suitable for 2 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
" 3.—Suitable for 5 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
GAS APPARATUS, for Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
Ditto, for No. 3...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6

Mr. J. W. PINDAR, Camberwell.

Sir,—I am much pleased with your Rotary Pill-making Machine, which has now been in use in my laboratory for some months; the two cylinders work admirably, and turn out Pills with great correctness and speed. The Machine I consider most satisfactory, and the result astonishing to one accustomed to the old tedious method. I shall be happy to be of service to you, should occasion offer, by recommending your valuable invention. You are free to make any use of this testimonial.—Yours sincerely,
LAVILLE, M.D., Paris.

FRENCH TESTIMONIAL.

79 Rue du Bac, Paris, 10th Dec., 1864.
Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly, T. WHELPSTON.

TESTIMONIALS.

Tasteless Pill Manufactory, Brighton, April 24th, 1867.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR.
Sir,—We have much pleasure in stating that the Rotary Pill Machine you made for us more than twelve months ago answers admirably, and although we frequently make more than five hundred gross of Pills a day, it has not required any repairs since we purchased it. We are particularly pleased with the adjustment of the bearings, which allows the shifting of the various cylinders—these allowing different sized Pills to be made by the same machine. This is a very important consideration with us, as we make and cover all sizes of Pills for surgeons and chemists. We are pleased that we had an opportunity of recommending you to Messrs. FRANKS of Bristol. Our manufactory is at all times open to the inspection of our brother druggists.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ARTHUR H. COX & CO.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR.

224 Strand, 13th March, 1866.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand-machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour, and consequently expense.—I remain, Yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

338 Oxford Street, opposite Great Portland Street.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR.
Sir,—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BELL & CO.

75 NEW CHURCH ROAD, CAMBERWELL, LONDON.

Testimonials from all parts of the world may be seen on application to J. W. PINDAR.



A willing mind makes light employment.

BOWLING & GOVIER

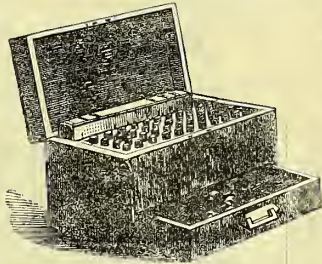
(Late Partners with FILMER KIDSTON),

MEDICAL SHOP FITTERS & CASE MAKERS.Our friends are kindly requested to notice our
REMOVAL TO NEW WORKSHOPS, where alone our Special Class
Manufacture can now be obtained.**THE ART JOINERY WORKS, 22 GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.**

Send for Estimates, also for List of the Shops fitted in our Modern Style.



Labour well planned is half done.

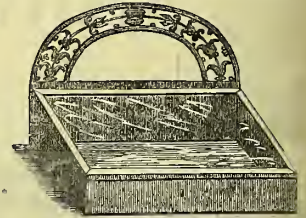
**J. RUSSELL,**

144 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CHESTS

AND

BOTTLE CASES, WHOLESALE & EXPORT.**W. S. YATES,**Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, and
Glass Show Case Maker.**DENTIST CASES.**

Plans and Estimates supplied for Work in any part of the Kingdom.

9 CAMDEN STREET, LIVERPOOL.See July issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for List of Shops
Fitted by W. S. Yates.**FRENCH MUSTARD LEAVES**

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

100 leaves 6/- | 6d. packets per doz. 2/6
50 " 3/3 | 1s. " " 5/-

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C. C. GUIHERY, 157 ASYLUM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.,

On receipt of Postal Orders and Postage Stamps.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

WORKS: 3 CROPLEY STREET, WENLOCK STREET, HOXTON.**NOTICE FOR REFERENCES.**J. Jones, Chemist, two
Shops, New Wandsworth.
Mr. Boot, Chemist, Goose
Gate, Nottingham.
Mr. Trick, Green Lanes,
Stoke Newington.
Mr. Taylor, Leith Terrace,
Kilburn, London.
Wood & Layng, Finsbury
Pavement, London.
Potter & Clarke, Duke St.,
Brushfield St., London.
Savage & Adams, St. James
Street, Brighton.
Mr. Stovell, Chemist, St.
James St., Walthamstow.**J. & W. BYGRAVE,
SHOP FITTERS**

AND

**AIR-TIGHT CASE MAKERS,
12 Curzon Street, Wenlock Street,
HOXTON, LONDON, N.****NOTICE FOR REFERENCES.**Wilkinson & Simpson,
Newgate Street, Newcastle-
on-Tyne. A handsome Shop.
Mr. Rutter, Annandale Rd.
Turnham Green.
Mr. Mitchell, Chemist,
Cottenham Rd., Holloway.**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SHOP FITTED IN
COUNTRY SAME PRICE AS IN TOWN.**20 per cent. cheaper than any in the
Trade. No charge for packing, and
estimates free.

MEDICAL LABELLING, ETC.

NOTICE! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE TRADE.**ARTISTIC SHOP FITTINGS****FOR HOME AND EXPORT.**

Our NEW CATALOGUE sent free on receipt of Business Card.

JOHN CURTIS & SON, WADE STREET and WADE LANE, LEEDS.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

See pages 39 to 42.

GEORGE TREBLE & SON,

If New Fittings are required or Alterations become necessary, apply to GEO. TREBLE & SON, whose Travellers will call to take instructions and measurements in any part of the kingdom, and will prepare Suitable Designs and Estimates Free.

DRUGGISTS' SHOP FITTERS BY CONTRACT.
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WHITMORE ROAD,
HOXTON, LONDON, N.

Agents—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE, CITY.

NOTICE! 66 PENTONVILLE ROAD, N. Sole Address.

W. J. LEMAITRE & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1830)

Medical and General

SHOP FITTERS**WRITERS, DECORATORS, &c.**

ESTIMATES FREE.

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COUNTER SHOW CASES.

BRASS WINDOW FITTINGS.

POLISHED EDGED GLASS SHELVES.

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COUNTER DRAWERS, DESKS, ETC.

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WOOD AND GLASS LETTERS,
FACIAS AND WIRE BLINDS,
BOTTLES, CARBOYS, ETC.

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EVANS'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Strongly Recommended in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Atrophy, Indigestion, and in Stomach Coughs.

(Vide Report of Professor Atfield, Ph.D., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry to the Phar. Soc. of Great Britain.)
Nov., 1873.—"EVANS'S EXTRACT is incomparably more valuable than any preparation of Malt hitherto offered to the public."

EVANS'S STYPTIC.

The introduction of this Preparation to the notice of the Profession for every variety of bleeding arose from the desire expressed by several eminent Physicians and many patients to obtain an efficient Styptic at a moderate price—Ruspi's celebrated Styptic being so costly.

P. C. SMYLY, M.D., &c., Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, writes:—"I find it of the greatest use, in fact, in every instance was equal, if not superior, to Ruspi's Styptic."
T. F. MARSH, M.D., &c., Physician to Mercer's Hospital, writes:—"The Styptic you had the goodness to forward to me, I found highly advantageous in the Hemorrhage of Ecthisis."

Circulars of these Preparations may be had on application.

JOHN EVANS, CHEMIST TO THE QUEEN and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
49 Dawson Street, Dublin, Ireland.

AGENTS U.S.A.—WYETH & BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.

KOLA!

WHAT IS KOLA?

KOLA NUT. Certain cure for Dipsomania. Cures drunkenness in half an hour. Alcohol will not make you drunk if you eat Kola! If persevered in it removes the craving for strong drink! Enables its partaker to undergo long fast and fatigue. Is an appetiser, a tonic, good for anyone at any time. See leading article devoted to this wonderful plant, *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 24, 1883.

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HEYMAN & PHILLIPS,
15 CLIFFORD STREET, BOND STREET,
OR OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Newspaper Notices and Testimonials Free.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. BARCLAY, NEWBERRY, LYNCH, HOVENDEX
EDWARDS, THOMPSON, MILLARD, MAW, SON & THOMPSON, &c.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL LARGE TOWNS.

Office, Show Rooms, and Factory—

10a and 46 De Beauvoir Crescent,

(Near Whitmore Bridge.)

DOWNHAM ROAD, KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.

LLOYD RAYNER,

Medical and General Shop Fitter,

SHOW CASE MAKER, FIXTURE DEALER, &c.,

Has removed from 333 Kingsland Road to more commodious premises at above addresses, where the Show Rooms are complete with every description of Shop Fittings, Show Cases, and utensils required by Chemists, Surgeons, Dentists, and all Trades.

Chemists' Secondhand Fixtures, Stock, and utensils bought and exchanged.

LLOYD RAYNER'S £75 CHEMIST'S SHOP,

Fitted complete with all New Goods, including Glass Show Cases, Gold-Labelled Shop Bottles, Jars, Carboys, &c. If for Export, suitable for any climate, including packing cases, and delivered to any of the London Docks free, £85. The above fittings are suitable for a shop 14 ft. long by 12 ft. wide.

Also a Second Quality Chemist's Shop is fitted complete for £55. If for Export, £65.

Hours of Business, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

N.B.—The above Premises are within a few minutes' walk of Haggerston Station, N.L. Railway, or Omnibuses and Trams.



HOGES HOREHOUND HONEY

"I consider your Horehound Honey the most wonderful remedy I have ever tried, possessing properties which are nothing short of marvellous for cure of sore throat and coughs.

"MARIE RÔZE."

"Your Honey is delicious.—Yours truly, ELLEN TERRY."

WHAT IT IS.

An uncompounded product of Nature secreted in the petals of horehound blossoms, and gathered by the honey bee.

IN the soft and equable climate of Southern California the mountain slopes, as they descend towards the Pacific Ocean, are often found to be one perpetual carpet of Horehound Flowers from spring until autumn. This plant blooms after nearly everything else has faded. It stands excessive droughts, and yields a profusion of flowers almost unequalled in the vegetable kingdom, which are reservoirs that yield this most wonderful remedy. These miniature laboratories stamp with faultless certainty this Horehound Honey with a colour and flavour peculiar to itself, and can be as easily distinguished as heather and clover honey can. It is tonic, stimulant, and laxative, affording speedy relief for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Hoge's Horehound Honey cannot be honestly imitated.

We guarantee Hoge's Horehound Honey to sell. If you are not satisfied with it after stocking it, we will refund price paid us on its return to us.

Interesting Descriptive Pamphlets, profusely illustrated, showing the Method of Keeping Bees in California, also Hand Bills, supplied to customers gratis.

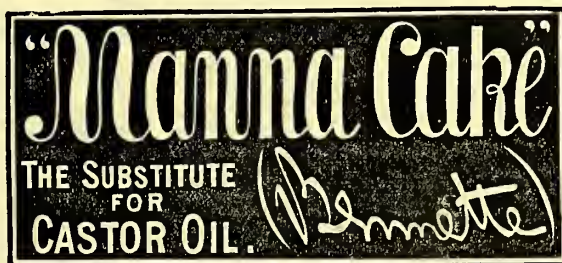
PUT UP IN 1s. 1½d. BOTTLES.

**W. M. HOGE & CO., 64 KING WILLIAM ST.,
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DEALERS in ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, and SWISS HONEY, in 1-lb., 2-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., and 28-lb. jars or tins, and in original casks. Also dealers in BEESWAX.

PROFITABLE AGENCY OFFERED TO FIRST-CLASS BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CHEMISTS.

REGISTERED
TRADE MARK,
No. 22,133.



Wholesale, 12/- per gross.
Less 12½ per cent. at one month.
„ 5 per cent. at three months.
„ 15 per cent. off cash with order.
Retail, 1½d. each (18/- per gross).

SUPPLIED TO ONE RETAIL CHEMIST IN EACH TOWN OR DISTRICT
OF LESS THAN 75,000 POPULATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WHERE THE POPULATION EXCEEDS 75,000.

CONDITIONS OF AGENCY.

1.—Perpetual Agency Guaranteed. 2.—2,000 Handbills, containing Trade Mark, and with the Agent's name at foot, are sent with each gross ordered. 3.—No less quantity than 1 gross will be sent out. 4.—Agent to take at his own risk quantities as here given, viz.:—In Great Britain, 1 gross for every 4,000 population; in Ireland, 1 gross for every 6,000 population, of the town or district for which he accepts. Carriage paid in England over 5 gross, Ireland over 10 gross. 5.—Terms cash, or two reputed referees.

TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN HOUSES.

Monopolies are offered on terms enabling them to force the sale in any way they think best. Terms 12s. per gross, free alongside ship, less 25 per cent. for cash against shipping documents. A liberal supply of printed matter is included in this, the consignee issuing such as he thinks best for his monopoly, the large margin of profit being allowed for this and retail profits. On orders of 20 gross and upwards at a time printed matter is supplied in any language. These contracts are made on the basis of 1 gross for every 8,000 population, and the interest of consignor and consignees will be enhanced by the contracts covering as large districts as can conveniently be managed. In these cases the whole quantity contracted for should be taken out within three years, and consignees must guarantee in writing not to supply the home trade through any source.

Applicants for these must state the boundaries of monopoly sought, and its population, which will be compared with printed statistics. Should these boundaries infringe on existing monopolies, the fact will be pointed out, and arrangements made accordingly.

EXTRACTS FROM AGENTS' LETTERS.

"Please forward another 4 gross. Its pleasant taste and easy operation constitute it a favourite medicine in my own, as in other families."

A. T. BORTHWICK, Chemist, Selkirk.

"Send another 4 gross. I am doing a good trade in it, having, in fact, got through nearly 8 gross since September last."

RICHARD MARCH, Chemist, Leicester.

"Your offer of Agency to hand, which I accept on conditions named, as your arrangements appear thoroughly straightforward, and for that reason command my attention."

"I am particularly pleased to note you supply Chemists only, and them direct. It is an article which must command a good sale."

G. K. GOSSOP, Chemist, Grimsby.

"A Physician in the West of England says he gave Calomel and Jalap in repeated doses without effect, but a MANNA CAKE acted almost immediately."

"The above is a *bona-fide* statement, but I am not authorised to give name and address."

"The article is selling freely"

W. H. HAYWARD, Chemist, Trowbridge, Wilts.

"They are much liked, and sell well."

W. GRAHAM CARR & SON, Berwick.

"I can do with 8 gross."

T. HAY-HENRY, Chemist, Banff.

"Send 16 gross with necessary bills."

R. SOWERBY, Middlesborough.

"Send another 4 gross. My counter sale last week was over 10 dozen." [Fourth order.]

JOHN LEA, Chemist, Folkestone.

"It answers the purpose admirably, and gives great satisfaction. It (or you) may justly be called 'The Children's Friend.'"

H. T. DOBLE, Chemist, Tavistock.

"The Manna Cake is selling well, and gives great satisfaction. It is an excellent preparation."

S. STEPHENS, Chemist, Huddersfield.

[Mr. Stephens has contracted for 150 gross.]

"It is one of our best preparations."

HENRY BECK, Chemist, Albrighton, Salop.

"It is singularly mild and efficacious. I certainly consider it a splendid substitute for Castor Oil."

A. CHRISTIE, Chemist, Newton-Abbot, Devon.

"We find that the Manna Cake sells well, and, so far as we can ascertain, gives great satisfaction. It is taking a good place among the established aperient medicines, and is much liked by children, as well as by adults."

DAVIDSON & LESLIE, Chemists, Belfast.

Advertisements will be continued in the Trade Journals until every Chemist feels it to his interest to stock the Manna Cake.

P.S.—There have been in all nearly 450,000 Manna Cakes ordered.

All communications to be addressed—

BENNETTE & COMPANY, 62 DALE ST., LIVERPOOL,

Who are Prepared to Execute Orders to any amount at One Day's Notice.

The MANNA CAKE is sent out in Handsome Decorated Tin Boxes, suitable for display on the Counter.

LABELS AND

SEND FOR MY
ILLUSTRATED AND **CATALOGUE**
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THE PRINTER
FOR
Mineral Water Manufacturers,
Brewers, Chemists, &c.,
IS
J. B. LAMBE,
39 UPPER THAMES STREET,
LONDON.

MY NEWLY DESIGNED
STOCK **LABELS**
ARE NOW READY.

SHOW CARDS, &c.

BETTS & CO., LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),

SOLE MAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN OF

METALLIC CAPSULES,

AND PATENTEES OF THE

COLOURED SIDE MARK, LABEL, AND OTHER SPECIALITY CAPSULES

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to Bass & Co., and the leading
Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe.

PLAIN ORDINARY CAPSULES,

For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS FOR CONTINUOUS DEALING.

Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per lb. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, &c.

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PATENTEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum.

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FILTERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

These Filters are a perfect safeguard against Typhoid Fever, Cholera, and Blood Poisoning.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE, WITH CAUTION TO THOSE PURCHASING A WATER FILTER.
VERY LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

M. A. CRAVEN & SON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,

MAKERS OF

Medicated Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, Jujubes, and every description of Confectionery,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEMON, ORANGE, AND CITRON PEELS.

EBOR CONFECTIONERY WORKS. YORK.

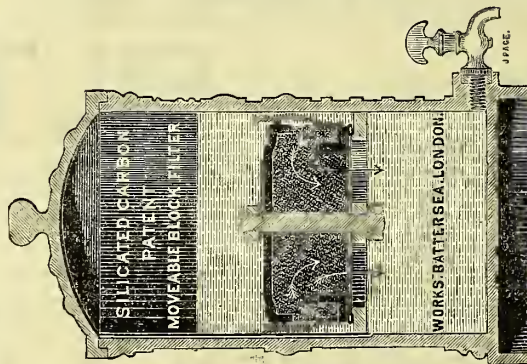
Lozenges of all descriptions made from Customers' private formulæ (or ingredients), and stamped with any name or device.

SPECIALITIES—Cough, Peppermint, Rose, Musk, Bouquet, Cachou, and all kinds of Medicated Lozenges.
ESTABLISHED 1843. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

SILICATED CARBON PATENT MOVABLE-BLOCK FILTERS.

These Filters are constructed on Scientific principles, and can be renewed or repaired by the user without returning to the maker. They possess all the advantages of those with fixed filtering mediums, while the simple removal of the Silicated Carbon Block leaves the *whole* of the interior of the Filter open for inspection and cleansing.

The block being non-porous on the top and edges, an *upward* direction is given to the water, which thus passes through a greater thickness of the Silicated Carbon, as shown by the arrows in drawing.



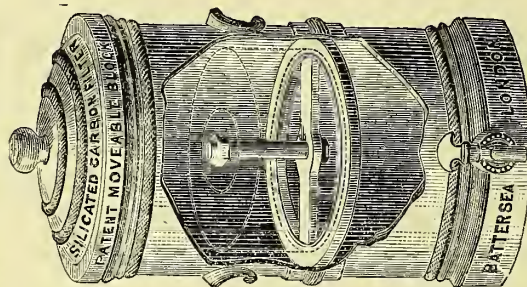
(Section.)

This Patent can be adapted to all patterns manufactured by the SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. without *increased charge*. In ordering please state "*with patent movable block*."

Domestic Filters (as above), in Cream-coloured Stoneware, with Plated Taps and Patent Movable Blocks:—

No. 27.	O. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 10/6 each.	D. 6 gals. 42/- each.
A. 1 "	14/6 "	E. 8 "
B. 2 "	21/- "	F. 12 "
C. 4 "	32/- "	

All makes of Filters can be refitted on this principle, 1 gal. 8/6, 2 gals. 10/-, 4 gals. 12/- each. Larger sizes in proportion.



(Elevation with block removed.)

Extra blocks can be supplied with each Filter. All parts being interchangeable can be replaced in case of accidents.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be instantly removed, leaving the whole of the interior of the Filter open for inspection and cleansing.

To Cleanse the block, plunge it into boiling water, and well scrub it with a hard brush.

Dining Room Filters, in Marbled China, with Plated Taps and Patent Movable Blocks:—

No. 22.	A. 2 gals. 35/- each.
B. 5 "	80/- "
Refrigerative Terra Cotta do., do.:—	
No. 25.	2 gals. 31/6 "

SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. WORKS: BATTERSEA, LONDON.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

By means of these Filters pure and perfectly wholesome water may be drunk from any pond or stream by simply immersing the Filter therein and drawing the water through the tube by suction.

Each of these portable Filters may be



No. 20.

used as a Syphon by placing it in a vessel of water, then drawing the water by the mouth, and allowing the flexible tube to hang over the side below the Filter. When once set in operation their action is continuous.

A.—Pocket Filter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, in porcelain, with glass mouthpiece, in decorated metal box	s. d.
B.—Ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, in best stoneware Ditto,	2 6
C.—Emigrant's, 5 inches diameter, with silver-plated tap	5 0
G.—Pocket Filter, for carrying over shoulder, as supplied to the Forces in Abyssinia and Zululand, and to the Ashantee and Egyptian Expeditions	7 0
H.—Ditto, nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R.E., and specially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers' kits	12 0
	3 6
	5 0

TABLE FILTER, NO. 24.

Made of stout glass, in 1, 2, and 3 pint sizes, the filtering medium being securely fitted into the bell-funnel, so that it is not liable to become loose, or to allow unfiltered water



to pass. This Filter is peculiarly suited for the Bedroom and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining at any time freshly-purified water.

PRICES.

O, 2s. 6d.; A, 4s.; B, 5s. 6d.
Engraved Vine Pattern—O, 3s. 6d.; A, 5s. 6d.; B, 7s. 6d.

POROUS TERRA COTTA FILTER, NO. 29.

Shape of this Filter as Fig. No. 24.

O, 2s. 6d.; A, 4s.; B, 5s. 6d.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY,

CHURCH ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

IN WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, & ODOURLESS PACKAGES. Protected by Royal Letters Patent.

Is neat and clean, and convenient for use. Being air-tight and odourless, retains its strength unimpaired.

IT IS ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR EXPORT, AND WILL KEEP FOR YEARS IN ANY CLIMATE.

24-lb. BOXES, containing 24 1-lb. Packages		Per Box.
Ditto	ditto 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto	6/6
Ditto	ditto 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto	7/0
Ditto	ditto 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., & $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., assorted	8/0
Ditto	ditto 1 Gross Penny Packages	7/3
		8/0
50-lb. CASES, containing 50 1-lb. Packages		Per Case.
Ditto	ditto 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto	13/0
Ditto	ditto 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto	13/0
Ditto	ditto 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto	14/0
Ditto	ditto 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., & $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., assorted	16/0
		14/6

Also in 1 cwt. and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. Cases, to meet the requirements of large buyers and the Export Trade.

Packed also in Jars, Bottles, Casks, and Cases to order.

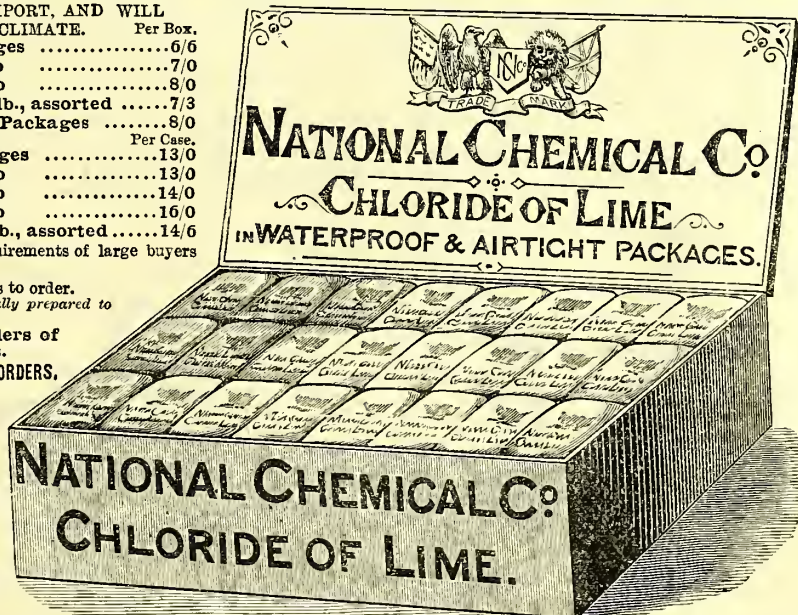
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A Liberal Discount allowed on all Orders of 5 Cases or 10 Boxes and upwards.

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SAMPLE BOX OR CASE CAN BE HAD FROM ANY OF OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS OR ANY LONDON. OR COUNTRY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE IN LONDON.

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LINDSEY & SONS,

EXPORT

TRUSS & BANDAGE MANUFACTURERS,

32 LUDGATE HILL,

AND

40 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NETT PRICES.—1883.

	Per dozen.		Per dozen.
COMMON PRINCIPLE TRUSSES, Basil and Chamois ..	£0 16 0	SALMON & ODY'S EXPIRED PATENT, <i>Single</i> , White or Red Roan ..	£1 7 0
Ditto Mole Lined ..	18s. and 1 0 0	Ditto Calf and Silk sewn ..	1 10 0
Ditto White or Red Roan ..	1 4 0	Ditto <i>Double</i> , Basil and Chamois, £2 2s. and ..	2 8 0
Ditto Calf Covered, Silk Sewn ..	1 10 0	Ditto " White or Red Roan ..	2 14 0
DOUBLE TRUSSES, COMMON PRINCIPLE, covered Basil and Chamois ..	1 4 0	Ditto " Calf, Silk sewn ..	3 0 0
Ditto Mole Lined ..	1 6 0	VERY NARROW, SALMON & ODY'S "PRINCIPLE, as "Wickham's," a ..	2 14 0
Ditto White or Red Roan ..	1 10 0	Ditto Superior Truss, <i>Single</i> ..	2 14 0
Ditto Calf and Silk sewn ..	1 15 0	Ditto <i>Double</i> ..	5 8 0
SINGLE CIRCULAR, VERY LIGHT AND NARROW SPRING, imper-ceptible—		COLF'S EXPIRED PATENT TRUSSES, <i>Single</i> , covered best Doeskin ..	48/ and 3 0 0
Plain, <i>Single</i> ..	1 12 0	Ditto <i>Double</i> , covered best Doeskin, 96/ and ..	6 0 0
Best Covered, <i>Single</i> ..	2 5 0	MOC-MAIN TRUSSES, Plain, Stuffed real Moc-Main —	
Plain, <i>Double</i> ..	2 2 0	as White's, £3 12s. Double ..	7 4 0
Best Covered, <i>Double</i> ..	2 16 0	Ditto Sunk Springs, ditto—	
SALMON & ODY'S EXPIRED PATENT, <i>Single</i> , Basil and Chamois ..	1 4 0	as White's, £5 8s. Double ..	10 16 0

LINDSEY & SONS' Trusses have long maintained a high reputation for quality, and they will be happy to send their full descriptive price list on receipt of address, post free.

Customers are requested to order specially LINDSEY & SONS' TRUSSES, either direct or through any Wholesale House.

Original Plaister Works.

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

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(Formerly MOOR),

MEDICAL PLAISTERS

Of all kinds (Best Quality) for HOME and EXPORT. PATENT
POROUS PLAISTERS—Yards or Boxes.

Order "St. Dalmas's" through Wholesale Houses. Prices on application.

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BRONCHIAL PROTECTOR

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

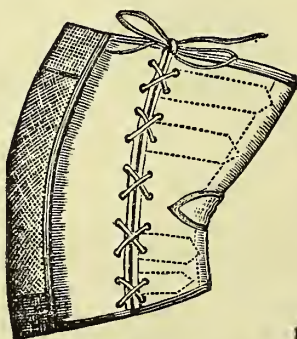
Is the best preventive and cure of Bronchitis, Asthma, Winter Cough, Tight Breathing, and all Throat Complaints. 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d.
Mr. J. D. Fisher, Chemist, Blackpool, in ordering another supply says—"I have tried it myself, and have received great benefit from it. My customers speak highly of its virtues. Have sold the last, so be prompt, please."

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(Formerly MOOR),

HAYWOOD'S SURGICAL APPLIANCES.



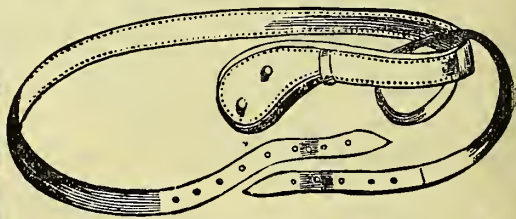
LADIES' AND GENTS'
CHEST-EXPANDING
BRACES.



MAGNETIC APPLIANCES,
KNEE CAPS, BELTS, &C.

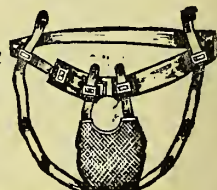


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Greatest attention paid to Special
Orders, which are invariably
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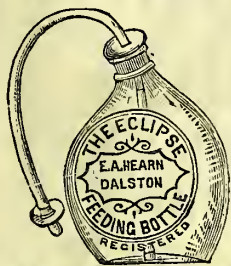
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

List of Prices and Directions for Measurement forwarded on application.

J. H. HAYWOOD, Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

Feeding Bottles.

The "ECLIPSE."



White Fittings, 30/ per gross.

Best Black Fittings, 38/ per gross.

The above are put up in One Dozen Wood partitioned Boxes.

HEARN, RIDDELL & CO.,

Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

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GLASS BOTTLES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either PLAIN or STOPPERED, made in WHITE, BLUE, AMBER, ACTINIC GREEN, or any other colour required.

SCREW NICKEL CAPPED POMADES, HONEY POTS, JELLY JARS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO QUALITY.

Quotations, post free, to any part of the world on application.

The above will be found the BEST and CHEAPEST House in the trade.

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ozs., 2816 ozs., 2848 ozs., 2880 ozs., 2912 ozs., 2944 ozs., 2976 ozs., 3008 ozs., 3040 ozs., 3072 ozs., 3104 ozs., 3136 ozs., 3168 ozs., 3200 ozs., 3232 ozs., 3264 ozs., 3296 ozs., 3328 ozs., 3360 ozs., 3392 ozs., 3424 ozs., 3456 ozs., 3488 ozs., 3520 ozs., 3552 ozs., 3584 ozs., 3616 ozs., 3648 ozs., 3680 ozs., 3712 ozs., 3744 ozs., 3776 ozs., 3808 ozs., 3840 ozs., 3872 ozs., 3904 ozs., 3936 ozs., 3968 ozs., 4000 ozs., 4032 ozs., 4064 ozs., 4096 ozs., 4128 ozs., 4160 ozs., 4192 ozs., 4224 ozs., 4256 ozs., 4288 ozs., 4320 ozs., 4352 ozs., 4384 ozs., 4416 ozs., 4448 ozs., 4480 ozs., 4512 ozs., 4544 ozs., 4576 ozs., 4608 ozs., 4640 ozs., 4672 ozs., 4704 ozs., 4736 ozs., 4768 ozs., 4800 ozs., 4832 ozs., 4864 ozs., 4896 ozs., 4928 ozs., 4960 ozs., 4992 ozs., 5024 ozs., 5056 ozs., 5088 ozs., 5120 ozs., 5152 ozs., 5184 ozs., 5216 ozs., 5248 ozs., 5280 ozs., 5312 ozs., 5344 ozs., 5376 ozs., 5408 ozs., 5440 ozs., 5472 ozs., 5504 ozs., 5536 ozs., 5568 ozs., 5600 ozs., 5632 ozs., 5664 ozs., 5696 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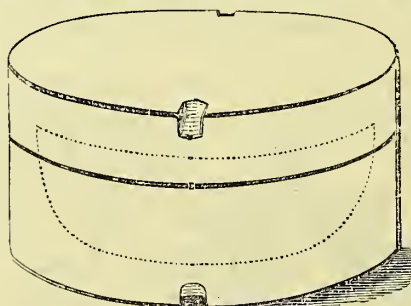
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3rd.—The inside of the Pots being rounded or egg-shape, the contents can be entirely removed without waste.

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$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 oz.
18/-	20/-	22/-	24/-	27/-	34/-	42/-	54/-	66/- per Gross.

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- Feeding Bottles.
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$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gallons, with Brass or Electro-plated Taps.

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In great variety of styles and sizes, with and without stoppers.

Of different shapes, sizes, and colours.

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1, 1½, & 2 oz.	3 & 4 oz.	6 & 8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.	32 oz.	40 oz.	
7/-	8/-	9/-	13/-	14/6	17/-	21/-	28/-	35/-	per gross.

ORDINARY GREEN, FLATS OR OVALS.

1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.	
6/3	6/3	6/8	6/8	7/9	7/9	11/-	12/-	15/-	20/-	per gross.

CONTENTS OF ORIGINAL CRATES, viz.,

1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.	32 oz.	40 oz.
12	10	8	7	6	5	4	3½	2½	2	1½	1 gross

May be made up of assorted sizes, if preferred.

BEST QUALITY, WHITE FLINT,

1 dr.	2 dr.	ROUND MOULDED VIALS.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	
3/6	4/-		4/6	5/-	5/6	6/9	8/3	10/-	per gross.

DIRECT FROM WORKS, IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN ONE CRATE.

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SECOND QUALITY, WHITE FLINT,

1 dr.	2 dr.	ROUND MOULDED VIALS.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	
2/6	2/9		3/-	3/4	3/10	4/6	5/6	6/6	per gross.

2/6	2/9	3/-	3/4	3/10	4/6	5/6	6/6	per gross.
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Considerably cheaper than French Brandy.

(See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Oct. 14, 1882, page 457.)

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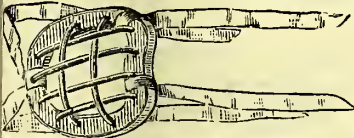
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Is the wonder of the age, and as a cure is quick and certain.

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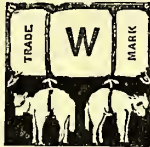
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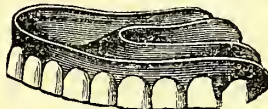
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Made without Seams or Ribs by our Patent Process of dipping in a solution of India Rubber, thus adding great strength and durability.

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The great superiority of **INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA** over all others has given rise to **VARIOUS IMITATIONS**, and it has become imperative that the Patentees should, in order to **PREVENT DECEPTION**, explain the **PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF THEIR ENEMA** and the **MODE OF MANUFACTURE OF IMITATIONS** thereof, as they have **UNDENIABLE PROOF** that **INFERIOR ENEMAS** are positively **BEING SOLD** as their "**ADVERTISED**" **PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA**.

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INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is fitted with **IMPROVED VALVES**, which prevent the admission of air with the fluid and **CAN** at any time **BE REPAIRED**, if necessary.

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To be obtained of all Surgical Instrument Makers, Druggists' Sundriesmen, Chemists and Druggists, in the three following qualities:—

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MANUFACTURERS OF

India Rubber, Medicinal, Adhesive,
Bunion, Corn, Court,**PLASTERS**Kid, Leather, Mustard, Spread,
Pharmaceutical and SurgicalOf every description, in the most approved form. Also, Absorbent, Borated, Salicylated and
Carbolated Cotton, Antiseptic Gauze, Bandages, Cotton Wool, Gutta Percha Tissue,
Lint, Oil Silk and Muslin, and every variety of Surgical and Antiseptic Dressings.**SPECIALTY**:—Pharmacopœia & Surgical Plasters, in India Rubber Combination, Porous & Spread.

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Arnica	2	8 0
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Special Formula made to order. A full line of Plain
Spread and Porous at same rates.**YARD ROLLS****Pharmacopœia & Medicinal Plas-
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Porous or Plain Spread, size, 7 in. wide by 1 yard long.

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Aconite and Belladonna	1	16 0
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Blister, Cantharidal	1	7 6
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A full line, Plain and Porous.

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SEPARATELY OR IN COMBINATION.One dozen in a box. 6 & 7 inches in diameter, Porous and
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PLIABLE AND ANTISEPTIC.5 yd. rolls, 14 inches wide, per 5 yd. roll, 5s. 0d.
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May also be had in Spools, ¼, 1, 2 and 3 inches wide.

Salicylated I. R. Adhesive Plaster,

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Yard Rolls, 7 inches wide per dozen, 17s. 0d.
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Each box contains one dozen Plasters.

Also a full line of Arnicated Corn and Bunion Plasters,
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40 different styles, elegant and Balsamic.

**Surgeons' Salicylated Isinglass
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7 inches wide, 1 yard long per dozen, £1 2s. 0d.

Also, on Tracing Cloth and Muslin.

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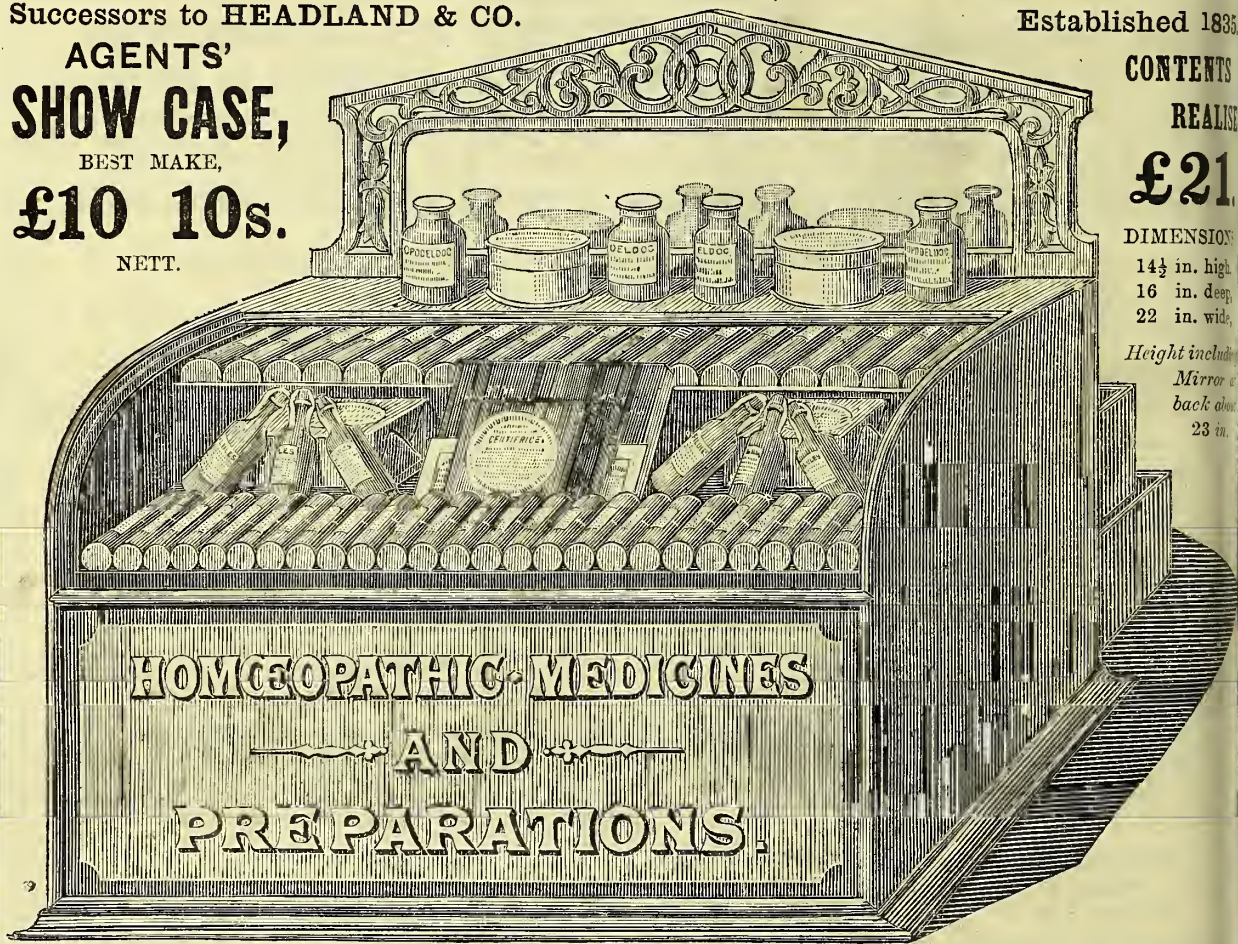
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